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THE NUMISMATIST

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DEVOTED TO
MONEY AND MEDALLIC ART

VOL. XXIII.



1910

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HOWLAND WOOD, *Associate Editor.*

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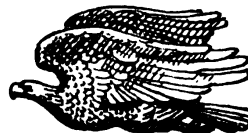
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The NUMISMATIST

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DEVOTED TO
MONEY AND MEDALLIC ART



JANUARY, 1910

VOL. XXIII

NO. 1

FIRST UNITED STATES MINT

Notes by "Penn"

THE COINAGE OF BELGIUM

Howland Wood

LA RIPOSTA

"TERRITORIAL" vs. "PRIVATE"

T. L. Comparette

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

NEW ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL NUMISMATIC NEWS

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Selections sent on approval to those known to me and who give satisfactory reference. Collections priced and catalogued for sale at auction.

S. H. CHAPMAN

DREXEL BUILDING - PHILADELPHIA

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXIII

JANUARY, 1910

No. 1



Illustrations by courtesy Mr. Frank H. Stewart

FIRST U. S. MINT AS IT LOOKS TODAY

One of the first brick structures erected by the United States Government stands today but little changed in exterior appearance from what it was when erected in 1792, and for about forty years used as the office or business department of the Mint of the United States, being one of three buildings in the first mint group. Occupies original site, 37 and 39 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia. The site soon to be cleared for a modern business structure. The first U. S. Mint is an Historic Treasure and should be preserved.

THE FIRST UNITED STATES MINT.

Booklet "Ye Olde Mint," by Mr. Frank H. Stewart, Receives a Review From "Penn," a Prominent Writer of Philadelphia, and Leads Him to Search and Record Much That is Interesting.



SAVE the first United States Mint buildings! Preserve them as historic treasures of the nation! Not only because they were erected and used for the first mint, but more especially because they were the first structures of importance to be erected under the direction of the Congress of the United States. This is possible now, but a few months hence it may be too late.

The first United States Mint, a historic building in which the Numismatists of America should find considerable sentimental interest, stands to-day but little changed in appearance from what it was when erected in 1792.

A very primitive structure which in appearance and appointments tells more than words the early efforts of our government to give its people a metallic currency. Following it being vacated by the Government, it stood for probably more than two generations unmarked and unrecognized in the business district of Philadelphia. Since the site, a few years ago, became the property of Mr. Frank H. Stewart, a member of the American Numismatic Association, that part of the first mint structures facing on the street was prominently marked by Mr. Stewart: "1792, YE OLDE MINT."

The buildings are soon to be torn down to make room for a modern structure to be occupied by Mr. Stewart's company, the Frank H. Stewart Electric Company, and that some interest might be created for the probable preservation of the original buildings as they now stand and that such history as may yet be written from the structure be recorded, Mr. Stewart has recently issued a carefully prepared booklet under the title "Ye Olde Mint," which not only gives some previously unpublished facts regarding the First Mint, but is complete in giving the transfers of the Mint site from the time deeded by William Penn down to the present owners. Mr. Stewart has a sentimental regard for the old structures and hopes something may be done to remove them to public property and be permanently preserved.

In issuing the little booklet "Ye Olde Mint," Mr. Stewart says he made no attempt to have it contain all the information he has on the subject, in fact much more is obtainable, but "Ye Olde Mint" is serving its purpose if it will lead others to take up the work. It has brought from "Penn," a prominent writer of Philadelphia, a review of Mr. Stewart's booklet and to record much that is interesting.

By "PENN."

The presence of the United States Mint in Philadelphia used often to be a cause of complaint on the part of Congressmen on the ground that it should be located in Washington. The contention was that, being an institution which pertains to operations of the Federal Government that concerns the whole people, its proper place was at the National Capital in association with the Treasury. At the time when the present site of the institution at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets was chosen after a prolonged season of inquiries and discussion, there was still some lingering disposition here and there among Western and Southern men to argue that it would be in order to remove it to Washington. Its identity with Philadelphia has been continuous, however, since the Federal Government began its minting operations; it was originally located here because the city was then the Federal Capital, and it would doubtless have been removed to the District of Columbia when the National

Government was set up there, if the infant capital had been an important city instead of a struggling little town, difficult of access, and unprovided with mechanical facilities for the work of coinage. Even then there were public men who thought that the Mint should have been taken thither, but it is to be inferred that considerations of safety for its contents, also influenced the Government in letting it remain here, for Washington was not only situated in a thinly-settled region, but not long before an attempt had been made in Philadelphia to rob the Mint, safeguarded as it was here, better than it probably could have been at that time anywhere else in the United States. It is to be borne in mind, too, that this city was then the centre of the financial system of the country, with its banks, including the first Bank of the United States, and that Washington was all but destitute of business of any kind. Consequently the Mint was allowed to stay here for the time being, with the intention, however, of transferring it ultimately to the new capital.

That it continued to remain in Philadelphia even when, a generation later, a new building was designed for it—the one which it occupied for nearly seventy years at Juniper and Chestnut streets—was due, it is supposed, in large part to the influence of city financial interests. The second Bank of the United States under direction of Nicholas Biddle, had become far more powerful than the first; it was the focal point of the monetary system, such as it was, in that day; and a Philadelphian, Richard Rush, was then Secretary of the Treasury. Besides, the institution itself, high sounding as was its title and comparatively extensive as had been its functions, was a somewhat humble affair in a physical sense. It had no architectural proportions to attract attention, and it was not until it was established in the once familiar building on Chestnut street, designed as that was in part after the style of a Grecian temple, that it took on the aspect of distinction as a public or national structure. In its original abode, during two-score years, it had been conducted with an almost severe simplicity.

In the rear of 37 and 39 Seventh street, at the corner of Filbert, may still be found the remains of this abode, or the "Sugar Alley" Mint, as it was once known to old Philadelphians. It was here that all the coinage of the republic was made from the first administration of Washington to the second administration of Jackson. Mr. Frank H. Stewart, who is now the owner of the Seventh street houses, has just collated in a pamphlet a number of facts concerning the property and has illustrated in particular the "coinage building," as he calls it, its basement and its vault. "There were three different brick buildings," he says, in referring to the original structures, "all separated by yards and alleys; those facing Seventh street were used for executive offices, etc. Immediately back of them was the one used as the coinage department, and back of that was the small two-story building facing Filbert street and about twenty feet back of the line of that street. The old building used as the smelting house was torn down the latter part of 1907, and a four-story concrete building erected on the site." It is probable that this little Mint structure was the earliest building of a Federal character authorized and built by the Federal Government, which itself at that time was in only the third year of its existence. The real estate titles to the property as far back as the time of Penn, and most of the circumstances which attended the early work of the Mint so far as they are known, are recited in the pamphlet. It is not probable, however, that the structures will long remain there. The owner refers to the ultimate erection of a steel building in their place, and thinks that their removal by private enterprise to another site is unlikely although he naively intimates that if a few of those dollars of the coinage of 1804 which now have a value of \$3,600 each, were to be found there before the destruction of the property, as they may be afterwards, the removal would be rendered easier.

But it is difficult now to realize that so important a function of a government as its minting could have been carried on there. For one of the curious illustrations

of the manner in which the old Mint was conducted is to be found in a copy of its rules and regulations as adopted in 1825. Thus at that time, after it had been in existence for thirty-three years, it was deemed advisable to put an end to the custom of what was called "drink money." Throughout this period, and indeed until after the Mint had been transferred to Chestnut and Juniper streets, all its operations were performed with either hand or horse-power, and in the summer time the work was especially laborious. Hence, the government made a small grant of what was called "drink money," but the privilege had probably come to be abused, for under the rules and regulations in question, the allowance was discontinued, and in its place, it was provided that the men should receive three dollars extra a month during the summer season. They were henceforth prohibited from bringing spirituous liquors into the Mint; any workman who was found intoxicated was to be reported to the director—there was then no office or title of superintendent—in order that he might be discharged, and the context of the rules at this point indicates that there had been some laxity in the conduct of the men. No profane or indecent language was to be tolerated; even smoking in the Mint was held to be inadmissible, and experience, it was said, had proved that this indulgence in public institutions ends at last in disaster.

It was provided that work should begin at five o'clock in the morning and continue until four in the afternoon, save Saturdays, when the business of the day would be closed at two. A strict account was kept of absentees; a deduction was to be made in their wages when the absence was voluntary; if sickness was the cause, the proper officer would exercise his discretion in the matter of wages; and the only holidays were Christmas and the Fourth of July. The injunctions laid upon the watchman were particularly rigid. He was required to ring the yard bell precisely every hour from ten o'clock at night until he was relieved of duty the next morning; to send the watch dog through the yard immediately after the ringing of the bell, and to examine the engine and all the rooms where fire had been during the day. When a light was necessary to be carried from one part of the Mint to the other, he was to use a dark lanthorn, but not an open candle. "He will keep," it was directed, "in a proper arm chest, securely locked, a musket and bayonet, two pistols and a sword. The arms are to be kept in perfect order and to be inspected by an officer once a month, when they are to be discharged and charged anew." The vigilance of a single watchman—such was the guard system that was thought to be sufficient to protect the coinage of the United States as late as the time when John Quincy Adams was in the Presidency, although the city watch doubtless was expected, in case of danger of robbery, to be within easy reach.

The watchman, too, was furnished with what were called "secret instructions." In case an attempt be made on the Mint or fire occur, he was to ring the alarm bell or sound his rattle for help, and he was then, in other particulars, to follow the "secret instructions," which he was admonished to be careful not to disclose. In fact, all the employes were enjoined to understand that their employment was a peculiarly delicate trust and to beware of the danger of violating it, for although the director informed them that their character was presupposed to be free of all suspicion, he nevertheless wanted them to know fully the terrible consequences that might befall them if they were to be guilty of misdeeds in the handling of the bullion or the coin. For the Federal law made offences which, in men engaged in other or private employments would be only ordinarily punishable, the highest crimes if they were detected among men of the Mint. In that respect they were liable to be placed on the same grade of infamy as murderers or pirates, and they were reminded of that fact with special emphasis. "If any of the gold or silver coins which shall be struck at the "Mint"—the rules thus quoting the law—"shall be debased or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein con-

tained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be pursuant to the terms of this act through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or persons who shall be employed at the Mint, for the purpose of profit or gain or otherwise with a fraudulent intent; and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metal which shall at any time be committed to their charge, for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins which shall be struck or coined at the Mint, every such officer or person who shall commit any or either of the said offences, shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall suffer DEATH." Printed copies of the rules with this penalty were kept in convenient places for the inspection of the workmen, but, as all might not be capable of reading them, it was ordered that they should be read, in the hearing of the men, at least once a year.

(Concluded in February issue.)

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT \$1 SILVER CERTIFICATE.

The Government Secret Service division report a new and dangerous counterfeit under date of January 7.

Series of 1899; check letter "C"; face plate number 4801; back plate number 2598; W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury; Chas. H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States. Portraits of Lincoln and Grant. No. R92786452.

This counterfeit is apparently printed from retouched photomechanical plates on good quality bond paper, ink lines being used to imitate the silk fiber. The general appearance of the counterfeit is most deceptive. The numbering, seal, and large blue numeral are particularly well executed. A close examination of the note, however, reveals some poor work, particularly in the portraits of Lincoln and Grant, a distinct white patch is made to represent Grant's nose, this is noticeable as far as the note can be seen. The periods after Chas. H. Treat, over the "i" in "United"—under the Treasurer's signature—after the "T," and after "Vernon" in the signature of the Register, are omitted in the counterfeit. The small word "United" in the border of the note immediately to the right of Grant's portrait is spelled "Usited." There are other minor discrepancies which appear on examination under a glass, but the above are deemed sufficient to identify the counterfeit. The back of the note is well executed but is much lighter than the genuine. Credit is due Mr. C. A. Altemus, Assistant Cashier of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the discovery of this counterfeit.

UNCLE SAM'S CASH \$1,258,134,946.86 2-3.

The new Treasurer of the United States, Lee McClung, has recently taken charge of Uncle Sam's cash and receipted to the retiring Treasurer, Charles H. Treat, for \$1,258,134,946.86⅔.

Since November Treasury employes have been counting the cash and securities in the office under the supervision of a committee made up of Arthur T. Brice, representing Mr. McClung; E. B. Daskam, chief of the public moneys division, and A. T. Huntington, the chief of the loan and currency division.

This committee certified to the new Treasurer that the money he receipted for was on hand at the time he took office. The count this year was completed in two months' less time than ever before. It shows about \$1,000,000 less actual cash on hand than four years ago, when Mr. Treat assumed the office, but this was more than offset by the large increase in bonds deposited to secure circulation.

THE NEW COINS OF SWEDEN.



IN our December issue we mentioned the proposed new coin types for Sweden. Designs for the new issue were made under the supervision of the director of the Swedish Mint, William Brusewitz. None of the designs proposed a few years ago in competition was used as a foundation for the new issue. The most important changes appear in the silver series, particularly on the one and two krona pieces, which remind us of the Government commemoration coins issued in honor of the golden wedding of the late King Oscar and Queen Dowager Sofia, June 6, 1907. The obverse presents the King's likeness surrounded by the inscription GUSTAF V SVERIGES KONUNG with date below the bust, on the left of which is the mint-mark, and to the right, the mint director's initials. On the reverse is the Government crest surmounted by the Royal Crown and surrounded by the Chain of the Order of Seraphim, and the King's motto MED FOLKET FUR FOSTERLANDET (With the people of the native country); beneath the shield hangs the decoration of the Seraphim Order, on either side of which appear the figures to denote the denomination 1 (or 2) Kr.

The 10, 25 and 50 ore pieces have passed through a significant change. On the old coins there were monograms and mottoes. These have disappeared on the new issue, the types of which may now be used under the reign of any ruler. The 25 and 50 ore pieces are of the same design. On the obverse is the Government crest with the Royal Crown above, SVERIGE below, and with the year divided, two characters at either side of the crest. The reverse shows two sprays of laurel uniting at the bottom and in the center, above, the value is denoted with large characters in two lines. The obverse of the 10 ore piece is of the same design as the 25 and 50 ore pieces, with the omission of SVERIGE, which is placed at top on reverse, and large numeral to denote value in center and ORE below.

The copper denominations, 1, 2 and 5 ore, are the same in design: The obverse shows the King's monogram surmounted by the Royal Crown, surrounded with the motto and with the date divided on each side of the monogram. The reverse bears the familiar three crowns in center, with large character to denote the value above, while at the left appears the value spelled out and with ORE at right.

J. DE L.

SWEDEN'S VETERAN NUMISMATIST.



MEETING of the Swedish Numismatic Society, held November 10 at the Hotel Metropol, Stockholm, Major V. E. Lienberg, the president, presided.

As representative from the Society to the International Numismatic Congress to be held in Brussels, Belgium, June, 1910, Commandore M. Lagerberg was appointed.

Commandore Lagerberg is a veteran representative at numismatical congresses. As early as 1871 he attended the Numismatic and Archeological Congress, September 30-October 8, at Bologna, Italy (under the protection of Crown Prince Umberto), and has rarely missed any since. He published a full account of the 1871 Congress, which was the fifth one held in Europe. The previous ones being held at Neufchatel, 1866; Paris, 1867; Harvich and London, 1868, and Copenhagen, 1869.

THE COINAGE OF BELGIUM.

By HOWLAND WOOD.



TYPE OF BELGIUM NICKEL COINS.
FIRST ISSUED 1902.



AN account of the death of Leopold II, King of the Belgians, on December 17, it is thought that a short account of the coins of Belgium would be of interest to the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST*. Formed as an independent State in 1830, its numismatic history is not as extensive as many of the other European countries, nevertheless there are a few interesting facts concerning its coinage. On its secession from the Netherlands a provisional government was established and shortly after the National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg Gotha King of the Belgium people. He ascended the throne July 21, 1831. At his death in 1865 his son became King, as Leopold II.

Since the beginning the monetary standard of Belgium has been francs and centimes, and in 1865 formed the Latin Monetary Union with France, Switzerland and Italy. The gold series offers but little of interest. In 1835 there was issued twenty and forty franc pieces in gold with a laureated head of the King, the reverse bearing the value and date in an oak wreath. In 1848 a twenty-five franc piece, but with the arms of Belgium on the reverse and the head without a wreath. There are two varieties of this piece, differing mainly in the inscription on the reverse. In the same year a ten franc piece appeared bearing the arms on the reverse, and in 1862 a twenty franc piece was issued, again with head without wreath, and value and date in oak wreath. The gold coinage of Leopold II. was even less extensive, pieces of twenty and ten francs were issued with head of the monarch on obverse and arms in a circular shield on reverse. The gold coinage was discontinued in 1882.

The silver coinage began in 1832, the first issue being comprised of the following denominations, quarter, half, one, two and five franc pieces. This for the most part was discontinued in 1845. The obverse of this issue have the head of the Sovereign to the left laureated and the value and date in closed oak wreath on the reverse. In 1848 began a new issue, though some of the denominations were not issued until the following year. A short lived two and one-half franc piece was added to the series and in 1852 a twenty centime was issued; the coinage of this was discontinued after a few years. This issue of 1848 portrayed the King without laurel wreath and bore the royal arms on the reverse.

Soon after Leopold II. ascended the throne a new issue appeared bearing the bearded portrait of the new King to left, the reverse, however, remained the same. Only pieces in the following denominations were issued,—half, one, two and five franc pieces, and the latter denomination was discontinued in 1876. In 1880 a commemorative issue was emitted on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the kingdom. The obverse bears the head of Leopold I. and II., the reverse of the one franc is similar to the regular issue with the addition of the dates 1830-1880 in exergue. The five franc piece has a female leaning on a lion on its reverse.

In 1886 the plan was adopted of using vernacular legends on the coinage, and since that date half the number of coins struck bear French legends and the other half carry the same inscription in Flemish. This is because the inhabitants of the southern part speak a dialect of French called Walloon, while the north speak

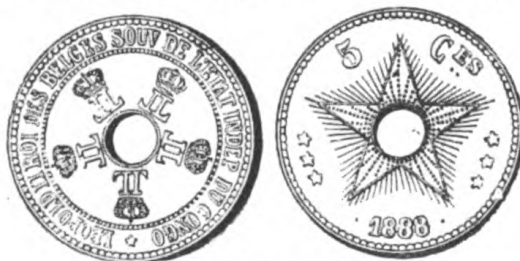
Flemish, a variant of Dutch. In 1901 a new issue appeared, bearing a modern portrait of the King, the reverse bearing a large lion seated with a fore paw resting on an upright tablet. These pieces were executed in the modern style of medallic art. The denominations were half franc, franc and two franc pieces.

Belgium was one of the first countries to seriously take up the use of nickel for coinage purposes. In 1860 a twenty centime piece appeared in this metal bearing on the obverse a small head of the ruler and on the reverse a lion rampant. A five and ten centime piece appeared in the following year with a similar lion on a trellised field and the value in a trellised field on the reverse. Leopold II. continued this series with the exception that the twenty centime piece was similar to the smaller denominations. Those dated since 1886 bear both Flemish and French inscriptions. Since 1902 the nickel pieces have been made with a central hole, this was done to readily distinguish them from silver pieces. The obverse have two Ls interlaced and crowned, and the reverse has a laurel wreath and value. In 1908 a twenty-five centime piece was issued and the twenty centime piece was discontinued.

The copper coins offer but little variety. In 1831 a ten centime piece was issued, followed in the next two years by a five, two and one. Leopold II. continued the two lower denominations only. Since 1886 they have been issued with the two vernacular inscriptions. All of them bear an ornate scrip L crowned on the obverse, and a seated lion with fore foot resting on a tablet adorns the other side.

On the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince, the late Leopold II., in 1853, a commemorative ten centime piece was issued. This bears on the obverse the head of Leopold I. and on the reverse the heads, jugate, of the young Leopold and his bride, Marie Henriette. Besides these regular issues there are numerous patterns that will swell the series considerably.

In 1887 the Independent State of the Congo issued pieces in copper of the value of one, two, five and ten centimes, and in 1906 nickel pieces of five, ten and twenty centimes. The obverses have double Ls crowned, repeated five times around a central hole, and the reverses have a large rayed star covering the central part of the field. In 1887 there was also a silver issue consisting of one-half, one, two and five francs, bearing the head of Leopold II. on obverse and the Congo arms surcharged with the Belgium arms within a wreath of palm branches on reverse. The five franc piece has lion supporters to the arms instead of the palm branches.



CONGO FREE STATES—BELGIUM.
GENERAL TYPE—COPPER—FIRST ISSUED 1887.

A BOOSTER: Geo. J. Schwartz, President Ohio State Numismatic Society, Wooster, Ohio, writes: "I enclose amount of my dues and for subscriptions to *THE NUMISMATIST* for the libraries of the University of Wooster and the Young Men's Episcopal Church Club. The latter has made an appeal to the people of the city for books and magazines, and I have promised to take part of my collection, exhibit same and give a lecture before them soon, and it may awaken an interest in numismatics among the members. I am delighted with *THE NUMISMATIST*. It's finer and better than ever. How any collector can do without it is a mystery to me." (Mr. Schwartz is a trustee of the University of Wooster.)

LA RISPOSTA—"TERRITORIAL" vs. "PRIVATE."

Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Without the least intention of entering into a controversy about trivial matters it yet seems proper to make some sort of response to certain statements in Mr. Adams's reply to the very brief review of his recently published "Official Premium List, etc." I might say, to begin with, that it is just a little surprising that Mr. Adams did not make his objections when the mild criticisms were in manuscript, which he had a chance to do. On the other hand, however, an open exchange of views, if friendly, may not be wholly without some value and a little amusement to others.

In the first place, it is hardly probable that Mr. Adams means to object to the assertion in the notice of his book that the substance of his work is more extensive and of higher quality than his title would imply. So often does the title of a book promise far more than the contents can fulfill that the contrary instance is certainly worthy of remark.

It is specially on the remarks anent the use of the terms "territorial" and "private" that Mr. Adams rushes out to break a lance with the reviewer. Perhaps a little fuller explanation of the reviewer's objections to those terms as well as an examination of Mr. Adams' defense of his own manner of employing them is in order.

The expression "Territorial coin" can have but one of two meanings: either that the piece was struck by *authority* of the Territory, or that it was struck somewhere *in* the Territory. Of course, some of these coins were not, as Mr. A. concedes, "issued by authority of the Territorial Governments," and thus the ground for using the term in the first sense is cut away. Then, again, some of these gold coins were not struck in a Territory, but in a State of the Union. To this portions of the class the term "Territorial," in the geographical sense, could not possibly apply. And a term that does not *apply to all members* of a class is not properly applicable to the class at all. But Mr. Adams very evidently admits that the term really is a misnomer; for he falls back upon justification from established usage. He says: "The term has been used by numismatists for a good many years in that connection, and that single fact alone entitles the word to consideration." With that statement I can fully agree. The term is "entitled to consideration," but only from the "single fact" that it has been so long used to designate the class of coins under consideration, but that does not make the term accurate.

In his vigorous attack on the word "private" as applied to the coins in question, Mr. Adams stabs himself with his own weapon. It has been a subject of controversy among economists as to whether the coins of a country should be supplied *by the State* or *by private persons*. On this point see Laughlin's Principles of Money, page 30, and the paragraph: Authority to Coin. The *State* and the *private person* are the only possible authorities for issuing coins that have as yet been discovered. But Mr. Adams states: "That term (private) cannot accurately describe the entire series of gold coins which have been issued outside of the United States Mint. For example, the ten, twenty, and fifty dollar gold pieces which were issued at the United States assay office of California *cannot correctly be termed private—neither can they be called United States coins.*" And further on: "they were not recognized at the United States Mint as an official issue—not even as coins, but always as ingots," etc. Who, then, was responsible for their manufacture? They were not issued by authority of California, nor of the United States, nor were they of private origin. They are not fish, flesh, nor fowl. Poor waifs! Their best friend now cruelly denies them the remotest semblance of honorable paternity!

Mr. Adams goes on to hammer home the point that this particular issue was never recognized as coins, or possessing other *official* character, pointing out

finally that so early as 1852 the accommodation of permitting customs duties to be paid with them was refused by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. And yet, while proving beyond a doubt that they were not of State origin, that is, national, he still seems to hold that they could not accurately be *described as private*. Since California could not possibly have anything to do with this particular issue it is a good series to discuss, because the term "Territorial" cannot intrude itself. These pieces are either State (that is, national) or private. As to which it is I refer the reader to Mr. Adams' own paragraph.

The words "state" and "national" in the foregoing are not used with the intention of forcing the issue that the pieces, if not *private*, must be accepted by Mr. A. as belonging in the national series of coins. The words are simply employed in the sense of *non-private* or *public* in their broadest sense. Of course, that amounts to the same thing in reality; for if they were issued by authority of the Treasury Department through its agents in the Assay Office at San Francisco they must be properly called State coins, or national if one please.

But it is certainly wrong to say that they were official (that is, not private), *because they were made in a government establishment*. By a parity of reasoning every medal struck in the United States Mint from dies provided by a private individual would be regarded as issued by authority of the Government. Such a medal is, of course, a purely private thing, the Government having simply allowed the work of striking to be done on its medal presses. Furthermore, if a public shop makes a production in all cases a public thing, then a private shop makes a production a private thing; and in that case a piece of work executed at public expense and authority of Congress, but done by a private contractor, becomes not a public work or improvement, but a private one. That is too much influence for the shop.

Mr. Adams very vigorously contends that the issues of the California State Assay Office were not private. It is hard to see how a State Assay Office could give the ingots it produced a higher standing than that enjoyed by those issued from the United States Assay Office. The fact that the issues of the State Assay Office were made receivable for "State and county dues, taxes, etc.," does not make them legal coins, that is, other than private. Any State of the Union can make its own State taxes payable in any form, as cattle or commodities, that it chooses; but that does not make such objects coins.

Mr. Adams adds: "Pure and simple, this act (viz., of the California Legislature) made the issue of Assayer Kohler a money"—very true, but "money" in the comprehensive sense of any commodity having value and serviceable as a medium of exchange, in which sense *money* and *coin* are not equivalent terms.

What existed was apparently two mills, one controlled by the nation, the other by the State, to which individuals took their grists of golden treasure to be ground into suitable shape for commercial purposes. The authorities that controlled the mills merely vouched for the approximate accuracy of their work.

Let it not be forgotten that there is but one authority in the country that can issue a legal coin and that is the central government at Washington. All other issues must of necessity be private.

But already too much space has been consumed with a discussion that is not very profitable at most, except to the academically inclined. Accurate terminology is a desirable thing always, but it is not worth quarrelling about, so long as people understand each other, and in the present case there is no possibility of a misunderstanding. Furthermore, I might add that what some of us might feel to be less happy terms than might have been employed do not in the least injure the value of Mr. Adams' work; but since Mr. A. seems prone to take exceptions as much to the favorable comments on his book as to the criticisms of some minor things in it, further eulogy had better be here omitted.

T. L. COMPARETTE.

OBITUARY—E. Zay, Paris, France.

The noted French numismatist and honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, Mr. E. Zay, of Paris, died during the closing days of November, 1909, aged 79. We are indebted to Rev. Foster Ely, D. D., Stamford, Conn., and to Mr. Howland Wood for notices in reference to the numismatic life of M. Zay, most of which are included in the following obituary which has been prepared for THE NUMISMATIST by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal.

In the death of Mr. E. Zay, which occurred in November last, one phase of American numismatic research has lost its most ardent as well as its clearest exponent.

Unlike many numismatists, M. Zay confined himself to a single series, a limited one at that, and was thus able, after a life-long study, to bring it to completion. Being a patriotic Frenchman, he looked into the different coinages of his native country and finding one series had been neglected—one that was filled with toilsome adventure and romance—we thus find him deeply interested in the coins of the French Colonies.

Being a man of leisure, he had ample time to devote to his chosen pursuit. He, therefore, delved into the archives of the departments of Marine and the Colonies and brought to light all the documents therein presented relating to the coins and currency of the French Colonies in the four quarters of the globe. This resulted in one of the most exhaustive works on any numismatic series—"Historie Monétaire des Colonies Françaises d'après les documents officiels"—Monetary history of the French Colonies according to official documents. Nearly the whole of the matter comprising the 275 pages of his work was new to science.

The part of the work relating to America is most interesting to collectors on this continent, as it described coins and gave the full text of documents relating to them, altogether unknown to Americans.

Mr. Zay was a fine Parisian gentleman of the old school, tall and straight. He carried his four score years with the vigor of youth; he was ever ready to reply to correspondents who sought information regarding his chosen subject and his correspondence was clear and to the point.

He did not lack humor, for when some years ago he was reported dead by an American periodical, he replied in a most jaunty strain to a letter of condolence sent to his wife, taking the whole matter as a good joke.

He was an ardent member of La Société Française de Numismatique and read many papers on his chosen subject at its meetings, most of which appeared in its publications; one of these on the medals presented to the American Indians, gives details on Canadian numismatics most interesting to Canadian collectors.

In April last, he wrote to a friend that he had presented his collection of French Colonial coins to La Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris and that he had arranged them by themselves in two fine show cases. This series, in this, the largest numismatic collection of the world, had heretofore been represented by a few isolated specimens. His collection, which consisted of about 700 coins, contained such American rarities as the larger sized "Glorian Regni;" two die varieties of the Double de l'Amerique Française; and the XII deniers piece of 1717. No specimen of either of the two latter is to be found in America. He had also a complete series of the originals of the jetons de l'Amerique Française. There were very few gaps in this collection, making it one of the most complete of a series ever brought together.

The giving away of his collection shows that he did not expect to survive for any length of time. He expressed his horror of having the sacrilegious hand of the

auctioneer disperse his treasures before an unappreciative audience, so he made up his mind to part with his collection while his bodily strength remained and to see it installed in its new and permanent home.

Mr. Zay and his wife lived a happy and quiet life, having their home at 3 rue Montholon, Paris, and spent their summers in the country at Sevres.

An incident in a visit of an old correspondent shows the hospitable character of the man. This correspondent, who had occasion to visit Paris on business, wrote to Mr. Zay that he would call on him on a certain evening. Finding he would have to be out for a short time at the hour fixed for the proposed visit, Mr. Zay showed his wife the gentleman's portrait, which he happened to have by him, and told her to ask him in when he called to wait his return. What was the gentleman's surprise when he called to be welcomed most cordially by name by Mrs. Zay and to be asked to wait for her husband. When Mr. Zay came in he gave the stranger the same cordial welcome by name.

In all, Mr. Zay was a true collector and numismatic student, one who has left an indelible impression on modern numismatic research

R. W. McLACHLAN.

OBITUARY—Henri de Morgan.

Henri de Morgan, whose death at the Château d'Orlienas (Rhône) in his fifty-fifth year, is announced. He was a well known archaeologist and numismatist. He made a special study of the prehistoric and Merovingian periods in Northern France, and afterwards turned his attention to Cypriote antiquities and the dolmens in Northern Persia. Of recent years he had made extensive researches concerning the earlier history of Upper Egypt.

J. DE L.

OBITUARY—Fred. H. Croxall.

Fred. H. Croxall, A. N. A. member No. 1000, died in his home in East Liverpool, Ohio, December 13, aged 57.

Mr. Croxall's first membership in the Association dates from about ten years ago. He specialized in the coins of America. He was engaged in the real estate and insurance business and was prominently known in Eastern Ohio through his masonic and other fraternal organization work.

ROMAN SPECIALIST: Sigmund Krausz, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Although a new member of the A. N. A. I am an old collector (about 35 years) of Roman coins exclusively, and more especially of those of the Western Empire, from the period of the Unical coinage to Romulus Augustus, including family coins. Relating to this branch of numismatics I shall be glad to answer any questions of young or old collectors, as I remember well how glad I would have been in the early days of my hobby to have the advice of some experienced collector."

MEXICO: Thos. W. Voetter, U. S. Consul, Saltillo, Mexico, in renewing his A. N. A. membership writes: "Mexico will have a new peso coin for the year 1910, the centennial year of her independence. The design is being prepared by one of the best European engravers, so something nice may be looked for. Coins of all denominations issued prior to 1905 are being rapidly retired and recoinced into the new designs adopted in that year with the name of the country given as "Estados Unidos Mexicanos." It is probable that within a short time the old coins will be demonetized. Now is the time for a collector of Mexican coins to fill up."



CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple.

President, HARRY F. WILLIAMS.

Secretary, BEN G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The seventy-first monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Dec. 3d, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following 24 members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Lewis, Mayer, J. T. Kelly, Bartholomay, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Tuckerman, Michael, Hengle, Baker, Sorensen, Williams, Loer, Smith and Krausz.

The Committee on Medallion Production reported progress and showed lead proofs of the medal now being engraved, mentioning that the artist, Mr. J. H. Ripstra, had done a part of the engraving in the rooms of the Society last Tuesday evening and that a large number of the members had responded to their invitation to see some of the work done. The committee promised to have the medals finished and ready for distribution to members present at the next meeting. On motion the committee was instructed to have the reverse die for the 1909 membership medals cut, and a sufficient number struck for members elected during the year.

Messrs. Adolph Rau and Wm. A. Ashbrook were elected to membership.

The election of officers for 1910 resulted as follows:

President, Harry F. Williams; Vice-President, F. Elmo Simpson; Secretary, Ben G. Green; Treasurer, W. F. Dunham; Censor, F. M. Tuckerman; Librarian, E. C. Verkler; Curator, M. P. Carey. Executive Committee: Virgil M. Brand, Ben G. Green and W. F. Dunham.

Mr. Baker read a paper on Greek Tetradrachms, illustrating by specimens. Mr. Baker showed his collection of Colonial bills.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Numismatische Correspondenz, Philistine and Philatelic West, all for November. Auction catalogs were received from Egger Bros., Elder (2), Green and H. S. Rosenberg.

Mr. E. W. King was present as a visitor.

Adjourned to meet Jan. 7th, 1910.

The seventy-second monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, January 7, President Virgil M. Brand in the chair. The following 21 members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Mayer, Bartholomay, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Tuckerman, Bieger, Huber, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Williams, Loer, Krausz, Rau and Dr. Merrill.

Reports of retiring officers were read and accepted. On motion the names of delinquent members were read, and seven names were dropped from membership for non-payment of dues. On motion it was decided that members in arrears would not be given medals until their dues were paid.

The newly-elected officers for 1910 were installed.

A unanimous vote of thanks was given retiring President Virgil M. Brand. After a brief statement by Mr. Verkler, Chairman of the Committee on Medallion Production, the Society's medals representing the gunboat Nashville were distributed to members present. It was decided that extra copies

of the bronze medals should be sold for seventy-five cents each, and the silver medals at \$2.50 each. A copy of the former is to be presented to the Chicago Historical Society and one of the latter to the Commander of the Nashville. Membership medals for 1909 were distributed to members elected during the past year. The Secretary was directed to send copies of this medal to the American Numismatic Society of New York and the Chicago Historical Society. It was ordered that the reverse die of the membership medal be cancelled.

The President appointed as the Committee on Medallion Production: Messrs. E. C. Verkler, F. M. Tuckerman and J. B. Holmes; and as the Membership Committee: Messrs. C. Sorenson, I. Excell and Mitchell Baker.

Two specimens were received from Mr. Lyman H. Low for the Society's cabinet. The Curator reported several acquisitions and money donations for the cabinet. Minor proof sets for 1909 from the Philadelphia Mint and San Francisco cents and silver coins for 1909 were supplied to members at cost by Mr. Virgil M. Brand.

Under Exhibitions Mr. Leon showed a ten dollar gold piece of the Miners' Bank and Mr. Brand a gold stater of Pontacaphaeum; a silver medallion of Constantine II; a 50 stivers of Louis Napoleon, 1807, in gold; a Rosa Americana 2 pence, 1724; an aes of Olba; a quadruple ducat of Austria, 1909; and a 2 rupee of India.

Magazines received since last report were THE NUMISMATIST and *Philatelic West* for December, and three auction catalogs from Adolph Hess.

The Treasurer's report showed all obligations met for the past year and a balance in the treasury.

Adjourned to meet February 4, 1910.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY "COPLEY MEDAL."



IN our December issue, amongst "Medal Issues and Awards," we record the Copley Medal to Dr. George W. Hill, of Columbia University, for research in Astronomy. In 1887 a gold medal was awarded to him by the same Society, and he also received the Damoiseau prize of "The Paris Academic des Sciences" for researches in Celestial Mechanics.

The Nation, November 25, in reference says: "The award of the Copley Medal of the Royal Society to Dr. George W. Hill, of West Nyack, is an honor to an American that is not likely to get the public attention which it merits.

"The Copley Medal is the highest distinction conferred by the Royal Society, and it is a matter for national gratification that this honor at the hands of the oldest and one of the greatest of scientific societies should have been bestowed upon an American. And, while it may be invidious to make distinctions among different departments of research, yet a certain primacy belongs to that domain which is at once the most ancient field of scientific inquiry and demands for its exploration all the resources of the most abstract and most highly developed of sciences.

"Dr Hill's work in Celestial Mechanics places him not only foremost among the mathematical astronomers of to-day, but marks him out as one of the extremely few men who, since the time of Laplace, have carried forward the great results embodied in the 'Mécanique Céleste.' His honor is a refreshing change from the wearisome process of round-robin degrees for college presidents."

J. DE L.



NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President, FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary, DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 255 West 92nd Street, New York.

Meets second Friday of each month, 7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th Street and 6th Avenue.

The second monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, since its incorporation, took place at Keen's on the evening of Friday, December 10th, 1909.

President Higgins being confined to his home through illness, the chair was taken by Vice President Frey.

The following members were present: Wm. R. Weeks, Edgar H. Adams, Albert R. Frey, George H. Blake, Bauman L. Belden, Daniel R. Kennedy, Thomas L. Elder, Charles L. Podhaiski, Wayte Raymond, S. K. Nagy, A. G. Heaton, Joseph C. Mitchelson, D. Macon Webster, E. J. Deitsch, A. F. White and Edward T. Newell.

A report was presented by D. M. Webster as attorney for the Club stating that since last meeting the New York Numismatic Club had been incorporated under the law of the State of New York.

The certificate of incorporation, signed by the Secretary of State, and tastefully framed was exhibited as an adornment of the Club's meeting room.

The officers elected at the November meeting were confirmed by the certificate of the Secretary of State.

The following members of the original club were proposed and unanimously elected: Dr. T. Louis Comparette, Charles Gregory, E. Gilbert, J. W. Scott, Howland Wood, E. Hallenbeck, N. Vreeland, Henry Chapman, F. J. Liveright, Wm. S. Disbrow, Henry Russell Drowne, H. Ryder, T. A. Batterbury, E. J. Deitsch, Charles de Kay, E. T. Newell, A. F. White and Henri Weil.

A resolution by Mr. Bauman L. Belden was moved, seconded and passed that future applications for membership in the club should be made in writing by the member proposing the applicant.

The thanks of the club were tendered to Messrs. D. M. Webster and W. R. Weeks for legal services.

Mr. Adams moved that an honorary membership be adopted, eligibles to be determined upon by the club.

Among the exhibits made was a "find" of the sixteen "follis" from Syria, being the first issue by the Eastern Emperor, Anastasius, Constantinople Mint. This exhibit was presented by Edward T. Newell.

Mr. Wayte Raymond exhibited an exquisite, perfectly centered sixteen liral piece of Queen Philistis, of Syracuse, in the finest style of Greek Numismatic Art. Also a fine and rare type of the Roman Republican triens.

Mr. Podhaiski exhibited a leaden plaque, said to be by Benvenuto Cellini, nine inches in diameter and representing the embarkation of Noah. Also a probably unique plaque of metal nine inches in diameter, cast from the metal of captured shells representing on the obverse, Prussia lamenting the horrors of war and on the reverse the return of peace. Dated 1808.

I am pleased to correct an error inadvertently made in my last report. The Executive Committee of the New York Numismatic Club consists of Elliott Smith, D. Macon Webster and Thomas L. Elder. The membership Committee is composed of E. H. Adams, W. H. Woodin and D. R. Kennedy.

DANIEL R. KENNEDY, *Secretary*.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

FARRAN ZERBE, Managing Editor and Publisher
HOWLAND WOOD Associate Editor

Yearly Subscription, U. S., \$1.50; Foreign, \$1.75
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An example to numismatists of the patronage that may be received by a prized publication devoted to a collecting pursuit is to be found in the efforts to revive *The Philatelic Journal of America*. This publication, the best in its class in its day, died some years ago for want of financial support. It made void a field in stamp literature that has not since been filled to the satisfaction of many American philatelists. It has remained for Charles H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, to father the continuation of this publication, and he and his associates are doing it in a business way. A few months ago it was made known that the publication would be resumed when 5000 subscriptions were guaranteed, and not until then. The required number of subscriptions have been received and the first issue of the re-established *Philatelic Journal of America*, Volume 20, No. 1, appeared under date of December 15, 1909. 5000 subscriptions does not mean that number of supporters, subscriptions have come from only a fraction of this number of individuals, multiple subscriptions coming from many, one ordering a hundred, these subscriptions directed to be sent to libraries and other public institutions, not only giving financial support to the project, but providing for effective missionary work for the subject of philately.

Some months ago there were abundant reasons why THE NUMISMATIST should have suspended publication, and had it died with its publisher, there would have been a great void in numismatic literature, sufficient, we believe, to

have assured its revival under a guaranteed subscription proposition. There was no suspension, but it is none the less potent that it needs more and a great many more loyal supporters. Why not some multiple subscriptions? If there is one reason why stamps should be collected, there are many in favor of coins. We can only popularize numismatics by a campaign of education and the best method is in the distribution of literature devoted to the subject, and there is no better numismatic missionary than THE NUMISMATIST. To the one interested in stamps there are a hundred thousand interested in money, but unfortunately for the science of numismatics the American interest in money, is, how to get it, and not in participating in the delight, education and profit from the study and possession of money specimens.

X.

The index for the 1909 volume of THE NUMISMATIST will probably be mailed with the February issue.

Several very good articles of general interest proposed for this issue have been crowded onto next month's waiting list due to the unusual quantity of space occupied in this issue relating to the A. N. A., all of which, with the change of administration, is pertinent and important.

The New York publicist who compared John D. Rockefeller to Julius Caesar wasn't far wrong. Caesar is all "dust."—*Dallas News*.



COINAGE REPORT (PIECES) UNITED STATES MINT.

For the Calendar Year Ended December 31, 1909.

Denomination.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Denver.
Double Eagles	161,282	2,774,925	.....	52,500
Eagles	184,863	292,350	.....	121,540
Half Eagles	627,138	297,200	34,200	3,423,560
Quarter Eagles	441,899	.....	.....	.....
Total Gold	1,415,182	3,364,475	34,200	3,597,600
Half Dollars	2,368,650	1,764,000	925,400	.....
Quarter Dollars	9,268,650	1,348,000	712,000	5,114,000
Dimes	10,240,650	1,000,000	2,287,000	954,000
Total Silver	21,877,950	4,112,000	3,924,400	6,068,000
Five Cents	11,590,526	.....	.....	.....
One Cent	115,068,263	2,618,000	.....	.....
Total Minor	126,658,789	2,618,000	.....	.....
Total Domestic Coinage.....	149,951,921	10,094,475	3,958,600	9,665,600

In addition to the domestic coinage the United States Mint produced (all at the San Francisco Mint) for the Philippine Islands: Silver, 7,578,000 peso pieces, 528,000 fifty-centavo, 450,000 twenty-centavo, 312,199 ten-centavo, and 1,737,612 bronze one-centavo pieces, and for San Salvador, 693,170 silver peso pieces.

Recent inquiry at the Treasury Department brings no information regarding a change in the type of the five cent piece. If a change in design is being seriously considered, as was indicated by newspaper dispatches from Washington some weeks ago, neither the Treasury or the mint have volunteered any additional information.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced 71,914,008 printed sheets of paper money, four notes to a sheet, and having a face value of \$1,416,871,950.

The total number of United States cents coined bearing the date of 1909, 117,686,263, exceeds by several thousands the output of any previous year. The introduction of the Lincoln type made an extraordinary demand for our coin of smallest value, and the Philadelphia Mint continues the large quantity production of cents which has been in process since last June.

She—"How far can your ancestry be traced?"

He—"Well, when my grandfather resigned his position as cashier of a county bank they traced him as far as China, but he got away."



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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1910 Convention—New York, Early Autumn.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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PRESIDENT HENDERSON'S FIRST MESSAGE.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

It is with full realization of the responsibilities, and with keen appre-
ciation of the honor that is reposed in the administrative officers of the Asso-
ciation, and with an earnest desire to merit the confidence of the members,
that your support will be continued during the year that our administration
will not be one in which the activities of the Association are permitted to
slumber, but that our standard may be carried forward and float over new
fields, that I now come to you with this greeting.

The year that has just passed has been the most successful in the history
of the Association. New life has been awakened and injected into its ranks
and there is a great interest manifested by all of its members and affiliated
organizations. The Association is alive to all of the possibilities before it.
The Secretary's report will show added numerical strength for the year as
well as many other facts not here mentioned. Our membership now ap-
proaches seven hundred and if every member would solicit those whom he
knows to be interested in our science to become members of this popular
organization, I feel sure our membership would easily go above the thousand
mark before the end of the year. As you read this I hope you will consider

it a personal invitation to send in at least one application. Your District Secretary, or the General Secretary, will be pleased to furnish you with application blanks setting forth the advantages of membership in the Association, and supplying all necessary information.

The A. N. A. is not a scientific numismatic society, but rather a popular numismatic organization, drawn together with a spirit of kindred love, that through association and correspondence, we may be able to acquire information as well as to impart it. I realize that I am open to criticism from some of our members by making the above statement, but I trust I will not be misunderstood. It is a source of pride that we have enrolled as members a large number of advanced students of numismatics, but it is also true that the vast majority of our members are novices, and have joined our ranks, seeking the knowledge they so much desire. And we must meet this demand. This cannot be passed over lightly, especially when the need can be so easily supplied. I would urge that members who have taken up a special branch of numismatics prepare a monograph of an elementary nature containing the fundamental facts that the amateur can easily understand and acquire a knowledge of the subject. To benefit our members these should appear in our Official Organ. Who will be the first to supply the need? That the A. N. A. may continue to be a power in the numismatic world those of us who have advanced in the study should be ever eager and ready to assist the beginner. Our membership is so widely scattered that very few enjoy the opportunity of attending its conventions. This is to be regretted. Endeavors have been made to hold conventions in different localities, thereby giving the members living in territory adjacent thereto an opportunity to attend. Whenever a convention is held in your vicinity it is your loss if you fail to attend. Our conventions have grown in interest for several years past and the 1910 convention to be held in New York City will far eclipse all others. We trust you will bear the dates in mind when they are announced and arrange to be present.

Special attention is called to the great improvement in the Official Organ since passing under the control of Mr. Zerbe. No work or expense has been spared to bring it up to its present high standard. This can be attested by comparison of the last volume with previous issues. It is to be regretted that *THE NUMISMATIST* does not return a profit to the publisher, but ever since its conception its production has been a work of love. Under the supervision of a special committee we hope to produce material the ensuing year that will be helpful to all. We would ask your consideration and support of other numismatic magazines that are published in the interest of our science and for the disseminating of authoritative numismatic information, but for those published for the exploiting of personal interests and to assail, vilify and destroy the influence of the Association and the individual worker we have only words of condemnation.

At the Columbus Convention a committee was appointed to devise ways and means to secure a uniform classification of coins, medals, etc. This is a subject in which the new members are vitally interested, and if possible some means should be devised to secure a more uniform classification of coins not only by our large cataloguers but by the small dealer and collector as well. Some improvements have since been made in this regard. I recognize the fact that it is almost impossible for two different parties to classify a coin exactly alike under *existing conditions*, but if a *uniform standard* was adopted many disappointments could be avoided. The classification of commemorative medals, tokens, etc., as coins, dollars, etc., is to be discouraged. A new col-

lector buying these under the supposition that they are Government issues and is sadly disappointed when he ascertains their true nature. He is discouraged thereby and influenced to give up the pursuit. The dealer's and collector's interests are identical, and the utmost confidence should prevail between them.

The office of District Secretary was created with the view that the members residing in the various districts may be able to secure information and advice without delay. Holding of District Conventions is to be desired, and I would urge that the Secretaries work out some plan whereby this may be accomplished. The formation of local societies in cities where five or more members reside, fosters a spirit of unity and awakens local interest in our subject, and we hope to see several new local societies organized before long.

Special attention is called to the International Numismatic Congress which convenes in Brussels in June, 1910. Representative delegates to this Congress have been appointed by President Zerbe, and as several of these have indicated their intention of being present this will insure good representation for the A. N. A.

The appointing of delegates will not in any way prevent the attendance of others, as all will be welcomed. Coins and medals of unusual interest are solicited for exhibition and these will be cared for by any of the delegates attending. Original articles bearing on any phase of our science are solicited, and if it should be impossible to read all of them at the Congress, they are to be printed in the official proceedings of the Congress, and can be had by sending a subscription to M. Alphonse de Witte, 55 Rue du Trone, Brussels.

The Librarian, Mr. Ludger Gravel of Montreal, Canada, has some good plans for the upbuilding of the Library. The Library should be one of the most important adjuncts of the Association and we bespeak the co-operation of the members with the Librarian that he may be successful in his efforts. Books may be secured from the Library by forwarding the amount of postage necessary for their transmission through the mails.

In compliance with the Constitution I hereby appoint the following committees:

Finance—This committee will be announced later, with recommendations to the members for creating a special fund by subscriptions, for the advancing of Association work.

Printing and Official Organ—A. J. de Lagerberg, Chairman, Passaic, N. J.; Herbert Niklewicz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carl Wurtzbaugh, Lee Mass.

Library—R. W. McLachlan, Chairman, Montreal, Canada; Dr. Malcolm Storer, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Gies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A special committee to be known as the Publicity Committee is hereby appointed. E. C. Verkler, Chairman, 428 E. 34th St., Chicago, Ills.; Dr. B. P. Wright, Watertown, N. Y.; S. S. Heal, Toronto, Canada. The work of this Committee will consist of producing and collating articles on numismatic subjects of public interest to be syndicated to the public press, magazines and secular publications, thereby creating a popular interest in numismatics. In this manner articles published will not be misleading, but be of an authoritative nature. Material thus produced, together with reprints from the numismatic magazines will be furnished the newspapers gratis. This great work of popular education will prove of inestimable value and its result will soon be manifested. We ask your hearty co-operation with the Chairman of this committee by furnishing the material needed to carry on this work.

The income of the Association is not sufficient to meet the demands made upon its treasury. All of the officers serve without salary, and not without considerable expense to themselves. Provision should be made

for a stated salary for the General Secretary in the future, or, at least a sum sufficient to provide the services of a stenographer to assist him should be allowed. It is asking too much of any member to donate the time necessary to serve as General Secretary for an organization as large as the A. N. A. This recommendation is made without in any way consulting our present able and efficient Secretary, but for the reason that I am somewhat familiar with the amount of work necessary to successfully serve the Association as General Secretary. The publication of a Year Book has long been desired and has now become almost a general demand. The issuing of a yearly medal to the members is desired. The Committee on Official Organ desire to provide a medal for the best original paper produced during the year and published in the Official Organ. Federal Incorporation of the Association is desired. It is necessary to complete the compilation of the Biographical Album this year. It requires money to carry these needs to a successful issue, and as our dues are so low that they fail to produce any working capital, the Finance Committee will solicit subscriptions to a special fund, for these purposes. I trust the members will respond freely when solicited for subscriptions to prosecute this work. The compiling of the Biographical Album is an important work, and will be of much benefit to the Association. When the next appeal for data is sent to you, please be prompt in your response.

At the Montreal Convention a resolution was adopted recommending an amendment to the Constitution relative to the manner of voting for officers. It is desirable that the present method be changed, and therefore I recommend that the members support the amendment providing for the sealed ballots at future elections.

Representation by proxy at conventions should be maintained, as it is of vital importance to the welfare of the Association. Proxy voting governs in nearly all organizations of a widely scattered membership. Without the proxy a very small minority would control the destinies of the Association and the vast majority of members would become merely subscribers to the Official Organ, and thus lose interest in the affairs of the Association. Wishing you, one and all, a Happy New Year, I am,

Faithfully yours,

J. M. HENDERSON, *President*.

Columbus, Ohio, January 1st, 1910.

To the Members of the A. N. A.:

On the recommendation of the General Secretary, I hereby appoint Mr. Rudolph Kohler, 76 Washington Place, New York, District Secretary for New York and New Jersey, vice Mr Edgar H. Adams, who, through press of private affairs, found it necessary to resign.

Fraternally,

J. M. HENDERSON, *President*.

Columbus, Ohio, January 3rd, 1910.

A. N. A. MEMBERS GIFT TO LIBRARIES.

To assist in the distribution of numismatic literature and contribute to the support of A. N. A. publications, the following gift subscriptions of THE NUMISMATIST to libraries were received during December.

By Henrie E. Buck, Carnegie Library; Bank Library, Delaware, Ohio.

By George J. Schwartz, University of Wooster; and Young Men's Club of Episcopal Church, Wooster, Ohio.

By Major E. S. Horton, Public Library, Attleboro, Mass.; and Public Library, Taunton, Mass.

THE PASSING ADMINISTRATION AND OUR POSITION.

By F. G. DUFFIELD, *General Secretary.*

With the new year a new executive comes to the A. N. A. and it seems fitting that a reference be made to the administration brought to a close and the present position of the Association.

That the A. N. A. is a "bigger and better" organization than ever before, and that it occupies its present influential position to-day, is due largely to the earnest efforts of Mr. Farran Zerbe, whose two-year term as President has just closed. Although Mr. Zerbe's administration has been confined to a shorter period than most of his predecessors, his work for the growth and success of the Association has extended over a number of years.

In such an organization as ours money is necessary for great accomplishments, and this the Association has never had beyond that required for its ordinary running expenses. Where anything of importance has been accomplished in the past, it has been done through personal effort and often by the use of personal funds. For this reason the progress of the Association during his administration should be attributed to the personal work of Mr. Zerbe and those who have assisted him.

The constant recruiting of our ranks is necessary if we are to continue to hold our present position and obtain even greater prominence among similar societies of the country. In a membership as large as ours we must expect a number of lapses each year from various causes. That this fact has been appreciated by Mr. Zerbe is shown in the number of applications produced by him. During the past two years, out of a total of 379 applications received, 87 have been proposed by him. During the five years he has been actively connected with the work of the Association he has proposed probably more new members than any other member in our history, excepting the late Dr. Heath. While it is true that Mr. Zerbe's connection with the numismatic department at the exposition of 1904 and 1905, and his lectures and exhibitions in the Eastern States under the patronage of banks, have brought him in contact with many interested in the subject, and that for this reason his opportunities have been greater than most of our members, yet the uninterrupted flow of applications bearing his endorsement testifies to his constant aim to make the A. N. A. a larger and more successful organization. A number of the applications received the past year are from subscribers to *THE NUMISMATIST* whose membership was personally sought by Mr. Zerbe. Each one means a small financial loss to him as publisher.

After the death of Dr. Heath, in June, 1908, Mr. Zerbe acquired the property of *THE NUMISMATIST*, and for the last five months of the year furnished the magazine to the members for the time of their paid-up memberships. This was done at a considerable loss to him, as the greater part of the members had paid their dues early in the year.

The marked improvement in *THE NUMISMATIST* under Mr. Zerbe's editorship and management is a feature that will be appreciated by all.

The introduction of the Membership Card feature for 1909 has proved popular and will be continued.

The adjustment of all memberships to expire with the year has been accomplished without an objection or protest, showing that the members realize the advantage of knowing when their dues expire without a notice from the General Secretary. And no one appreciates the advantage of this more than he.

In October, 1908, for the first time in our history, a pamphlet containing a list of all members, with addresses, was printed and furnished to all. These are still being sent to all new members.

The compilation of biographical data and portraits of members has been undertaken, and will be continued the coming year as money for the purpose becomes available.

Three local numismatic societies have been formed during Mr. Zerbe's administration—the New York Numismatic Club, the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society and the West Michigan Numismatic Society. Plans are being laid for the organization of societies in other localities.

One of the best agencies for the spread of numismatic information and for A. N. A. publicity is to have *THE NUMISMATIST* on file in the public libraries of the country. A number of libraries are already being supplied, and it is hoped to greatly extend the list during the year.

The inquiry department, in which questions of young collectors are answered by mail, is the newest feature of the Association, and it should prove helpful to our newer members if advantage is taken of it.

Two conventions have been held during the late administration: Philadelphia, 1908, and Montreal, 1909. Both were successful in awakening greater interest in the Association.

An evidence of the increasing popularity and prominence of the Association and its recognized place to-day is to be found in the high positions in life of many of its new members; that it is now catalogued in various publications giving a list of the learned societies of the world; the consideration and inquiries it receives from the government and scientific bodies; and in the numerous requests from commercial organizations in various cities for our conventions.

Other plans for Association work have been discussed and would have been undertaken had there been funds for carrying them out.

The past year has been the greatest in our history in point of new applications received, although showing only a slight gain over last year. The only figures available in connection with applications received are those since the reorganization in 1898-99. The year 1899 closed with 170 members. Since that time the number of applications published has been as follows:

1900	63	1905	135
1901	123	1906	63
1902	110	1907	92
1903	98	1908	186
1904	80	1909	193

The collecting taste of our members has a wide range. Although his specialty is requested when application is made for membership, it is not always given, in many cases for the reason that he is only a beginner and has no specialty. The following will show the class of coins collected by those who have given this information:

United States coins, including Colonialials	167	Copper coins	8
Miscellaneous or general.....	39	Tokens, including Communion...	8
Canadian coins and tokens.....	36	Oriental coins	7
Foreign coins	35	Foreign crowns	5
Paper money	25	Military decorations and medals.	4
Ancient coins	23	Masonics	4
Gold coins	22	Portrait coins	1
Medals	19	The rare and unusual	1
English coins	11	Encased postage stamps	1
		West Indian coins	1

Following is a list of the number of members in each State and Province:

Alabama	1	Michigan	22	Virginia	1
Arizona	3	Minnesota	4	Vermont	3
Arkansas	1	Mississippi	1	Washington	3
California	24	Missouri	12	West Virginia	2
Colorado	9	Nebraska	6	Wisconsin	18
Connecticut	17	New Hampshire	3	Alberta	1
Delaware	3	New Jersey	24	British Columbia	2
District of Columbia	12	New York	81	Manitoba	3
Florida	1	North Carolina	2	New Brunswick	3
Georgia	4	North Dakota	2	Nova Scotia	6
Illinois	51	Ohio	51	Ontario	28
Indiana	24	Oregon	5	Quebec	37
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	76	England	6
Kansas	9	Rhode Island	5	Germany	1
Kentucky	1	South Carolina	1	Japan	2
Louisiana	2	South Dakota	3	Mexico	1
Maine	2	Tennessee	1		
Maryland	9	Texas	8	Total	663
Massachusetts	50	Utah	3		

It is always a pleasure to refer to those who interest themselves in securing new applications. The following have proposed three or more new members during 1909:

Farran Zerbe	31	Benjamin Heid	4
Messrs. Trambly and Breton....	25	R. W. McLachlan	4
Dr. J. M. Henderson	12	B. Max Mehl	4
J. de Lagerberg	11	Wm. C. Stone	4
Theo. E. Leon	5	Howland Wood	4
Stephen K. Nagy	5	W. G. Curry	3
Henry Chapman	4	Robert Hosbury	3
Ben G. Green	4	J. P. Hale Jenkins	3

These figures include only those applications on which the above members have acted as the original or first endorser, and not where their name appears second. Neither does it include the applications published in this issue (all of which were received during the year). They would be included in a summary for 1910.

The Association now has a new commander on the bridge, Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio. As President of the Columbus and Ohio Numismatic Societies Dr. Henderson had the highest recognition of our members in the Buckeye State. In the larger capacity as President of the A. N. A. there is every reason to believe he will conduct its affairs with dignity, ability and fidelity, and will endeavor to extend its usefulness upon the broad lines laid down by its founders—an Association in which all members, whether amateurs, advanced collectors and students, or those commercially inclined, will feel that they are essential and worthy units, and that they meet on common ground with a common interest in the pursuit of one of the most absorbing, entertaining, instructive and elevating of subjects—numismatics.

Baltimore, Md., January 1, 1910.

December Report of the General Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED DECEMBER 20.

1288 John C. Krieger.	1297 John J. Hetherington.
1289 Lytte W. Gosling.	1298 E. G. Beckworth.
1290 Edward C. Sherman.	1299 Henry Ketchum.
1291 Benj. Krumm.	1300 Arthur D. Williams.
1292 Mandel Goldwater.	1301 Charles P. Leon.
1293. H. A. Brumfield.	1302 William L. Fisher.
1294 John M. Oliver.	1303 Coan Paxton.
1295 Elmer S. Rohrbaugh.	1304 Sigmund Krausz.
1296 Robert M. Scott.	

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to February 20, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the March issue:

Applicants.	Proposed by
Walter M. Cook, Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland, Ore.....	Byron N. Rooks, Howland Wood.
C. Eastman Robinson, Concord, N. H.....	Dr. Edwin P. Robinson, F. G. Duffield.
Edwin F. Wolfe, Bellwood, Pa.....	Geo. F. Marlier, *Dr. Wilson.
Joseph Ford, Augusta, Mont.....	Ben G. Green, F. G. Duffield.
William Wallace Mitchell, 5368 Tacony St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	Walter S. Chatten, F. G. Duffield.
H. Ross Weagant, Morrisburg, Ont.....	Dr. E. G. Courteau, F. G. Duffield.
Nathan Smason, 1202 South Liberty St., New Orleans, La.....	B. Max Mehl, F. G. Duffield.
A. H. Plumb, 24 Rowley St., Rochester, N. Y.....	Henry W. Mathews, Farran Zerbe,
O. J. Colby, 312 N. Cherry St., Creston, Iowa.....	B. H. Saxton, F. G. Duffield.
C. L. Bison, Brayton, Iowa.....	B. H. Saxton, *C. C. Clifton.
Rev. W. A. Laughlin, Montpelier, Idaho.....	Howland Wood, *Henry Whitman.
Wm. H. Valentine, 78 Frith Road, Leytonstone, E. England.....	Howland Wood, F. G. Duffield.
Robert Woodfill, Greensburg, Ind.....	Wm. E. Thompson, Ben G. Green.
*Local business or professional endorsement.	

DIED.

Ernest Elias Zay, Honorary Member, Paris, France.
Fred H. Croxall (No. 1000), East Liverpool, Ohio.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

G. A. Larned, 37 Cherry St., Spencer, Mass.
(Members are reminded that changes of address are published only when request is made.)

THE 1910 MEMBERSHIP CARDS.

Membership Cards for 1910 are now being sent out as fast as renewals are received. These act as a receipt for dues for the year. The system of numbering the cards this year is different from that used in 1909, which bore the consecutive number of issue only. Those for 1910 will bear the member's Association number on the face, while the consecutive number will appear on the back.

WILL ANSWER INQUIRIES.

The following members will be glad to answer inquiries regarding coins from young collectors:

Dr. E. G. Courteau, St. Jacques, Quebec, on the tokens of Canada prior to the Confederation.

Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., on the coins of Ancient Rome and of the German States.

Daniel F. Howarth, 24 Villiers St., Ashton-under-Lyne, England.

S. S. Heal, 22 Larch St., Toronto, Ont., on the coins and tokens of Canada.

Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass., on Oriental and West Indian coins.

Sigmund Krausz, 5607 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill., on the coins of Ancient Rome, especially of the Western Empire.

Collectors writing for information should enclose stamp for reply.

F. G. Duffield.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1909.

General Secretary.

HAVE YOU RENEWED FOR 1910?

THE Association annual dues, \$1.50, are payable in advance. If YOU have not renewed your membership for 1910, DO IT NOW. You may forget it to-morrow or next week. Don't wait for a notice from the General Secretary, as the adjustment of all memberships to expire in December should make this unnecessary.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE VII., Section 1.—*** In case a member fails to pay his dues before the first of February his name shall be stricken from the roll. ***

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.**

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Montreal Convention that an amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. McLachlan be drawn up by the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, and submitted to the members of the Association for their vote, your committee herewith submits its report in form of an amendment to the Constitution.

Every member is requested to record his vote herewith with Mr. Frank G. Duffield, General Secretary, 1811 Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md., on or before February 15th, 1909.

The sections of the Constitution affected are as follows:

Art. III, Sec. 5. All officers are to be elected at Convention, or if no Convention is held within three years from date at last Convention, an election by mail ballot shall be called by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, to be under the direction of the Board of Governors, and in such manner as they may recommend. A plurality of ballots cast shall elect.

Sec. 6. At least sixty days prior to a convention, or in case of no convention being called, sixty days prior to a mail ballot, the Board of Governors shall call for nominations and the names of all candidates shall be published in the Official Organ at least thirty days prior to the election.

Art. V., Sec. 2. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of one-third of the active membership, either present in person or represented by proxy.

The changes drawn up by your committee are as follows::

Change Art. III, Secs. 5 and 6 as follows:

All officers with the exception of the District Secretaries are to be elected yearly at convention. At least ninety days prior to such convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Organ for nominations. Each nomination must be signed by three members, and sent at least forty days prior to the date of the convention to the General Secretary together with a letter of acceptance from the person nominated. Nominations to be announced in the Official Organ by the General Secretary as received. At least thirty days prior to the date of the election the General Secretary shall mail to each member in good standing a ballot and a return envelope marked "VOTE." The ballot shall contain all names of nominees that have been properly endorsed.

The form of this ballot shall be similar to those used in connection with what is known as the "Australian System" of voting, and the ballot as mailed by the General Secretary shall be the only one qualified for voting. Members shall designate their choice by marking a cross (X) against the names of the candidates for which they desire to vote.

The ballot blank shall also provide for a member who may not be present to designate any member he may desire to represent and vote for him on any question that may come before the convention. Any vacancies for (or in) nominations for officers shall be filled or made by a convention and the election from such nominees shall be by the convention.

On the opening of the convention the President shall appoint a committee of three on credentials and the General Secretary shall immediately deliver to this committee all of the envelopes marked "VOTE" he may have received. This committee shall immediately proceed to tabulate and report to the convention the absent member representation and shall certify the number of votes any member may have in the convention. Previous to the report of the absent member representation the convention shall not go into official session for the transaction of business, but may receive reports of officers, committees, address, papers, etc.

The polls shall close the second day of the convention and the result shall be announced by the Credentials Committee as soon as possible. A plurality of votes shall elect. In case of a tie for any office the convention shall decide the issue.

In case no convention is called in a given year the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call for nominations four months before the end of the year, and the elections to be held at least one month before the end of the year.

The nominating and voting shall be done as in convention years, except that the Board of Governors shall appoint a committee of three members residing in the same city to receive the sealed ballots from the General Secretary. In cases of tie the Board of Governors shall decide who is elected and in cases where no nominations are received the Board of Governors shall make appointments for such vacancies.

District secretaries are to be appointed by the President on the request of the General Secretary, but these appointments must be approved by a majority of the Board of Governors.

Art. V., Sec. 2. to be changed to read as follows:

A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of one-sixth of the active membership either present in person or represented by proxy.

HOWLAND WOOD, *Chairman*,

FARRAN ZERBE.

WITH THE DEALERS.

Attention is called to the special offerings of S. H. Chapman, second page of cover.

The Notes of Spain for Cuba are interesting offerings by Divver & Co. in their new advertisement.

Lyman H. Low, the numismatic expert of New York, will sell the Gen. Gates P. Thruston collection at public auction in February. Attention is called to Mr. Low's announcement in this issue.

B. Max Mehl, the enterprising numismatic dealer of Fort Worth, Texas, reports 1909 a very successful year, more patrons and a greater volume of business than in any previous year.

The J. W. Scott Co., 36 John St., New York City, will hold an important auction sale of rare American and foreign coins at the Collectors' Club, 14 E. 23rd St., New York, on Monday, January 31st.

Ben. G. Green's next and 51st auction sale, to be held at an early date, will include the collection of ancient coins formed by Mr. A. W. Westhorpe, of Yankton, S. D. Mr. Westhorpe has given many years to the study of ancient coins and the formation of a splendid collection.

Part two of the Appleton collection will be sold by the cataloguer, Charles Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa., at the auction rooms, 32 E. 23d St., New York, January 18th and 19th. Fifteen hundred and three lots, including the ancient Greek and Roman gold, silver and copper coins; the Germanic Section in gold and silver, including 2, 3 and 4 Crown pieces; the remainder of the Oriental, inclusive of a large Japanese gold Obang.

The 50th coin auction sale of Ben. G. Green, Chicago, held December 10th, has been reported as in every way successful. The set of twelve proof copper nickel cents of 1858 brought \$30; the Leshner Referendum dollar, very good, brought \$6.50; the nine pieces of Swedish plate money brought \$151; five dollar greenback of 1863, new, \$7.30; five dollar silver certificate, inverted back, \$13; three dollar gold piece of 1873, very fine, with loop removed, \$51.

EASY PICKINGS

1c. a word. Minimum Account, 25c. Remit with order.

WANTED

Correspondence solicited from collectors of South and Central American gold, having duplicates for sale or exchange. Will sell or exchange Humbert \$10, very fine, and U. S. Assay 1853 \$10, 5 lines, fine (the rare variety. Auction record, \$38 for very good). H. F. Williams, 172 Washington St., Chicago. 1-P

Hard Times Tokens wanted in nice condition. Write Everett Van Voorhis, Nelsonville, N. Y. 1-P

To correspond with anyone having "Bryan Money" for sale. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 8-tf-C

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

American Journal of Numismatics, unbound, between 1866 and 1890 incomplete, but can supply many numbers. Want January, 1881, and several after 1897. B. H. Saxton, Davenport, Iowa. 12-tf

FOR SALE

As a collector I have about eight hundred duplicates on hand, from U. S. Cents to Half Dollars. If you are a beginner perhaps I can help you out. No fancy prices. Clark C. Briggs, 16 Clarke St., Burlington, Vt. 12P

"Mint Marks," by A. G. Heaton, the standard authority on U. S. Mint mark coins, published at \$1. A few with slightly soiled covers and edges, otherwise perfect, 75c. postpaid. THE NUMISMATIST, Box 876, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fixed Price List No. 2 just out. U. S. Gold, Silver Coins, Currency, etc. Send stamp. Jno. A. Lewis, 253 N. Wash-tenaw Ave., Chicago, Ill. 8-4-P

GOLD COINS FOR SALE

\$20 Clark Gruber, 1861, Fine, ...	\$350.00
\$10 " " 1861, Fine, ...	\$25.00
\$10 " " 1860, Fine, ...	\$50.00
\$5 " " 1861, Fine, ...	\$25.00
\$2½ " " 1861, Ex. Fine, ...	\$25.00
\$20 U. S. Assay Office, 1853, Ex. Fine, ...	\$30.00
\$10 St. Gaudens, 1907, Unc., ...	\$11.00
\$10, 1838, Fine, ...	\$25.00
\$5, 1842, D. Fine, ...	\$7.00
\$5, 1842, O A F, ...	\$12.00
\$5, 1844, P. Fine, ...	\$7.00
\$5, 1845, P Vn F, ...	\$8.00
\$5, 1848, C V F, ...	\$9.00
\$5, 1848, D. Fine, ...	\$7.50
\$5, 1849, D. Fine, ...	\$9.00
\$5, 1849, C V F, ...	\$9.00
\$5, 1852, C. Unc., ...	\$9.00
\$5, 1854, C. Fine, ...	\$9.00
\$5, 1855, C. Fine, ...	\$9.00
\$5, 1860, D V F, ...	\$15.00
\$5, 1861, C V F, ...	\$15.00
\$5, 1861, D A F, ...	\$18.00
\$5, 1870, C C A F, ...	\$7.00
\$5, 1877, C C A F, ...	\$7.00
\$3, 1856, V. Fine, ...	\$6.50
\$3, 1857, V. Fine, ...	\$6.50
\$3, 1874, Unc., ...	\$5.00
\$3, 1877, V. F., ...	\$45.00
\$3, 1878, Unc., ...	\$6.00
\$2½, 1863, S. F., ...	\$3.50
\$2½, 1908, Unc., ...	\$3.00
\$1, 1851, Fine, ...	\$2.75
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TOTAL \$26,235.00

The First Day Made a WORLD'S Record
For a Single Day \$23,203.00

Blithewood, Barrytown, Dutchess Co., New York
June 14, 1909

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I am perfectly satisfied with the result of the sale, and feel that I made no mistake in putting it in your hands.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE

A Few Catalogues Are Yet On Sale. Order
At Once And Be Posted On Current Values

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Plate Catalogues, 13 plates and portrait, with printed list of prices realized bound in	\$4.00
Plain Catalogue, with portrait and printed list of prices realized bound in	1.00
Printed List of prices realized only, no catalogue	.75
Priced Catalogue of my June 5th sale	.35

Above prices include free delivery. Cash should accompany all orders
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\$3.00 gold	fine	\$4.60
\$1.00 "	"	2.50
Silver Dollar 1798, or 99		3.00
1800		3.20
Lafayette dollar 1900		1.75
1-2 dollar 1795	very good	1.65
1806	"	1.20
1807	"	1.20
1-4 dollar 1818, 19, 20, or 21		.50
1-2 cent 1804, 05, 06, or 07, very good		.40
Indian Head cent, S. Mint, 1908 or 09		.25
Lincoln cent S. Mint 1909		.25
Minor proof sets 1884, 1885, 1886		
1888, 1889	each	.35
Isabella Quarter, World's Fair, 1893		.75
20 cent piece		.35

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1803—\$10 gold, elegant condition, only	\$15.00
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1907—\$10 gold, St. Gaudens, no motto,	\$12.00
1862—\$1 greenback at \$2.00; \$2 at	\$3.00
1869—\$2 greenback, fair condition	\$2.50
I want to correspond with U. S. paper money collectors; have some nice bills to offer.	
1861—Confederate half dollar, re-strike, rare, from Mehl's sale, only	\$10.00
A. A. LEVE, P. O. Box 495, Syracuse, N. Y.	

Important Sale

of

Swiss Coins and Medals

Commencing

March 1, 1910

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FIXED PRICE LIST No. 11, offering hundreds of varieties of desirable U. S. and foreign coins, curios, old firearms, etc., will be issued early in January. It will also contain the very fine collection of British War Medals and Canadian Indian Peace Medals formed by Mr. Geo. W. Rice, together with his fine collection of Ancient Roman silver and bronze coins. Catalogue free upon request.

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115 N. 11th St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CATALOGUE OF THE COIN SALE IN MUNICH

May 10th to 15th, 1909

Second Portion of the very valuable collection of Roman and Byzantine Coins, and numismatic books of the late Consul Ecl. F. Weber, of Hamburg.

Catalogues (3607 lots) with 63 plates, \$5.25; without plates, 75 cents, from the Expert,

Dr. JACOB HIRSCH

Munich, Germany Arcisstrasse 17

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Toledo Stamp and Coin Co.

TOLEDO, OHIO

PRICE LISTS FREE

4 Congo Copper Coins	\$	25
3 " Nickel "		25
Abyssinia silver		20
Alaska gold, ¼, ½, \$1 size pieces, set		3.00
Turkish " 5 Piaster		50

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Arranged in 30 Packets as follows:

No.	1	Contains	25	Coins.	No.	16	Contains	14	Coins
"	2	"	22	"	"	17	"	14	"
"	3	"	20	"	"	18	"	14	"
"	4	"	20	"	"	19	"	14	"
"	5	"	18	"	"	20	"	14	"
"	6	"	18	"	"	21	"	13	"
"	7	"	18	"	"	22	"	13	"
"	8	"	16	"	"	23	"	12	"
"	9	"	16	"	"	24	"	12	"
"	10	"	16	"	"	25	"	12	"
"	11	"	15	"	"	26	"	11	"
"	12	"	15	"	"	27	"	11	"
"	13	"	15	"	"	28	"	11	"
"	14	"	15	"	"	29	"	11	"
"	15	"	15	"	"	30	"	10	"

No duplicates, condition very good to mint average very fine (guaranteed), classified. Price per copper packet, sent in numerical order by registered mail, post free. First three contain different countries.

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1. Emperor's Silver Wedding, Bronze, 55mm. Beautiful detail \$1.25
2. Crown Prince's Wedding, Bronze, 55 mm. Most artistic design 1.25
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The set of three, post-free 3.25

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HISPANO-CUBAN BANK NOTES.

By a lucky purchase we have secured in Cuba a fine lot of the last issue of bank notes sent by Spain to that country. These beautiful little notes must not be confused with those of the so-called Cuban Republic of 1869, which are so plentiful, and are unsigned, but are the notes actually issued by Spain.

There are five denominations, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos, and the peso or dollar. These notes are engraved on fine, heavy paper, and being the work of the American Bank Note Company of New York, they are equal in appearance to any paper money now issued, and each note is printed in colors, and bears its official number in red, and the Spanish arms.

It has been found that very few of these little notes in fine condition ever reach the United States, so we feel we are offering the collectors something that everybody has not got. We give prices below:

5c. Green, showing a tobacco plant.....	\$.06
10c. Brown, showing a ship at full sail.....	.08
20c. Blue-black, showing a mule-team and drivers....	.08
50c. Red, showing a tobacco plant.....	.10
\$1.00 Peso, Blue, has a splendid bust of the Queen...	.15
Complete set for.....	.45

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THE NUMISMATIST

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DEVOTED TO
MONEY AND MEDALLIC ART



VOL. XXIII

February 1910

NO. 2

FOREIGN MONEY IN CHINA

H. A. Ramsden, F. R. N. S.

DEFECTS IN RECENT QUARTER DOLLARS

Fred. G. McKean

FIRST UNITED STATES MINT

Notes by "Penn"

SOCIETY, NOT STATE, INTRODUCED
COINAGE

Lecture by T. L. Comparette

CATALOGUING ROMAN COINS

Sigmund Krausz

AMERICAN GOLD COIN DISCOVERIES

E. H. Adams

VARIETIES OF 1909 CENTS

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY

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Austria. Ferdinand I. Fine.. \$1.75	Sicily. Ferdinand III. 1799.
Same for Hung. 1558. F.. 2.	V. G. 80
Ferdinand III. 1654. V. F.. 1.75	Joseph Napoleon. Fine.... 1.50
Leopold I. 1700. Ex. Fine.. 1.75	Sweden. Gustavus Adolphus.
Same for Hung. 1691. Fine. 1.50	1633. V. G..... 2.50
Marie Teresa. 1759. V. G.. 1.25	Zealand. Knight standing.
Same, Levant. 1780. Unc... 1.25	1679. Good..... 1.
Maximilian. Arch-Duke. As	Russia. Anne. 1731. V. G... 1.50
grand master of Teutonic	England. Elizabeth. 1601. F.. 15.
Knights. Full 1. fig. stand-	Charles I. King on horse 1.
ing. Rev. Duke on horse	Mint mark-Plumes Ref.
in full armor. 1603. Ex. F. 3.	RXVIII, 3. Fine..... 6.
Brandenburg. George & Al-	Oliver Cromwell. 1658. V.F. 20.
bert. 1539. Fine.... 2.50	Charles II. 1671. V. G.... 1.50
Same. 1544. Fine..... 2.	James II. 1688 V. F..... 4.
Albert. 1549. Fine..... 2.75	George I. Rev. Roses and
Brunswick. Henry Julius.	Plumes. V. F. Rare.... 12.
1593. Fine..... 2.	George II. 1741. V. F..... 3.
Lutich. Max Henry. 1671.	George III. by Pistrucci.
V. Good 1.50	Unc. Proof..... 2.50
Hamburg. Arms. Rev. Aus-	George III. Bank of Eng-
trian Arms. 1694. V. F.... 2.25	land Dollar. 1804. Ex. F. 1.75
Saxony. Christian, John	Scotland. James VI. Shield.
George, Augustus, 3 busts.	Rev. Sword. 1570. F..... 6.
1595. V. G..... 1.50	U. S.:
August. 1555. Fine..... 2.50	1795. Good \$2.75. Fine \$3.25.
Christian II. 1611. Rev.	1796.. Good \$2.50.
John George and Augus-	1796.. Large Date. V. G. \$3.25.
tus. V. F..... 1.50	1798. Fine \$2.50.
Pfalz. Frederick II. 1547. F.. 3.50	1799. Good \$1.75; V. G. \$2.75.
Switzerland. Schaffhausen.	1800. V. G. \$2.50; Fine \$3.00.
Ram issuing from temple.	1801. V. F. \$5.
1620. Good..... 2.	1802. Over 1. Fine \$3; V. F. \$4.
Italy. Florence. Cosmus II.	1802. Good \$2.25; V. F. \$4.50.
1620. V. F..... 2.	1803. V. G. \$2.50; Fine, large
Cosmos III. Rev. Port of	date, \$3.50; small date, fine,
Livorno. 1681. V. F..... 3.	\$3.50.
Malta. Hompesch. Ex. F.. 2.	

Many other foreign dollars at moderate prices, and rarer coins at corresponding values. U. S. dollars in finer states of preservation.

Selections sent on approval to those known to me and who give satisfactory reference. Collections priced and catalogued for sale at auction.

S. H. CHAPMAN

DREXEL BUILDING - PHILADELPHIA

THE NUMISMATIST

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No. 2

FOREIGN MONEY IN CHINA.

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.



THIS is a common fact that the Mexican silver dollar has been in circulation for some time past in China, and, since it is accepted everywhere without depreciation, it even possesses an advantage over the current provincial issues. It is not so generally known, however, that since a very early period other foreign moneys have been known to the Chinese and, in various instances, have been more or less in use in the Celestial Empire.



Lacouperie assigns the introduction of coinage in the Far East to the years 675-650 B. C., and contends that Chinese coinage had its origin from the West, a theory not generally accepted by trained numismatists as it is at variance with authentic historical records, as well as with the interpretations given by Chinese and Japanese advanced scholars, or the evidence adduced from the coins themselves.

There is no doubt, notwithstanding, that Western money was known to the Chinese at an early period, but it is a more difficult problem to assign the date when such foreign coinage was first accepted as a medium of exchange in the Empire.

Very few Oriental numismatists have been interested in collecting this "Money of Foreigners received in Trade in China," and, less still, have they studied the subject.

The only foreign works that have any mention of these coins are Père du Halde's monograph entitled "De la Monnoye qui en differens temps á eu cours á la Chine," and C. T. Gardner's paper "The coins of China," read before the Manchester Geographical Society in 1889.

As to Halde's production, I regret that I am unable to give the year of publication, having only had access to a manuscript copy, but I have been able to gather, by the style of language used, that it is not of very recent date. Under the title of "Monnoyes incertaines ou etrangeres dont on ignore le temps et qui ont eu cours á la Chine," while picturing several of these pieces, it specifically mentions, in the text, that the data is taken from an ancient book by a Chinese author who lived during the Sung dynasty, but without advancing any further information.

Gardner's paper, on the other hand, clearly states that Sze Ma Chien, in his travels, about B. C. 100, collected several gold and silver coins bearing the effigies of sovereigns and states ruled over by the descendants and successors of descend-

(33)

ants of Alexander's generals, and further states that these silver coins were "at the time imitated in bronze by Chinese moulders and the imitations are now occasionally produced and worn as charms," mentioning that he had seen some of these imitations, and he probably had reference to the two illustrations in his paper. The face and bust of the first of these drawings is identical with the illustrations in some of the Chinese works, while the front face is similar, in most respects, to the illustration No. 3 of the present article.

But it is to the native numismatic works that we must turn for original information on the subject.

While most Chinese authors make reference to these coins, either as having been current or in use as charms, Vol. IV of the "Chin Shih So," by the two scholarly brothers Feng Yun-p'eng and Feng Yun-yuan, in the Appendix on "Foreign Coins," is profuse in them, both illustrating and describing over fifteen different kinds, while the drawings are certainly reproductions of those coins usually found in large collections.

Whether these imitations were made direct from verbal descriptions of the original coins and reproduced in the illustrations, or whether the drawings were evolved by the artist's imagination, serving afterwards as models for the imitations themselves, would be a problem as difficult of solution as to whether the hen or the egg first came into the world, but in either case it is apparent that neither the artist nor the moulder ever saw the originals of these coins.

The Chin Shih So unmistakably refers to these coins as having been in circulation in China, but it is preferable to adhere to the generally accepted theory advanced by most native and foreign collectors, that these imitations, while probably owing their origin to foreign coins, were made and used as charms only.

The coins illustrated in this article, chosen from my own collection, comprise both old and new imitations, No. 2 undoubtedly possessing a certain age, while Nos. 3 and 4 are unmistakably of recent make, the green patina having been afterwards added artificially to make them more correctly correspond to the period intended.

The full faces of Nos. 1 and 3 are generally attributed to either the sun and moon, and, in some cases, to male and female effigies, which may have been derived from the front faced ancient Greek coins; the tree and cactus design being a more difficult problem, while the elephant, the whole of which belies its far Eastern connection, certainly bears the imprint of Indian or Bactrian origin. It is curious to note that this same elephant, with and without the square hole in the centre of the coin, is sometimes found on the Japanese Yessen.

To what country the original's primary belonged, or to what special coins they refer to, will be a matter of conjecture, but they certainly prove a connection between the Extreme East and the West, in a remote period.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, December, 1909.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT \$1.

A new and dangerous counterfeit \$1 silver certificate has been discovered by the Secret Service. It is of the series of 1890, check letter B, face plate number 4810, back plate number 2844 or 2344, with portraits of Lincoln and Grant and signed by W. T. Vernon, Register of the Treasury, and Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States. The face and back are printed on thin paper and between them is pasted a third sheet to give them the required thickness.

So much paste is used in the making of the note that it has a very rough and stiff feeling. The color of the seal, numbers and denominational figures on the face of the note is pale as compared with the genuine, and the numbers are badly printed. This note made its appearance and was detected at Newark, N. J., according to the circular issued by Chief John E. Wilkie of the Secret Service on February 4.

CERTAIN DEFECTS IN RECENT QUARTER-DOLLARS

By FRED. G. MCKEAN.



MAY BE interesting to some American numismatists to know about slight defects, more particularly in the issues since the last alteration in silver designs, beginning in 1892, at least as far as the quarter-dollars are concerned; and future cataloguers may note them. Most of the cases mentioned are trifles, but investigation similar to the following should point out: I. Why certain parts of the die give way rather often; II. Why certain dates produce many defects; III. While some defects seem to be almost unique.

The writer doesn't flatter himself that he possesses special aptitude, or that wealth and other circumstances have favored him, in the research; but simply that no better man has taken up the subject, and that with patience of a kind, and sharp sight until recently, he has accumulated notes which may be acceptable to collectors who go outside the beaten path of a proof for each year or at most an uncirculated piece from each mint. It is impossible that this statement could be complete; no one but an official of the mint could know how many and what defects had developed in each set of dies in the year, and the authorities of the mint would naturally be the last persons to call attention to them; on the contrary, as soon as a fault was detected in a die, the latter would be laid aside and another substituted.

One blemish which appears rather commonly in the present impressions of the quarter-dollar, is on the reverse, and at the end of the right-hand scroll (*i. e.*, at the examiner's right, and not the heraldic or technical right); there we find a re-entrant angle at the "swallow-tail," terminating the ribbon, and the die sometimes fails between the points, from a speck just perceptible with a magnifying glass, to a complete filling up of the recess below ME; this imperfection we will call *a*.* Another rather frequent shortcoming is at the extreme left end of the scroll, also differing in degree, and in some cases filling up and overflowing the space between the scroll and the letter D; this flaw will be called *b*.† Still another class of faults, but only in certain dates and mostly among dimes, is on the obv., at the top of the last figure of the date, and which occasionally touches the neck; this will be denoted by *c*.‡ The other defects seem so few and unexplainable excepting as flaws in individual dies, that they will be specified singly in words, and not in classes by letters. Without further preface, we will proceed to the examination of the quarters.

* The cause of the defect *a* must be the unintentional crossing of the two cuts to form the angle; it is not owing to the (obtuse) wedge-shape, for we have not yet seen the filling up of the two smaller, weaker and more acute swallow-tails at the ends of the ribbons which bind the wreath to the head on the obverse of the coin.

† The failing referred to, peculiar to the quarter-dollar, is evidently due to the small distance between the end of the scroll and the "D;" for in the half-dollar, with much greater room in the same design but on a larger scale, it does not seem to occur at all. In the time the design of the reverse is entirely different.

‡ The position of the date in reference to its distance from the left base of the neck and from the rim, and its situation under or not under the minute "B" standing for the name Barber, makes terrible havoc with the time, patience and pocket of those collectors who, not content with the first random impression they find, try to enjoy the further luxury of retaining specimens of all the minute variations dependent upon said position, due, of course, to the different dies used in a year, and which all the ingenuity, skill and science of the twentieth century, even in the use of master-dies, have not yet enabled us to make mathematically alike. Perhaps an almost invisible system of cross-lines and arcs at the exergue, drawn from a gauge, and the lines polished out of sight after being used, would lessen, if it did not abolish, the whole large class of variations *c*.

1892—P has at least three varieties in different shades under class *a*; three under class *b*, and three with slight nicks at the base of the neck. The New Orleans mint of this date (O to the left over R in all?) has four in class *a*, and one O has a conspicuous ridge on top of cap, under I N G; two pieces have very small breaks at the B for Mr. Barber's name, and five have flaws at the base of the neck. Curiously enough, the figure 2 has no crushing above the tail, as far as we have found, and which is met with several times in 1902, and in other denominations than quarters. Of 1893-P, one has a big projection on rev. under E R; another piece (of the S-mint) has a uniform blurred appearance, as of a counterfeit or of subjection to a powerful acid. 1894: one from the S-mint (S over D) has the flaw *a*, and another has a speck at front point of neck. 1895: among P's is one with a point just perceptible, at the base of the neck, and another has a decided defect *a*; two S's (S over D) have the flaw *a* beginning to show. An 1896-P has no ceriph to "1" in the date. An 1897-O has a crack from date to star, right. An 1898-P has a decided break between neck and the "1" in date, and an S (S to the right) shows the flaw *a*.

1899 seems to be the banner year for defects so far, doubtless primarily because of the large number struck (nearly sixteen millions, and second only to 1902), and also perhaps due to the very fact that the demand being great, the dies may have been urged beyond the usual limit, and the inspection perhaps a little slackened for the same reason. At any rate, we have noted in the 1899-P series, thirty-one defectives as follow. Having *one defect*: six instances under heading *a*, in various degrees or with slightly different positions of date; ten examples under class *b*, with similar variations; and five miscellaneous: obv., crack from upper lip to star; back point of neck cut off; rev., speck under eagle's tail; projection below end of right wing over lower half of "R"; knob equally distant between tail and sheaf, and extending above the letters R D. With *two defects*: five pieces, three under *a* and *b*; one under *a* and having a small bulge on liberty cap, and one under *b* and having a point between neck and "1." Having *three defects*: five pieces in all, three under *a*, but also with (I) swelling at liberty cap and a flowing of the metal at rim to the front over motto, (II) with *b* and a point at back of the neck towards star, and (III) with *b* and change of middle right hand star of the constellation into a comet, with tail extending over ceriph of F; one with flaw *b*, a beginning of trouble at cap and a crack at front of neck around first star to rim; and lastly one with *b*, a knob on cap and a jagged point from neck and over "1." Our 1899-O defective series includes six pieces, each having one shortcoming: two under class *a* with different degrees and variations; one with unusual speck at left scroll; one with large protuberance at ribbon on obv., and two with similar cracks developed into similar spurs from point of neck to "9" but with different positions of mint mark. Our two S's seem to be perfect.

1900-P has in class *a* at least five pieces, from the same pair of dies but in different degrees, and apparently a sixth with an additional projection above the left scroll, but as the mark at *a* is slight, the piece must be from another die. The O mint shows a very slight crack near O in one and a lack of sharpness in another, which latter may be a counterfeit. The S's appear to be free from defect. The 1901-P group has two couples with different positions of date, each couple with the flaw *a* differing in extent. The O mint series has a triad with the same date-position and the flaw *a* in different stages and also a lump at the nearest star; these are slight in our fine impression, more perceptible in a fair one and most distinct in a well-

worn piece, as if hammered; this mint has also an unusual couple from one obv.: in the first case the lower ceriph of the final "1" is double-cut, in the other the ceriph has disappeared, evidently from being weakened. The coinage of the S-mint was small, and the only specimen we have is perfect. In 1902-P one appears with the *a* flaw and the infinitesimal B on the obv. seems to be blurred; three more with flaws *a* of different amounts or with different positions of date figures; one with flaws *a* and *b*, and one with slight crack behind head, seemingly a continuation of the fold in the cap. Among the O's is a crack from neck past "2" and the figure "0" to the rim; one with the B on the obv. making an overflow speck plainly visible with the magnifying glass; one with an apparent double crack on rev. between fold in right scroll and wing, and one with an example met with in other denominations of the date, where the tail of the "2" tends to fill the gap above it. This last is a weakness inherent in the modern Roman form of the figure when small,* but if the base was made with a straight horizontal line, the difference in "style" would necessitate changes also in 1, 3, 5 and 7. 1903-P only offers us one instance of the flaw *a*; the O series has an unusual merging of the tip of the left wing with the top of the letter E, but this may be due to a blow at this spot; there is also a piece with the upper ceriph of E in "Quarter" displaced, possibly by violence, and another from a different pair of dies, in which the upper ceriph of the last "R" in "Quarter" joins E, and a crack passes through the R and the rim. In 1904-P we have one piece with the ceriph of the 4 turned downward, and five under class *a* varying in degree and some in the position of date, one also having a small crack between "1" and the nearest star." 1905-P has the first shade in flaw *b* in one piece, and the O's have one with a notable scar *a* in which the lower point of the swallow-tail nearly touches the wing and "E," and a small spike rising from "D" in "United" and touching the rim; and another piece with slight crack on the obv. from point of ribbon around star to neck, and the O mark is very indistinct, although the piece is almost uncirculated.

The 1906 quarters include at least two P's with the imperfection *a* in different degrees, with the same strike of date, while the later of the two has also developed a crack from 9 through 0 to neck and around the first star, with a small spur over 6. Four O's show peculiarities: one has the flaw *a*; two have incipient cracks at 06, one very short and faint, the other passing to point of neck, around star and up towards chin,—the strange thing is that with apparently the same die, the two cracks do not follow the same course as far as the former is perceptible; the fourth has a dot over 9, which does not seem to be made with a punch, but to have been in the die. 1906 is the first year of the D mint, with several differences in D and in date, but so far no defects have come to our hand. One 1907-P presents a very small projection from base of neck near the designer's "B;" one D-mint has a very doubtful crack over the figure "1;" a specimen from the O-mint has a decided crack through 07 to neck, and to star beyond; another has a minute pointer towards "1," and a third shows very clearly that the right hand scroll on reverse in all (?) the designs of the quarter has a break in the continuity of the upper curve, *i. e.*, the swallow-tail portion is not joined to the rest at the top: in worn coins and some 1908's this is blurred, filled up, very close and would escape notice. A 1908-P seems to have a fine point at the back of the neck and a small ridge at the front, both at the base, and there

* By "Roman" in this case, we refer to the printer's distinction in type, as against Gothic, script, etc.; properly speaking, the numbers on our past coinage are Arabic, while Roman numeration implies the use of letters I, V, X, L, etc.

is a crack in the D issue from point of right wing (as one looks at the coin) extending over the edge; these are hardly worth noticing, but seem to be the only imperfections we have seen so far, except that another D has a crack at the back of the neck, through "B" and apparently through the figure 0 and to the rim, and one has a hair crack from "D" of "United" to the rim. Most of the D-mint pieces have the knob of the 9 joined to the round part of the figure,—almost unavoidable on this small scale, though quite clear in some P's, and in 1906, where the 6, which is essentially the same figure upside down, is generally normal. We have already found one 1909-P with the flaw *a*, though comparatively few pieces of this date are yet in general circulation.

It had been our intention to make brief mention of a few pieces with rather notable defects, in other denominations besides quarter-dollars, but this article has developed to such length and, we fear, tediousness, that we will refrain unless there should be some demand for further notes on a subject which, after all, appeals to only a few collectors, and perhaps coiners and die-sinkers.

Washington, D. C.

THE INTEREST IN COIN COLLECTING.

By J. W. SCOTT.



HERE are probably ten times more people interested in coin than in stamp collecting and yet we see or hear very little of them outside the regular channel of the trade. One reason is that they are not organized into societies to anything like the extent of the stamp men, hence each one is working on his own ideas, buys a lot of pieces as occasion offers and unless he succeeds in acquiring a large collection which naturally classifies itself, his efforts and investments are practically thrown away. All coins are interesting and very little care is required to secure a representative collection, be it confined to the issue of one country, the current coins of the world or specimens from all ages and nations. We have never met a person who failed to be interested when shown a coin of Alexander the Great (which by the way are quite common), or one of the early coins of his own country. A three cent silver piece or a fifty dollar California slug alike awakens the curiosity of the average man. Not one person in a hundred is aware that this country made half cent pieces for fifty years or that nearly every nation in Europe still coins money of the value of one-fifth of our cent. Platinum, gold, electron, silver, copper, brass, bronze, nickel, lead, tin and iron have all been used for coinage at different times and parchment, leather, wood, china, glass and shells have at various times been used as substitutes for real money. The size and shape is as diversified as the metal. Although most coins are circular in shape we find some specimens oval, others oblong, square, bar shaped, octagonal, diamond, triangular, six sided and irregular lumps, flat or thick, while the unique bullet money of Siam never fails to attract attention. The curious forms of the early Chinese which took the shapes of the implements of various trades such as spade, razors, etc., deserve a page for their description. In size we find coins weighing only a few grains up to solid sheets weighing several pounds. We have taken our weights from the early Roman coinage and now several European countries are making coins which can be used as weights. We have said enough to show that coins can be studied to much advantage and that the most superficial inspection is **always** interesting.

THE FIRST UNITED STATES MINT.

Booklet "Ye Olde Mint," by Mr. Frank H. Stewart, Receives a Review From "Penn," a Prominent Writer of Philadelphia, and Leads Him to Search and Record Much That is Interesting.

(Continued from January Issue.)

By "PENN."



THE OLD MINT was, in touching upon some of the points of the Stewart pamphlet, the first structure of a Federal character erected under the authority of the national government. Its remains have sometimes been spoken of as if they had been originally identified with not only the simplicity of public affairs, but with "old-fashioned" severity of administration. David Rittenhouse, its first director, has been described by some writers as a public servant who always commanded public confidence, and it has been generally assumed that the Mint was regarded from the beginning with a more than ordinary sentiment of patriotic respect. Indeed, as a token, humble though it was, compared with foreign mints, of the unity of the new republic, it seems to have appealed to the imagination of the thoughtful. But it could not escape the partisan spirit of critics who were anxious to excite discontent against those of their opponents who had been concerned in bringing it into existence: it was condemned by rigid champions of economy, and on more than one occasion its methods furnished Congress, or, at least, the opposition party, various pretexts for assailing it as inefficient and even worthless. In fact, it was sometimes held up to public contempt in much the same way in which any nest of sinecures is nowadays likely to be overhauled.

There is a singular example of this spirit to be found in some of the reports and comment which James Thomson Callender made for his "American Annual Register" in the last year of Washington's administration. This publication was a series of monthly reviews of the proceedings of Congress, the Cabinet and other public officers, and Callender, its editor, had some reputation for both the cleverness and the nastiness of his pen in the official and political controversies of the day. At the time he was particularly concerned in reflecting the opinions of Jefferson, and consequently one of his chief duties was to seize upon any opportunity that would enable him to attack Hamilton or to discredit his projects. Of these the Mint had been one; it represented essentially Federalist ideas, and the strong opposition which Washington's second administration faced when the new Democratic-Republican party was formed regarded it naturally with a little distrust or as a branch of the public service to be watched with jealous care. When David Rittenhouse was placed at its head he had been chosen largely if not entirely because of his scientific training. But Rittenhouse, who sympathized with the principles of the new party, had resigned his post, and Callender in criticising the plan of management of the Mint, took pains to say that the well known uprightness of the private character of the Director placed him above any suspicion of interested views, and that it would be cruel to hold him responsible for the delinquencies of the place.

In the session of Congress in 1795, when the Mint had been only three years in existence, an attempt was made to deprive its officers of any appropriation. Elias Boudinot, who afterwards became its Director, expressed strong dissatisfaction at its operations. Thus he complained that when he went to the Bank of the United States on Third street to inquire for cents there were none to be had, because the Bank could not get them from the Mint, and when he went to the Mint he was informed that they were not coined faster because the officers did not know where to get them "vented," or put in circulation. He charged that it cost the public several cents for every one cent that was coined, and that over in New

Jersey not only far more cents had formerly been coined in a few months than had been coined at the Mint of the United States, but at only a fortieth part of the expense. In the discussion which followed, other members referred to the great inconvenience that was felt all over the Union for the want of copper coin, and one representative expressed the opinion that, except as to Philadelphia, the Mint was of little or no use, inasmuch as the cents which were given out never went into circulation further than the city.

Callender, in the course of his adversaria, quoted approvingly the remarks which the *Philadelphia Gazette* made the next day. It was there charged that there were more officers and employes than were necessary, and that the government was wasting its money on men who were doing nothing. The Director at a salary of \$2000 a year, the Assayer and Chief Coiner at \$1500 each, the Engraver and the Treasurer at \$1200 each, and three clerks at \$500 each, were held up, as a whole, to the reproach of extravagance. While the people all over the continent, it was said, had to use "dirty paste-board" for money, the Mint officers did not strike off as many cents as were equal to their own salaries. A committee of inquiry was appointed by the House, but its report did not suit Callender and his friends. He declared that the case was a confirmation of an old proverb, which was that "the king's cheese goes half away in parings." He illustrated its meaning with a story. One of the daughters of George the Second, he said, requested his permission to have her apartments papered. The King replied that he could not afford it. She rejoined that it "would not cost more than ten pounds." "That might be," said the father, "to a common person, but I assure you that it would cost *me* a thousand." In the Mint at Seventh street and Sugar alley, the government, according to Callender, was undergoing the same sort of imposition. It was affirmed, he said, by people who frequented it, that they had been at a loss to find a clerk there and that some of the recipients of salaries did not enter the place unless it was to sign a receipt for their money. "In this way," remarked the commentator, "public money goes while the nation can hardly pay the interest of its debts and while hundreds of the brave men who sold their certificates for a shilling per pound, are annually heaping the table of Congress with waste-paper petitions."

The entire annual expense of the Mint at this time, including salaries and wages, was less than forty-three thousand dollars; this was held to be an extravagant imposition, and there was "further menace," it was hinted, in proposing the necessity of a Refiner and Melter. The modern reformer does not cry out louder against abuses than Callender did against those which he represented as existing in Washington's administration. "This battalion of pensioners," he went on to say, "affords one, among many good reasons, why the public in seaport towns have been paying a shilling a dozen for onions half rotten, and half a crown for a couple of chickens that a hungry cat would pick to bones. Thus assayers and coiners get each of them fifteen hundred dollars for an employment which cannot materially interrupt their other business if they have any." It was said that members of Congress had difficulty to make both ends meet, that Muhlenberg, while Speaker, has sustained a deficit, and that Jefferson, Hamilton and Knox had each retired from the Cabinet because of the insufficiency of his salary. But the officers of the Mint were pictured as possessors of sinecures, and consequently the attempt was made to cut out their salaries from the appropriation and indeed to strike out the whole appropriation itself.

The debate appears to have run into the second day. Some support was given to a suggestion that the Mint should be abolished. "The institution," said one member, "was a bad one and badly conducted, and should be done away with. It had been most scandalously carried on and with very little advantage to the public. If it is not to be better managed in the future than it has been, it ought to be thrown aside." But while there was little of a disposition to go so far as that,



Illustration by courtesy Mr. Frank H. Stewart.

COINAGE BUILDING FIRST UNITED STATES MINT.

Rear 37 and 39 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

First brick structure erected for public use by U. S. Government.

there was a strong sentiment in favor of retrenchment and it was only by a vote of 40 to 45 that the opponents of the Mint administration were checked, after they had passed upon it what Callender called "numerous reflections of the severest kind." Indeed after full allowance is made for the exaggerations of personal or political enmity, the impression is not altogether removed that the Mint must have contained some practitioners of what would now be called "graft." Nor were the people at large wholly pleased with the handiwork which then came from the minters, and the opponents of Hamilton, who would often place the blame upon him, would sometimes distort the designs of the coins into a sinister political significance. "The American cent," wrote one of their editors, "does not answer our expectation. The chain on the reverse is but a bad omen for liberty, and Liberty

herself appears to be in a fright. May she not cry out, in the words of the Apostle, 'Alexander, the coppersmith has done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works.'"

Some of those "old-fashioned" virtues which sentimental interest now pictures in the first Mint are more fanciful than they were real.

During all the time of the old Mint in Seventh street, there was no other establishment of the kind in the Federal service. But after the time of Jackson's war on the Bank of the United States, or when the Mint at New Orleans was authorized—and it is more than likely that Philadelphia would have lost the Mint if the great fight over the bank had begun a year or two earlier than it did. Other Mints were opened in the South and in the course of the next generation places for government coinage and Assay Offices were established in the West and in different parts of the country. These later Mints in the South and West were rated as branches of the one in Philadelphia, and all of them were accountable to its director; but while Grant was President the system was changed. The headquarters of the director in his general charge of it was transferred to Washington, and henceforth the executive head of the Philadelphia Mint as a separate officer responsible for that institution only, became known as the superintendent. It was in the creation of these other Mints that much of the sectional or political dissatisfaction over the retention and continuance of the original institution was appeased, and with the exception of the slight revival of the idea of a Washington site at the time when Secretary Carlisle was casting about for the choice which resulted in the present one, it has virtually disappeared in the past thirty years. The Mint at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets was planned with a view to the far off future; it has acquired in the public eye even more of a sense of local permanence than the Chestnut street Mint had, and in both its service and its equipment to-day it ranks among the foremost institutions of its kind in the world.

And what a sign of the nation's growth it stands for as we contrast it with that little Mint at the olden "Sugar Alley."

DESTROYED PAPER MONEY GOVERNMENT PROFIT.



AT the redemption windows of the treasury and of the subtreasuries of the country any silver coin that has not been mutilated willfully and which still is recognizable as from the mints of the United States will be redeemed at face value,—this in spite of the fact that the silver in the worn coin may not be worth half its face value. As to gold coin, the government stands only a small portion of the loss from abrasion; but, according to weight, these worn gold coins are purchased by the government at their bullion value.

In the case of the paper currency, three-fifths of a note must be presented if it shall be redeemed or a new note issued, and if clearly more than two-fifths, but less than three-fifths, only one-half its "face" will be paid. No matter what the evidence may be as to total destruction of paper currency, the government regards it as the holder's individual loss with which it is not concerned. Fire may melt \$1,000 worth of silver coins and it is worth its metal value. It may melt \$1,000 in gold coins and the mint will pay \$1,000 in new gold pieces for the mass, if the weight is there, but the ashes of \$1,000 in paper currency is without value.

In the thousands of fires over the country every year an untold total of legal notes of all kinds are destroyed. Every piece of such paper lost is loss to the holder and gain to the government.

SOCIETY, NOT STATE, INTRODUCED COINAGE.

Lecture by Dr. T. Louis Comparette Curator U. S. Mint.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is an appreciated privilege for us to present that part of the lecture delivered at Columbus, Ohio, some weeks ago by Dr. T. Louis Comparette before a popular and appreciative audience during the convention of the Ohio Numismatic Society, for which manuscript was prepared. The lecturer, guided by the interest of his auditors, very successfully dealt, in a popular way, with numismatic generalities without indicating subject or theme, closing with that which we have selected for our subject heading.



THE subject with which I have to deal this evening is a rather difficult one, when treated in a general way for the benefit of a general audience. It is difficult chiefly because the field is so vast, of such varied appeal, that one is driven to his wits' ends to decide on what to introduce in a single public lecture. Had we a series of lectures to present, or did the occasion call forth a particular theme, the task would be greatly simplified.

I am expected, I believe, while not adhering too closely to my theme to exclude the interest of others, to discuss some phase of that universal interest in the extant specimens of the world's coinages which will appeal primarily to the collectors of coins. Now, if the selection of the subject has proved somewhat difficult, the character of the auditors is such as to go a long way toward removing the embarrassment that one might feel over a possible error in judgment. For the men and women, too, who seek diversion in the collection of coins and medals are as a class good fellows—and fellows here include the ladies. I have come much into contact with this class of people, so that my estimation of them is founded on a large experience. Money makes a man mean, seems to be a conviction of society in general, and of the divorce courts in particular. And for that reason, I suppose, in the latter case, the dear disillusioned come to prefer alimony. But, if the money has gone out of circulation, or is rare or beautiful or queer, then I can assure you that the love of it does not make a man mean. With rare exceptions I have found these men who sort over the long forgotten hoards in some old bank vault, ferret among the trash of a junk dealer, and infest the auction rooms of nearly every city of the globe, are a liberal-minded, generous-hearted lot of gentlemen; they are everything, indeed, but handsome—and in that respect, too, you will find exceptions. I might add that the rare exceptions to the good fellow in the ranks of the coin collectors sooner or later becomes a coin dealer—and it is not customary for anybody to hold a brief for coin dealers. Perhaps they do not need an advocate.

(After reviewing briefly the historical development of the interest in coins and medals, and also the origin and growth of the great national collections of Europe, the speaker referred to the lack of interest in such monuments on the part of our own museums, and the consequent difficulties that confront their efforts to correct their mistakes in the future.)

If, then, enlightened example amounts to anything, you have, gentlemen, not only good grounds for that enthusiasm which is occasionally mentioned with a tinge of reproach; but your repeated aggressive insistence on a public recognition here at home of the cultural and educational value of historical coins and medals is shown to be correct. Many of our larger cities are annually devoting public funds to the support of art galleries, and I know of no better way of employing surplus public money, or, for that matter, money that does not come from a surplus. The neglect of a class of objects on which the financier, and the statesman, as well as the artist have collaborated is not wise. Consider for a moment the significance of a United

States dollar. It was the armies of Washington that wrote UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on that piece; it was the wise framers of the constitution that inscribed upon it E PLURIBUS UNUM, a motto that describes so aptly the composition of the Union; the slogan of those early stirring times was LIBERTY and that sentiment was placed on the coins both in emblem and in word; in the dangerous crisis of the Civil War the religious people of the nation demanded that a religious motto, which finally took the form of IN GOD WE TRUST, be expressed upon the coin and it was done; the weight and fineness of the piece and the occasional discontinuance of the coin epitomize a long, tiresome, almost endless succession of financial debate and measures; and finally it exhibits the sort of artistic work that the taste of the country has been capable of approving or indifferent enough to tolerate. Things that are familiar and trite to us; but consider that the coins of other nations, older nations, are fraught with the same information, and you get some measure of their value as historical monuments.

Looking to the practical side of the matter, the neglect of the Government and of the older museums is most unfortunate. We must not, of course, lose sight of the fact that the majority of *our* institutions of that sort are very young. It is their early non-existence that we must regret in most cases, the fact that they were not born sooner; and not that they have neglected their opportunities. The Government collection has been in existence since 1838 and *some* of our museums are fairly well along in years as we reckon ages in this country; that is, the ages of institutions and of monuments, not of ladies. Now, a few years ago historical coins could be had at prices far below their present current prices. The gold coins of Philip II of Macedon, and the silver coins of Alexander the Great and several other issues could then be had for little more than their bullion value. The rarer Greek coins were obtainable at prices within the reach of men and institutions of moderate means. Not many years since the private gold tokens that were made in various parts of our country, in certain of the Southern States, but more especially in the Pacific Coast States and Territories, went begging for their bullion value when they did not go into the melting pot. How vastly different is the situation now! Collectors who bought their coins ten to thirty years since, and bought any very considerable number of fine specimens, have had the satisfaction of seeing a handsome fortune grow around the objects of their amusement. For many a gold piece that then sold at little more than face value now finds an eager purchaser at hundreds or even thousands of dollars. The increase in the value of the great collections of historical coins within the last two or three decades has reached into the millions and very far into the millions, too. In comparison, the enormous increment to the holdings of United States Steel stock brought about through recent gyrations in its market value is but a bagatelle.

Such, you see, is the practical side of the subject as it confronts our own institutions which are now showing a disposition to undertake to remedy the present defect. To remedy it entirely is out of the question, to improve the situation is not hard to do.

With the aid of lantern slide illustrations the lecturer then presented the subject in its various aspects, touching on the historical, artistic and other sides of the subject in a manner designed to let everybody in a popular audience find something suited to his tastes and interests. Starting with the social origin of coins as the chief cause of their intimate relation to life and the real basis of their great interest to the antiquarian, it was said:

Coins had their origin in social conditions rather than political. The state had nothing whatever to do with the development of the invention, had nothing to do with the determination of the various circulating media in use before the invention of coinage. When the ox and the sheep and other domestic animals were the means of estimating the value of a fine shield or a

This is one of the reasons why coins are so intimately related with the life of a people; they are of really popular origin, and they generally retain the earmarks of their origin in all the transformations they have in later times undergone at the hands of the state, which, of course, at an early date monopolized the right of issuing coined money. We have many specimens of the earliest and of some of the more recent issues of coins that were not authorized by any government.

The Academy accepted in 1888 from Mrs. Emma W. Hayden an endowment in memory of her husband, Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden, who was for several years director of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territo-

The bronze medal was awarded annually until 1899, when the deed of trust was modified so as to provide for the conferring of a gold medal once every three years.

1890—James Hall, State Geologist of New York.

1892—Edward Suess, of Vienna, author of "Das Auslitth der Erde."

1804—Gabriel August Daubrée, of the Institute of France.

1896—Giovanni Capellini, of Bologna, president of the Royal Geological Survey of Italy.

1808—Otto Martin Torell, chief of the Geological Survey of Sweden.

1800—Gilles I. G. Denalque, secretary of the Geological Society of Belgium.

1902—Archibald Geike, director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

1905—Charles Doolittle Walcott, director of the United States Geological Survey and now secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

SALE OF THE GUSTAV PHILIPSEN COLLECTION.



On the twenty-ninth of November of the past year took place in Munich the sale at auction of the splendid collection of Greek coins owned by M. Gustav Philipsen, of Copenhagen. The dispersal of the collection very naturally caused Dr. Jacob Hirsch, the attending expert, to remark in his *Vorwort* how regretful it is that such a well selected body of historic pieces could not have come into the possession of some museum. The point is certainly well taken, for the collection had been made by one who very evidently understood the real significance of coins, and their particular value as a help to the investigator and to the less serious student in pursuit of general culture. It would for that reason have made an excellent addition to some numismatic museum, and especially it would have been one of the very best possible foundations for a new collection to be developed on a large scale. In this respect it was of even more value than the Strozzi collection that went under the hammer about a year previously. The famous Strozzi collection was particularly strong in the numismatic monuments of ancient Italy prior to the Roman hegemony; while M. Philipsen without a too narrow field, or hobby, and especially without the mere dilettante's delight in rarities or *fleur de coins*, addressed himself to whatever had historical significance; but always, if one may judge from the very large number of almost perfect specimens, with a keen eye for fine condition—but a significant coin, though "poor," was evidently welcome to his cabinet.

Dr. Hirsch's catalogue is another one of his now numerous masterpieces of the scholarly cataloguer's monumental work. His efforts to produce a catalogue that should be worthy the important contents, and finally to secure for the collection a position in the numismatic world were entirely successful. If the contents are dispersed the catalogue will always remain as a monument, a sort of cenotaph.

Some of the prices realized are of interest to many American collectors—and a few dealers—and while all interested collectors will probably receive price lists of the sale, a few of the lots and their prices are worth mentioning.

Stater (AV), of Panticapeum, 1225 Marks	Didrachm of Phaestus..... 2025 Marks
Tetradrachm, of Mende 3550 "	Stater (El.) of Cyzicus.... 1200 "
Stater of Philip II, Macedon, 2275 "	Didrachm, uncertain Ionian
Tetradrachm of Alexander	city 1225 "
III. (Great) Euboic stand-	Tetradrachm of Clazomene
ard, and rare..... 4750 "	(4th Century) 7400 "
Stater of Pyrrhus, Epirus	Stater (Milesian) of Camirus,
also Euboic..... 4425 "	Rhodes 1300 "
Tetradrachm of Pyrrhus 1825 "	Drachm (Persian) of Cami-
Didrachm of Pyrrhus..... 2300 "	rus, Rhodes 1300 "
Tetradrachm of Euboea 2430 "	Tetradrachm of Antimachus,
Stater of Athens (430-322	Bactria 1400 "
B. C.) 1075 "	
Drachm of Leucas 1300 "	

C.

SHEET OF UNFINISHED NOTES STOLEN.

The Treasury Department's system of printing bank notes, supposed to be thief-proof and automatically immune from robbery, has been beaten.

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving turned out \$3,000,000,000 in bank notes in 1909 without losing one, but on last January 27 a sheet of four \$10 gold notes, unnumbered and without the seal, disappeared.

Four days later the theft was discovered when two of the incomplete bills turned up at a Washington bank. The other two made a complete cycle and returned to the Treasury in the course of business. The Secret Service men are baffled and no arrests have been made.

CATALOGUING A COLLECTION OF ROMAN COINS.



YEARS of experience in this special branch of numismatics have helped me develop the system of cataloguing a collection of Roman coins which I find exceedingly practical. In giving the benefit of my experience to other collectors, I do not presume that my system is the best, and would be pleased to hear from others in regard to this matter, but since it enables me to tell at a glance what reverses and in what metal I have coins of a certain reign, new specimens of which I wish to acquire, I think it quite practical.

I consider it so especially because it is not I alone who holds the key to the system, but any layman is enabled thereby to ascertain quickly the identity, cost and source of purchase of each coin in my cabinet, and in case of my sudden demise, my family could at once get intelligently and rapidly at all the facts in connection with my collection. This is a benefit not to be underestimated when it comes to dispose of a collection by people who don't know the difference between an As Grave and a Consular Denarius.

And now to this system: I have given to every reign from Pompey Magnus to Romulus Augustulus (which comprises my imperial coins) a number in chronological order, beginning with 1, and so forth. Empresses, princes and princesses, coming under certain reigns are given the number of that reign with an additional letter. Thus, for example: The reign of Tiberius bearing the No. 4, he being the fourth in the list, the coins of Agrippina mater, the two Drusii and Germanicus, being classed with this reign, would receive, respectively, the numbers 4a, 4b, 4c, etc., and would be placed in the cabinet right after those of Tiberius and in their order. Each coin bears its number written on a small label pasted on an inconspicuous place in the field of the reverse where it does not interfere with the aspect of the coin, the legend or the type, and is, if so desired, easily removed without the slightest damage to patina.

For each coin an envelope of uniform size is provided, the number on which corresponds with the number on the coin, and these envelopes are arranged numerically in a cigar box. They contain either on the inside, or bear on the outside, a complete description of the coin, such as "Obv., Rev.," with all details of interest, condition, metal, price, place of purchase, and reference to certain numismatical works, such as Cohen, Babelon, Ackerman, as well as annotations of important auction sales when such are of interest with regard to a special coin. It will be seen that this enables any laymen to place the coins, when it becomes necessary to remove them from the cabinet, in the proper envelopes.

As to the catalogue itself, I employ a system of loose leaves, squarely ruled, of the handy size of $3 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, held in leather-bound covers, with an alphabetical index. These leaves bear the corresponding numbers of the various reigns and are arranged numerically and in chronological order. They contain the same description as the envelopes, even more detailed, and as they get filled, other leaves are added in the proper place with the designation of the reign and the word "Continued."

The alphabetical index has, besides the names and years of reign, annotations as to the various metals in which coins of it are known to exist (naturally in abbreviated form) and one, two or three lines, arranged in star shape, indicate in what classes I possess coins of a certain emperor or empress, *i. e.*, whether in I., II., III., Bronze or AR. (I don't collect gold.)

My family coins receive numbers in rotation, as acquired, but are catalogued separately and alphabetically with the same details as the imperial series.

SIGMUND KRAUSZ,

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"PRIVATE"—"TERRITORIAL"—A LAST WORD.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

If I had previously held a lingering doubt of the wisdom of adopting the title of my recently issued Premium List of Gold Coins it has been removed since I have read Mr. T. L. Comparette's views as to the value of the words "private" and "territorial" in the January NUMISMATIST, in the expression of which he occupies almost two full pages of that number.

In Mr. Comparette's exhaustive analysis of the two terms as applied to the gold coins struck in this country outside of the regular United States Mint he shows clearly to all readers, and much better than I could do, how very difficult it is to apply any single term to that series of coins which would adequately embrace them all.

If the title selected by me for my Premium List has had the result of conveying to the reader the fact that the book was meant to cover *all* the gold coins that have been made in this country, then it has served my purpose, which is all one can expect any title to do, and I am quite willing to refer the question of the propriety of my use of the two terms "private" and "territorial" to the judgment of the numismatists of this country.

Sincerely yours,

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1910.

EDGAR H. ADAMS.

AN AMERICAN RARE COIN COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.



PUBLICATION is under way by Edgar H. Adams that ought to meet the hearty co-operation and appreciation of all persons interested in American coins.

Mr. Adams is now preparing what he will entitle an "American Rare Coin Counterfeit Detector." It is his intention to obtain a photograph of every imitation of a rare coin, such as those, for instance, made by J. A. Bolen, give the data concerning its manufacture in as complete a manner as possible, and mention every particular in which the copies may be distinguished from the originals. Every counterfeit or copy of a rare American coin will be sought and good photographic reproductions made which will accompany the pamphlet in the form of photographic plates.

It will take some time to prepare such a work, but Mr. Adams already has it well under way, and will very much appreciate any aid that may be given him by those interested. From time to time announcement will be made of certain pieces required to enable a reproduction to be made, and it is to be hoped that every facility will be offered to assist the preparation of this book, the benefits to be derived from it by all numismatists are so obvious that it is not necessary to mention them.

THE NUMISMATIST asks the co-operation of its readers by aiding Mr. Adams in this work, and all data and information should be sent to E. H. Adams, 40 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. W.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN DISCOVERIES OF 1909.

E. H. ADAMS, in *New York Sun*.



NUMBER of the rarest of American gold coins came to the surface in 1909, chief among them a new variety of the \$5 gold pieces made by a private assayer, Christopher Bechtler, at Rutherfordton, N. C., in 1831. This private mint was the first of its kind in this country and was conducted from 1831 until long after the establishment of the United States branch mint at Charlotte, N. C. The Government authorities were well aware of the existence of the private coining plant, and the Director of the Mint referred to it in his reports, but no steps were taken to interrupt the operations of Bechtler.

The new variety was recently purchased by a well known New York collector. The coin is a good deal larger than the ordinary United States \$5 gold piece and the design is in no way similar to that borne by the Government coins. On the obverse, around the border, is the inscription "C. Bechtler, Assayer." In the field the letters forming a circle are the words "Rutherford County." On the reverse in the field is a large Arabic figure "5," below which is the word dollars, and still further below "20 Carats." Around the border is "North Carolina Gold."

The newly discovered coin is almost identical in design with what has hitherto been regarded as the rarest of the Bechtler \$5 pieces—the piece that weighs 150 grams. The difference lies in the omission of the inscription "150 Gr." which appears on the other variety. It is supposed that this \$5 piece was the first of the denomination to have been issued by Bechtler, and fills out a series of \$2.50 and \$5 pieces issued by the private mint. There are two varieties of the \$2.50 piece which show the same difference. One has the line "75 Grs." under the stamp of fineness. On the other of the same design the weight is omitted.

It is difficult to estimate the value of the new coin, but being unique, so far as known, it is thought to be worth a good deal more than the other variety, of which eighteen specimens are recorded, one of which several years ago brought the record premium of \$785.

Another coin discovery was that of a ten dollar piece issued in Georgia in 1830, being the very first gold coin to be passed as money that was made in this country outside of the Government Mint. This coin, which was taken over the counter of a drug store in Macon, Ga., a month or so ago, was issued by Templeton Reid, an assayer, in Lumpkin County, Georgia, near the gold mines. On the obverse of the coin is the inscription around the border "Templeton Reid, Assayer." In the field in two lines are the words "Ten Dollars." On the reverse around the border are the words "Georgia Gold," while in the field is the date, "1830."

The only known specimen of this ten dollar piece was in the collection of a prominent Chicago collector, and even the Philadelphia Mint coin cabinets did not contain a specimen. The coin was bought by a Macon coin collector for \$150, and he almost immediately sold it to the same Chicago collector who owns the first named specimen. The price is said to have been \$1250.

A third variety to come to notice was a five dollar gold piece dated 1851 made by the banking house of Dunbar & Co., at San Francisco. Edward C. Dunbar, senior member of the firm, was a New Yorker who cut a prominent figure in California affairs in the pioneer days. He afterward came East and organized the Continental Bank Note Company, later merged into the American Bank Note Company. Although many thousands of dollars worth of these five dollar pieces were issued by Dunbar & Co. in 1851, yet this recently discovered coin was the second to be found. It is similar in design to the regular United States half eagle, but the inscription on the coronet worn by Liberty on the obverse of the coin reads "Dunbar & Co" instead of "Liberty."

The coin was purchased a short time ago by a Nassau street coin dealer for \$15, and he later sold it to a Chicago collector for \$500.

There are many different varieties of the octagonal fifty dollar gold "siugs," so called. One collector of Pittsburg has made a specialty of the collection of these pieces and is said to have accumulated over a hundred specimens. It had been thought that all the varieties were known, but a new one made its appearance at the Zabriski sale, which was held in Philadelphia last June. This piece sold for \$1,000.

The piece, which is thought to be the best preserved of the kind extant, showed a defiant eagle on the obverse supporting a United States shield. Around the border reads "Augustus Humbert United States Assayer of Gold California." Around the eagle reads "United States of America Fifty Dolls." Above the eagle is a label which bears the fineness of the gold contained by the piece, "887 Thous." On the reverse is a regular engine turned design with a small targetlike center. The coin was originally owned by Augustus Humbert. He had formerly been a watchcase maker on Nassau street, this city, and in 1850 was appointed United States Assayer at the assaying establishment of Moffat & Co., at San Francisco, when the latter firm got the assaying contract from the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the same sale was offered an unusual variety of twenty dollar piece issued by the assay office conducted by Moffat & Co. This coin brought \$360. The design of the rare \$20 is similar to the others of the same denomination that were issued by the United States Assay Office of California at San Francisco in 1851, but the date of 1852 had been cut over that of 1851.

In the summer of 1851 the United States Assay Office steadily turned out \$50 pieces, some days producing \$100,000 worth of the octagonal lumps of gold. Many of the coins which have been made by the private mints and which were discontinued upon the opening of the semi-official establishment found their way to Moffat & Co., were remelted and soon reappeared as \$50 pieces. An urgent need was soon felt for coins of a less denomination than \$50, and Augustus Humbert asked the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to strike coins of \$10 and \$20. This permission the Secretary withheld for a long time, but on December 9, 1851, acting Secretary of the Treasury Hodge sent a letter to Humbert granting permission to stamp ingots of gold of the denomination of \$10 and \$20. Humbert had dies made, when he received another letter from the Treasury Department, dated December 10, instructing him to suspend any action under authority of the previous letter, as a bill had been introduced to Congress in connection with a regular mint and assay office at San Francisco.

Final instructions empowering the Assay Office to make \$10 and \$20 pieces did not reach San Francisco until the latter part of January, 1852, and it is supposed that the 1851 dies were altered to accommodate current needs by cutting a "2" over the "1" in the date. The issue of these pieces must have been extremely limited, as the Assay Office at once had dies prepared with a perfect date.

The coin was dated 1849 and had the inscription of "Pelican Co" on the obverse, with a large star in the center of the field, with the date "1849" below. On the reverse side in the field was "21 Carats," while around the border was "California 2½ Dollars." There is no mention of such a company having done business in California, but it is thought by some that this piece had its origin in North Carolina at the Bechtler mint. It is said that an employee of the Bechtler mint in 1849 made a set of dies for a series of coins of the usual United States denominations with the intention of going to California and engaging in private coinage. No other information regarding his subsequent operations can be found, but from the resemblance of the design of this Pelican Company piece to that of the coins made at the Bechtler mint it is thought it may have been struck from one of the dies in question.

VARIETIES OF 1909 UNITED STATES CENTS.



FOR more than forty years the collectors of United States cents—and they form by far the greatest part of American collectors—had to be content with a single variety, and then in 1908, a mint marked (S) cent appeared for the first time, making two varieties for that year.

A change of design was anticipated for 1909, but that the change should lead to six varieties, to which may be added three more if we include the condition-proof, making at least nine specimens of 1909 mintage for the specialist of United States cents.

The long used Indian Head type was coined at both the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints during the early part of the year. Philadelphia coined 14,370,645, including a liberal quantity in proof; and San Francisco coined 309,000.

While the new type—Lincoln Head—cent was not issued for circulation until August 1, it was announced months in advance, and so great was the demand before any were issued, that the coinage, which began in June, produced about twenty-five million pieces before one was obtainable, but even this large number was far from sufficient to fill the orders that had been placed for them.

No sooner had the new cent been issued than objection was offered against the initials V. D. B.—for the designer, Victor David Brenner—which were inconspicuously placed on the reverse. It does not appear that the objection was warranted or that it had any considerable support, but however this may be, it was sufficient to cause the Treasury Department to remove all marks from the new coin that would in any way indicate the designer. No reasonable explanation has been given for the action, and the many protests against the removal of the designer's marks and petitions for their restoration have been unproductive, and it now seems probable that the most popular coin ever issued will continue to be produced for twenty-five years (under the present coinage law coin types cannot be changed in less than twenty-five years) without a mark to denote the designer.

While the removal of V. D. B. quickly followed the first issue of the coin, so many had been coined in advance and distributed that it will always be common to the collector, except those struck in "proof" which are scarcely distinguishable from selected uncirculated specimens. The Philadelphia mint produced 27,995,000 Lincoln head cents with V. D. B. and 484,000 of this variety were struck at the San Francisco mint. Those with V. D. B. in "proof" may be considered scarce since only about five hundred were struck and widely scattered before the change was ordered.

Lincoln Heads without the initials V. D. B., dated 1909 were coined in good quantity at both mints, and with the supply not yet equal to the demand their coinage continues. Of this variety 72,702,618 were coined at Philadelphia, and 1,825,000 at San Francisco, and with a liberal supply in proofs. No 1909 U. S. cents are rare.

THE WORLD'S POST OFFICES:—According to figures just published in the Archives Postales there are at present 271,000 post offices in the world spread over ninety-seven States which cover an area of 30,000,000 square miles. The United States possesses the greatest number of post offices, 63,663 Germany comes second with 49,838 offices and the United Kingdom third with 23,738 offices. Russia has 18,000, France 13,000 and Italy and Austria each 9,500 offices.

The average daily postal business of the world amounts to 110,000,000 mail pieces of all sorts, representing on the estimated value of the contents of registered letters a sum of \$68,600,000. The number of the world's postal officials is 1,394,247, to which Germany furnishes the strongest contingent, 314,251. There are 767,898 mail boxes in the world.



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First Vice-President—W. W. C. Wilson, Montreal, Canada.

Second Vice-President—B. H. Saxton, Davenport, Iowa.

General Secretary—Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer—D. A. Williams, 4507 Maine Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Librarian—Ludger Gravel, 28 Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal, Canada.

Board of Governors.

William F. Dunham, Chairman, 67 W.

Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

W. A. Ashbrook, M. C., Johnstown, O.

A. J. de Lagerberg, Passaic, N. J.

H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wisc.

Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.

Chairmen Standing Committees.

Finance—Geo. J. Schwartz, Wooster, O.

Official Organ—A. J. de Lagerberg,
Passaic, N. J.

Library—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal.

Special Publicity—E. C. Verkler, Chi-
cago, Ill.

District Secretaries.

George W. Tilden, 377 Main St., Worcester, Mass., for New England States.

Rud'l. Kohler, 76 Washington Place, New York City, for N. Y. and N. J.

Joseph H. Geis, 1222 Hilton St., Phila., Pa., for Del., Md., Va., W. Va., and D. C.

A. B. Coover, Chillicothe, O., for Mich., Ohio, Ind. and Ky.

T. E. Leon, 250 W. 69th St., Chicago, for Wis., Ill., Minn., Ia., Mo., N. D., S. D., Nb., and Kan.

Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for Western States.

B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas, for Southern States.

Dr. Eugene G. Corteau, St. Jacques, P. Q., for Eastern Canada.

John A. Wood, 161 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.

R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.

S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks. England, for British Isles.

H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—SPECIAL WORK.

To the Members of the A. N. A.:

It is with pleasure that I now announce the names of the members who will constitute the Finance Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. George J. Schwartz, 120 North Market street, Wooster, Ohio; Mr. Virgil M. Brand, Chicago, Ill., and Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, Hartford, Conn. The reasons for not announcing the Finance Committee in the January NUMISMATIST were, owing to circumstances over which we had no control, it was incomplete, and chiefly, that special attention could be called to their work.

It appears that in the past the work of this Committee has ended with its appointment. This year it is of prime importance, for we chose to so plan our work that all depends on the success of this Committee in securing the funds necessary.

A special fund of about \$500 is needed to provide for the work of the Publicity Committee in bringing the subject of Numismatics, and the A. N. A., to the attention of the general public through the medium of the daily press, for incorporation of the Association, completion of the Biographical Album, a prize for the best

original article written for and published in the Official Organ, and last but not least, the publishing and free distribution to all members in good standing of a Year Book and a Membership Medal.

Various methods have been suggested for securing the amount desired, but for sufficient reasons it was thought best to ask for subscriptions from all members in amounts ranging from \$1 to \$100. All money will be expended under the supervision of the Board of Governors.

A letter will soon be issued by the Finance Committee giving full detail of their needs, etc. Why not anticipate its receipt and forward a generous subscription to the Chairman at once.

At the Montreal Convention several of the members present indicated their willingness to subscribe substantial amounts for the completion of some of the work suggested above, which were before the convention for action.

Save the Committee unnecessary work by sending the amount of your subscription to the Chairman at once. Your President will subscribe \$25 or will contribute \$5 for every \$100 secured. Who will be next?

Remember: amounts from \$1 to \$100. Be a *Booster*, and *do it now*, "*Lest we forget.*"

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 31st, 1910.

J. M. HENDERSON, *President*.

MEMBERSHIP EXPLOITATION APPOINTMENT.

Upon reading the report of the General Secretary in the last issue of THE NUMISMATIST I was impressed with the importance of having someone in active charge of the work of securing new members.

The success of our retiring President, Mr. Farran Zerbe, in securing new members and his continued important relations with the A. N. A. as Editor and Publisher of its official organ, THE NUMISMATIST, and his special work in giving exhibitions and lectures on money before educational bodies under the auspices of banks and trust companies particularly fits him for this work. It was therefore with considerable satisfaction that we secured Mr. Zerbe's consent to accept appointment.

Mr. Farran Zerbe is hereby appointed in charge of Membership Recruiting, with the title of Director and with power to select his own aids.

This appointment in no way interferes with or relieves the District Secretaries or individual members from securing applications, but is intended to stimulate effort and provide for special work.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 31, 1910.

J. M. HENDERSON, *President*.

WILL ANSWER INQUIRIES

In addition to the list of members willing to answer inquiries from young (or old) collectors which has been published for the past few months, the following may be added:

S. H. Hamer, Claremont Road, Halifax, Yorks, England, on the English Tokens of the 18th and 19th Centuries, and those of the 17th Century pertaining to Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Robert P. King, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, Erie, Pa., relating to Lincoln medals.

Dr. H. R. Storer, 58 Washington St., Newport, R. I., on the medals and tokens relating to the science of medicine.

J. de Lagerberg, 70 Park Ave., Passaic, N. J., on royal distinguished personal and commemorative medals; also Swedish medals.

Postage for reply should be sent with all inquiries.

JANUARY REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED JANUARY 20

1305 Henry Francis Sanborn.	1310 P. H. Griffith.
1306 H. P. Federspiel.	1311 James Farish.
1307 Lyle C. Clark.	1312 W. J. Savage.
1308 Charles E. Pfaff, Jr.	1313 W. M. Sellers.
1309 Arthur L. Stearns.	

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to March 20, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the April issue:

Applicants.	Proposed by
T. B. Bowers, 130 Jackson St., Columbus, Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson, H. E. Buck.
C. C. Weist, M. D. Dennison Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.....	J. H. Mitchener, Arthur B. Coover.
J. C. Saum, 245 Cincinnati St., Dayton, Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson, *C. Bert Miller.
J. J. Pfannstiehl, 905 Ash St., Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
John P. Benson, 46 South Third St., Reading, Pa.....	W. L. Fisher, Henry Chapman.
Mrs. Frank W. Merrick, 1611 Franklin Park South, Columbus, Ohio.....	J. M. Henderson, Mrs. J. M. Henderson.
E. M. White, 406 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.....	B. H. Saxton, F. G. Duffield.
F. G. Kessler, Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
Lloyd E. Battles, Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
A. W. Steinke, Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
Mrs. Alice M. Reilly, 90 West Broadway, Salem, N. J.....	John Reilly, Jr. Howland Wood.
John Winfield Aitken, Aitken Block, Carbondale, Pa.....	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
Ethelbert O. S. Scholefield, Victoria, B. C., Canada.....	R. L. Reid, F. G. Duffield.
R. B. Carpenter, 96 Brook St., Manchester, N. H.....	Elmer S. Sears, F. G. Duffield.
M. Levich, 220 W. Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa.....	T. E. Leon, F. G. Duffield.
Dr. John G. M. Luttenberger, Suite 311, Town Bldg., Chicago, Ill.....	T. E. Leon, F. G. Duffield.
L. N. Browne, Box 69, Malta, Ill.....	F. G. Duffield, *Frank D. Pease.
Dr. Chas. E. McGirk, Philipsburg, Pa.....	H. D. Rumberger, F. G. Duffield.
P. C. Deming, 2407 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.....	Thos. W. Wallace, F. G. Duffield.
George Argent, 174 Sanford Ave., Hamilton, Ont.....	John A. Wood, F. G. Duffield.

*Local business or professional endorsement.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Wm. F. Schulz, (formerly of Baltimore) University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 Nathan Smason, P. O. Box 1069, New Orleans, La.

DIED.

S. M. Thompson (No. 446), Brantford, Ontario.
 George W. Devanny (No. 1102), Philadelphia, Pa.

New application blanks for 1910 have been distributed to the officers the past month. These will be furnished in any quantity upon request to the General Secretary to any member who can use them. In renewing for the year a few members have sent the names of their collector friends. To these the General Secretary immediately sent an application blank with an invitation to become a member. In almost every instance the application was received, showing that an invitation is all that is necessary to procure new members.

Two hundred new applications is the mark set for 1910. This number was almost reached in 1908 and 1909, and it can even be passed this year with a little work on the part of those interested.

The provision in the Constitution that all members whose dues are not paid by the 1st of February shall be dropped from the rolls has never been rigidly enforced. The supposition is that all will renew, and unless the General Secretary receive notice to the contrary, all will be retained on the rolls for a reasonable length of time. This, however, does not include the sending of the *Numismatist*, which, the publisher has announced, will not be sent beyond the time paid for. It is especially desired that all who have not done so will promptly send their dues for 1910—\$1.50—in order that our numerical strength for the year may be learned as early as possible.

Through a typographical error last month the name of C. L. Bisom, Brayton, Iowa, in the list of applicants, appeared "Bison."

F. G. Duffield.

General Secretary.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 2, 1910.

MONEY IN ALASKA:—"No pennies, nickels or dimes go in Alaska," said John Hoover to a reporter. "When I first went to that country I saw bartenders look curiously at a dime that some tenderfoot had tossed on the bar and then sweep it off on the floor with their hands.

"I wondered at this contempt for real money, and asked some questions about it, discovering that no one ever took nickels or dimes and that nothing could be bought in the Klondike for less than 25 cents.

"Take the ordinary sack of tobacco, for instance, which we get here for a nickel. There they cannot sell it for a quarter, so they make it two for a quarter, but will not sell one for 15 cents.

"It is common among those people up there to not want nickels and dimes introduced, for introduction of small change would mean lower wages and lower prices. Ordinary shovelers get \$4 or \$5 a day now and other labor is paid in proportion."—New York Herald.

MEDALIST VERNON:—The new member of the Academie des Beaux Arts in the place of the late M. Chaplain the Medalist, is M. Frederic Charles Vernon who studied under his predecessor. Mr. Vernon has won a number of medals and other honors at the Salon since 1884, and in 1887 obtained the Prix de Rome.

MONTREAL NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

At the January monthly meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society some most interesting donations were received as follows: To the museum from Joseph Paquette a rude lyre or banjo-shaped musical instrument, made by an old negro, who was sold as a slave in Havana over sixty years ago; he lived almost naked in an old tumble-down cabin without windows, doors, or flooring, near Nassau, in the Bahamas, and spent his time singing, using this primitive instrument as an accompaniment. From George Sandfield Macdonald, of Cornwall, an officer's scarlet tunic, with heavy silver epaulettes, worn by John Sandfield Macdonald when colonel in the Canadian militia in 1837. From R. W. McLachlan a twenty-five cent piece of Hawaii, and a fifty lepton piece of George, King of Greece.

To the National Art Gallery: An original manuscript plan of Fort Duquesne, on the Monongahela River (the site of the present City of Pittsburg), drawn by a British spy in 1754. According to a signed endorsement on the back written in French, this plan was found in the possession of Robert Stobo when he was captured as a British spy in Montreal in 1756.

To the Library: From Clarence B. Moore, of Philadelphia, a beautifully illustrated volume on the "Antiquities of the Ouachita Valley." From the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, "Unwritten Literature of Hawaii—the sacred song of the Hula." From the Geological Survey of Canada, "A catalogue of Canadian Birds," describing 768 species of the feathered inhabitants of Canada, also "A descriptive sketch of the geology and economic minerals of Canada."

The President announced that the Excursion Committee were arranging to visit the Archives' Department and the Mint at Ottawa on the 7th of May next.

Mr. Daniel Ford was elected a life governor of the society. It was also announced that during the afternoon the city had decided to purchase the Gagnon library of rare Canadiana, and that probably the Chateau de Ramezay, as the most eligible place, would be made the depository of these treasures.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan exhibited the accessions to his Canadian numismatic collection during the year 1909. These, which numbered ninety-seven pieces, were mainly issued during the year. Canada is becoming a medal producing country, for considerably over the half of these were issued here. Of the issue by provinces, Quebec stands the highest with 41, and Ontario comes next with 30. The Dominion or not local issues number 11, and the other provinces one to four each. Of the subjects 25 were commemorative, 23 masonic, 21 religious, 8 educational and 5 exhibitions.

A paper was promised by Mr. Baulue on "Robert Stobo the Spy" for next meeting. S.

REGULATING CANADIAN COINS.

Provisions for a Canadian gold coinage and regulating the weight and fineness of gold and silver coins for the Dominion is contained in the following proposals by the Canadian Minister of Finance:

"Further resolved, that the standard for gold coins of the currency of Canada be such that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred shall be of fine gold and one hundred of alloy, and the standard for silver coin shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight, nine hundred and twenty-five shall be of fine silver and seventy-five of alloy, that of the standard weight of gold coin for the denomination of ten dollars in the currency of Canada be five hundred and sixteen grains and the standard weight for a silver coin of the denomination of fifty cents be one hundred and eighty grains and for other gold coins and silver a proportionate weights respectively, and that the Minister of Finance be authorized to issue out of the consolidated revenue fund such sums as may be necessary for the purchase of bullion."



CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple.

President, HARRY F. WILLIAMS.

Secretary, BEN G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The 73rd monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, February 4, President H. F. Williams, presiding. The following 24 members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Puttkamer, Lewis, Mayer, J. T. Kelly, Madlener, Green, Verkler, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, Tracy, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Michael, Verconter, Blumen-schein, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Williams, Loer, Krausz and Dr. Merrill.

A number of communications were received from members acknowledging receipt of the Nashville medal. The resignation of Mr. J. de Lagerberg was received and accepted. Messrs. Alfred Brand and H. T. Wilson were elected to membership. Capt. Maurice Woolman presented the Society's cabinet with a medal of old Battery B, I. N. G.

Under Exhibitions Mr. W. F. Dunham showed a set of U. S. dollars including the 1804; Mr. Brand a ten-thaler piece in silver of Brunswick and a five-shilling siege piece of Scarborough Castle; and a number of foreign gold pieces were shown by Mr. Williams. Mr. Henry Chapman sent a three-pound Colonial note for exhibition.

Mr. Redman was present as a visitor.

ANCIENT COINS TO-DAY'S STANDARD FOR BEAUTY.



THE INVENTION of coinage is due to the Greeks, most probably to the bankers of Halicarnassos and adjacent Asia Minor Greek colonies, who toward the end of the eighth century B. C. began stamping the small gold and electron ingots which passed through their hands as currency with a mark of some sort intended to guarantee the weight and purity of the metal. Such ingots very soon assumed a round and more regular shape, which we find already in the older silver coins from Aegina, nearly contemporary with the Asia Minor "beans."

Curious to say, none of the surrounding people with whom the Asiatic and European Greeks were in constant communication, political or commercial, took up the wonderful invention, which at present seems to us of such obvious necessity, that we scarcely realize how the civilized world of old could have progressed without it. As a matter of fact, however, neither the Phœnicians, with their practical commercial sense, nor the Lydians nor the Persians, who claimed the supremacy over the very cities where the new currency was initiated, nor, of course, the Egyptians, ever had coinage till the conquest of Alexander disseminated the Greek civilization all through the Eastern world.

The Romans came to know of it through the Greek cities in Sicily and Magna Græcia and began striking silver coins toward the beginning of the third century B. C. In the meantime with the Greeks die sinking, like everything else, had fallen within the domain of art, and their coins, above all those struck during the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. by the Dorians of Sicily at Syracuse and Agrigentum have never been equalled and remain forever a standard of beauty for the artist and a model of perfection for the die sinker.

J. DE L.



NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President, FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary, DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 255 West 92nd Street, New York.

Meets second Friday of each month, 7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th Street and 6th Avenue.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, adjourned from the preceding Friday in order to entertain the numerous out-of-town visitors to the Steigerwalt sale, was held at Keen's on Tuesday evening, January 18th, 1910.

President Higgins presided and the following members were present: Edgar H. Adams, S. K. Nagy, D. R. Kennedy, D. Macon Webster, Wayte Raymond, Jos. C. Mitchelson, Elmer S. Sears, Albert R. Frey, D. Proskey, Edward T. Newell, S. Hudson Chapman, Rudolf Kohler, J. E. Roine, E. Weil, H. Weil, J. Keppel Hopkins and H. B. Harmer.

Messrs. C. Steigerwalt, of Lancaster, Pa., and H. B. Harmer, of Philadelphia, were elected members, the by-laws being suspended in their case.

Such routine business as the officers had to report was disposed of. It was voted on the motion of Mr. Webster that the President and Secretary be empowered to call a special meeting of the Club whenever in their judgment it might be deemed necessary. This action was taken in view of the objection of many members to any apparent connection between the meetings of the Club and the coin sales occurring on the same day and the legal requirement of the meeting on the statutory days unless formally adjourned. By such liberty of action the President is now able to adjust days of meeting to circumstances as they arise. A letter of thanks from Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans for the Evans Family Medal presented in behalf of the Club, and one from President J. M. Henderson, of the American Numismatic Association, extending cordial New Year's greetings to the Club and its members, were read. The Club voted a return of the compliment and felicitations to the new President of the A. N. A. and instructed the Secretary to notify him of same.

The President exhibited an antique Chinese plaque of the tenth century A. D., which had been affixed to a memorial to the Sung dynasty, founder Tai-Tsou, by his brother, the Emperor Tai-Tsoug, in the year 975, and read a description of the plaque, together with the historical details and his own translation from the ancient "Seal" characters of the plaque.

S. Hudson Chapman exhibited from his private collection the most beautiful known example of the Lord Baltimore Maryland sixpence, which was formerly in the Parmlee collection, but has been in Mr. Chapman's possession for many years. Also a Greek silver drachm of King Mausoleus, of Mysia in Asia Minor, representing the finest period of Greek art. It was from the splendid tomb erected by this monarch to his queen that we derive our word "Mausoleum."

Mr. Chapman also showed a very rare "mite" of Herod, the Tetrarch, mentioned in the New Testament. Other rare Greek coins exhibited by Mr. Chapman were a silver tetradrachm of Cnossos, Crete, with a fine, sharply struck "Labyrinth," and a gold Stater of Pantacapeum with head of Pan and Griffon reverse, both in exceptional condition.

Edgar H. Adams exhibited two rare pattern Crowns, one of George III of England, by Pistrucci, and one of Victoria by Wyon, also a very fine specimen of the Oxford silver "Half-Pound" of Charles I, dated 1642.

U. S. COINAGE, JANUARY, 1910

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles...	78,000	\$1,560,000.00
Eagles	160,000	1,600,000.00
Half Eagles	193,600	968,000.00
Total Gold ...	431,600	4,128,000.00
Half Dollars...	304,000	152,000.00
Quarter Dollars	616,000	154,000.00
Dimes	1,110,000	111,000.00
Total Silver..	2,030,000	417,000.00
One Cent.....	13,400,000	134,000.00
Total Minor..	13,400,000	134,000.00
Total Coinage	13,861,600	4,679,000.00
Coinage for Philippine Islands' Gov't.:		
Pesos, 612,000 pieces.; One Centavos,		
400,000 pieces.		

Many of THE NUMISMATIST's friends have written asking that we give every encouragement to the proposed work "The Modern Copper Coins of the Muhammadans," by Mr. W. H. Valentine, among them is a very gracious letter from our good friend Mr. Daniel F. Howorth, of Ashton-Under-Lyne, England, who, in referring to Mr. Valentine, says: "I know him well and am proud of the acquaintance, he has thoroughly mastered the branch which his book will elucidate and is a recognized authority on this particular line."

The proposed work is offered for subscription by Messrs. Spink & Son, 17 Piccadilly, London, at ten shillings, six pence per copy. That its production may be assured, it is urged that all who have any intention of purchasing a copy to place their order promptly. This book will be fully illustrated and will treat on a series of coins of which nearly every collector has a few, but invariably knows nothing about.

Mr. Valentine is having the assistance of the world's best authorities on Muhammadan coins.

The American Numismatic Society, New York, at a recent meeting elected Messrs. Ludger Gravel, P. O. Tremblay and James Reid, all of Montreal, corresponding members of the Society. These three gentlemen composed the Entertainment Committee of the 1909 A. N. A. Convention held at Montreal, and this recognition by the Society is, no doubt, an expression of appreciation by the Society's members who attended the Association's Convention and which is very pleasing information for the Association.

EASY PICKINGS

ic. a word. **Minimum Account, 25c.**
Remit with order.

FOR SALE

As a collector of U. S. coins I have many duplicates. If you are a beginner perhaps I can help you out. No fancy prices. Clark C. Briggs, Burlington, Vt. 2-4-P

Send 15 cents for Deltrick's Standard Paper Money Catalogue and buying list of United States coins and fractional currency. R. L. Deltrick, Lorraine, Va. 2-2-P.

"Mint Marks," by A. G. Heaton, the standard authority on U. S. Mint mark coins, published at \$1. A few with slightly soiled covers and edges, otherwise perfect, 75c. postpaid. THE NUMISMATIST, Box 876, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

American Journal of Numismatics, unbound, between 1866 and 1890 incomplete, but can supply many numbers. Want January, 1881, and several after 1897. B. H. Saxton, Davenport, Iowa. 12-tf

WANTED

To correspond with anyone having "Bryan Money" for sale. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 8-tf-C

COIN-STAMPED CHINA DESTROYED

One thousand pieces of china, in the form of ash trays, shaving mugs and similar articles bearing exact replicas of Swedish money, were seized recently in Chicago by Captain Thomas I. Porter, of the United States Secret Service, and ordered destroyed.

Captain Porter learned that many thousands of pieces of this china had been imported into the United States and were being sold.

After an investigation he found a piece of the goods and discovered that copies of five, ten and one hundred kroner pieces had been baked into the china. This is a violation of the United States laws.

Captain Porter learned that M. Calm had imported the dishes bearing the counterfeit money decorations and had about 1000 pieces of it at the store of Ira Rosenzweiger, 124 Van Buren street. Secret Service operatives went to the store and took possession of the property.

She—"I understand your father lived to a green old age?"

He—"Yes, he bought two gold bricks after he was 75."

Henry Chapman

NUMISMATIST

No. 1348 Pine St. Philadelphia

Special Notice

I am cataloguing the Fine Collection of
U. S. Cents of a Philadelphia collector

The collection of United States Silver
Coins of H. B. Harmer, Philadelphia

Also a Boston Collection ; and will hold
a Three-Days' Auction Sale early in
March

Everyone will be interested, for the
material is varied. Very rare Canadian
Coins and Tokens, Numismatic Books,
U. S. Currency, Etc., Etc.

Order a copy of the catalogue, which will be sent
free. Inform me what series you are interested in if
you are not already a customer.

HENRY CHAPMAN

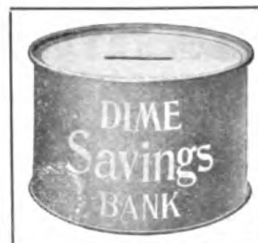
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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT PRINTED ON EVERY BANK

From bankers to blacksmiths, a million have been used the past year. A New York Gas Company has distributed about 50,000. Made in two sizes: No. 1, $1\frac{5}{8}$ x 2 inches. No. 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches. Solid tin top and bottom. Heavy card-board sides.

Give it away to the children. They will be only too glad to get one. They will be kept in a prominent place indefinitely; all the family must see it. They will prove to you the very best advertisement you could give away.

The cost to you is small—the returns to you should be large.

They are attractively printed in brown ink—**any copy you desire.**

PRICES, F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA

2,000, Size $1\frac{5}{8}$ x 2, \$	25.00	Size $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 2, \$	30.00
3,000, "	36.00	"	42.00
4,000, "	46.00	"	54.00
5,000, "	55.00	"	65.00
10,000, "	100.00	"	120.00

1,000 of the large size packed for shipment weigh about 40 pounds. The larger size is more than worth the slight difference in cost. Orders filled in about ten days.

Address all orders to

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Box 876

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I have observed this article in use for more than a year, AND HEARTILY RECOMMEND IT.

(Please Mention THE NUMISMATIST in Writing Advertisers.)

Auction Sale

April 5th, 1910

COLLECTION : BARON T.

COINS and MEDALS

of all countries, among them a considerable number of large Gold and Silver Coins and a great many varieties.

All Pieces in Finest Condition

Profusely Illustrated Catalogue \$1
Catalogue without plates free.

Commissions placed in our hands will be carefully attended to and any information desired will be given by the Leaders of the Auction Sale:—

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MUNICH, Karlstrasse 10.

Bavaria - - - Germany

FIXED PRICE LIST No. 11, offering hundreds of varieties of desirable U. S. and foreign coins, curios, old firearms, etc., will be issued early in January. It will also contain the very fine collection of British War Medals and Canadian Indian Peace Medals formed by Mr. Geo. W. Rice, together with his fine collection of Ancient Roman silver and bronze coins. Catalogue free upon request.

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CATALOGUE OF THE COIN SALE IN MUNICH

May 10th to 15th, 1909

Second Portion of the very valuable collection of Roman and Byzantine Coins, and numismatic books of the late Consul Ecl. F. Weber, of Hamburg.

Catalogues (3607 lots) with 63 plates, \$5.25; without plates, 75 cents, from the Expert,

Dr. JACOB HIRSCH

Munich, Germany Archstrasse 17

Cable Address: Slater Munchen.

U. S. COINS

CHEAP

\$3.00 gold	fine	\$4.60
\$1.00 "	"	2.50
Silver Dollar 1798, or 99		3.00
1800		3.20
Lafayette dollar 1900		1.75
1-2 dollar 1795	very good	1.65
1806	"	1.20
1807	"	1.20
1-4 dollar 1818, 19, 20, or 21		.50
1-2 cent 1804, 05, 06, or 07, very good		.40
Indian Head cent, S. Mint, 1908 or 09		.25
Lincoln cent S. Mint 1909		.25
Minor proof sets 1884, 1885, 1886		
1888, 1889	each	.35
Isabella Quarter, World's Fair, 1893		.75
20 cent piece		.35

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5. 1852 C-unc.	2.50 1863 S-Fine
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MONEY AND MEDALLIC ART



VOL. XXIII

March 1910

NO. 3

Paper Money Collecting

New Varieties Hard Times Tokens

Only Coin of the C. S. A.

Uncle Sam's Two-Thirds of a Cent

General Arbitration Board Medal

Swedish Coin Comparisons

German History and Small Coins

Indian Head on Cent Ideal

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DREXEL BUILDING - PHILADELPHIA

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXIII

MARCH 1910

No. 3

CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLAR ONLY COIN OF C. S. A.



THE CONFEDERATE half dollar has, in recent weeks, been a subject of considerable numismatic interest and discussion in the East—due to the only located original specimen having been offered for public competition at the Elder sale, in New York, March 11th, 1910. That the Confederacy had a coinage was evidently unknown until about 1879, when the late E. Mason, Jr., numismatist of Philadelphia, located a specimen of what proved to be a Confederate half dollar, and with it the reverse die from which it was struck, in the possession of Dr. B. F. Taylor, then Secretary and Treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Health, New Orleans, and who proved to be the chief coiner for the Confederate States of America. During Mr. Mason's investigation of the authenticity of this coin, the archives of the Federal Government at Washington, believed to contain about all the essential records of the Confederate government, were searched and no records were found indicating that a coinage had been considered. Mr. Marcus J. Wright, of the War Department, under date of March 27th, 1879, addressed a letter of inquiry regarding the subject to Dr. Taylor. This inquiry received the following reply, dated April 7, 1879:

"Your favor requesting a statement of the history of the New Orleans Mint, in reference to the coinage under the Confederate government, is received.

"That institution was turned over by the State of Louisiana the last of February, 1861, to the Confederate States of America, the old officers being retained and confirmed by the government, viz.: William A. Elmore, Superintendent; A. J. Guirot, Treasurer; M. F. Bonzano, M. D., Melter and Refiner, and Howard Millspaugh, Assayer.

(65)

"In the month of April orders were issued by Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that designs for half dollar coins should be submitted to him for approval.

"Among several sent, the one approved bore on the obverse of the coin a representation of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen stars, denoting the thirteen States from whence the Confederacy sprung, and on the lower rim the figures 1861.

"On the reverse there is a shield with seven stars, representing the seceding States; above the shield is a liberty-cap, and entwined around it stalks of sugar cane and cotton. The inscription is 'Confederate States of America.' The dies were engraved by A. H. M. Peterson, engraver and die sinker, who is now living in Commercial Place. They were prepared for the coining press by Conrad Schmidt, foreman of the coining room (who is still living), from which four pieces only were struck.

"About this period an order came from the Secretary suspending operations on account of the difficulty of obtaining bullion, and the Mint was closed April 30th, 1861.

"Of the four pieces mentioned one was sent to the government, one presented to Professor Biddle, of the University of Louisiana, one sent to Dr. E. Ames, of New Orleans, the remaining one being retained by myself. Upon diligent inquiry I am unable to find but one piece besides my own, that being in the possession of a Confederate officer of this city, who transmits it to his son as a souvenir of his father's services in the Confederate cause.

"So soon as copies are made I will take pleasure in sending you a specimen for the archives you represent."

With the genuineness of the coin established, Mr. Mason purchased the specimen and the die from Dr. Taylor, following which the collectors of the country were canvassed and the coin and die were sold May 1879, for \$310 (a very nominal sum considering their rarity and interest), to Mr. J. W. Scott, of New York.

While Dr. Taylor's letter does not say so, yet it is accepted that the Confederacy prepared no obverse die, but used one of the regular Federal half dollar dies as was being used in the New Orleans mint in 1861 previous to Confederate occupation. Following the purchase of the coin and die Mr. Scott, by advertising, obtained a considerable number of the 1861 "O" mint U. S. half dollars and proceeded to carefully file off the Federal reverse design and to impress thereon the design from the Confederate reverse die. The die evidently was not of sufficient quality to permit this coinage test and cracked after about two hundred specimens had been struck. The re-striking was under the supervision of Mr. David Prosky, who was associated with Mr. Scott. These specimens as produced by Mr. Scott are known as re-strikes. They sold originally for \$2 and now have a record value of \$10. The re-strikes may be easily distinguished from the fact that they are a few grains lighter than a regular half dollar—the original Confederate half dollar being of standard weight, indicating a Federal plancher was used in producing it—and from the further fact that the impression from the Confederate die is never found evenly struck, and the device on the obverse usually has a more or less flattened appearance.

Following the cracking of the die, which made it useless for further striking of hard metal, Mr. Scott made several hundred impressions in soft white metal, the opposite side being inscribed "4 ORIGINALS STRUCK BY ORDER OF C. S. A. IN NEW ORLEANS, 1861. * * * * * REV. SAME AS U. S. (FROM ORIGINAL DIE, SCOTT)." Later the die was defaced by filing a deep groove across the face and a brass piece was struck from the defaced die. The die some time after appeared in a sale conducted by Lyman H. Low, and was purchased by Henry Chapman. Mr. Chapman has since disposed of it to Judson Brenner, of DeKalb, Ill., who prizes it highly. Before disposing of the original coin Mr. Scott had some correspondence with the late Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, which produced the following letter, dated May 10, 1879:

"I had a Confederate coin. It was in my wife's trunk when it was rifled by the Federal officers sent on board the prison ship on which she was detained at Hampton Roads before and after my confinement in Fortress Monroe. The coin, some medals, and other valuables were stolen at that time. Whether the coin be the same which has been offered to you as a duplicate, I cannot say. It is, however, not true, as published, that it is now in my possession."

This letter and the coin were offered at public sale by Mr. Scott about twenty-eight years ago and at which sale a record of \$850 was made for the piece. It is not believed that the one for whom Mr. Scott executed the commission to purchase received the specimen or at least did not long retain it, for the reason that it became Mr. Scott's property again within a short time. Less than ten years ago the piece was offered at private sale for \$750, but a sale was not effected.

The recent sale of the coin was widely advertised in advance, and considerable interest attended its sale for the reason that while it was announced and catalogued "to be sold without reserve" it was known to a number that unless the coin brought \$4,000 it would not be sold. The lot was started at \$1,000 and at first jumped \$500 at a bid, then \$250 was the mover to \$3,750, when the bidding ceased, and "Eagle" was announced by Mr. Elder as the purchaser. Since the coin at public auction did not reach the price which was considered a protection mark for it and as the name of the purchaser has not been announced, there is a question in some minds if the coin has, in this instance, changed ownership.

Compared with the prices commanded by coins having practically no historical association, and that this is a decidedly historic coin and the only known existing specimen of a total coinage of four pieces, and the only coin of any kind ever attempted by the Confederate States of America, it may well be considered a very valuable coin, and we will not be surprised to know that the coin was taken care of at public sale and has or will very soon become the property of a prominent collector at private sale.

Dr. Taylor, in his letter, refers to one specimen being in the hands of a Confederate officer of New Orleans. We believe there has been recent diligent inquiry trying to locate this referred-to second specimen without bringing to light any information regarding it.

During the St. Louis Exposition, 1904, there was exhibited a coin claimed to be one of the original four specimens and said to be the property of the then Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Veterans or Grand Army of the Confederacy. The writer did not see this coin, but remembers that at the time experts referred to it as one of the re-strikes.

A coinage attributed to the Confederacy and called the "Confederate cent" never reached the territory held by the Confederacy. The known history of the "Confederate cent" is that on the order of the Confederate Government, a jewelry firm of Philadelphia placed an order with Mr. Lovett, a die engraver of the same city, who proceeded to execute dies and struck twelve pieces when, it is said, he, fearful of the product becoming known to the Federal authorities and being considered an act of treason, buried the die and pieces in the cellar of his home, where they remained until long after the war. The originals were struck in nickel. The dies were later purchased by Captain John W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, who had three specimens struck in gold, about five in silver, and in striking the fifty-fifth in copper, the die broke, becoming useless for further coining purposes. The Confederate cent may remain as a name, but the Confederate half dollar is the only coin ever authorized or produced by the Confederate States of America.

THE WEIGHT OF MONEY.

"I wish I had all the money I could lift!" How many of the thousands who make this get-rich-quick wish have any idea of the amount they would have if the wish should be granted. Few name the denomination of the money on which they desire to test their strength, perhaps believing that their lifting powers would make them wealthy no matter what kind of money they lifted.

If they were asked how much they could lift in silver or small bills the majority probably would name some fabulous sum which investigation would show several men could not budge. In gold or in paper money of large denominations the ordinary individual would be able to lift a fair sized fortune, but to win a million by lifting it in anything less than twenty-dollar bills would need the strength of a veritable Sandow.

An official of the Sub-Treasury who is interested in odd statistics in his department was asked how much money the average man could lift in the various denominations of gold, silver and paper.

"Well," he replied, "a man could make money on that proposition if he could get hold of paper money of large denominations, but on the smaller bills, silver and gold he would not be a millionaire, by any means.

"The weight of money is very deceptive. For instance, a young man, a friend of mine, came in to see me one day with his fiancée. I was showing them through my department and asked my friend if he thought the young woman was worth her weight in gold. He did think so, most emphatically, and after ascertaining that her weight was one hundred and seven pounds, we figured that she would be worth in gold coin exactly \$28,647. Her fiancé thought that would be pretty cheap.

"Perhaps more people are deceived on the weight of paper money than on the metals. Now, how many one-dollar bills do you think would be necessary to weigh as much as a five-dollar gold piece?"

Fifty was ventured as a guess, and the statistician laughed.

"I have had guesses on that all the way from 50 to 500," he said, "and some of them from men who have handled money for years. As a matter of fact, with a five-dollar gold piece in one scale you would have to put about six and a half bills in the other to balance it."

He produced figures to prove that a five-dollar gold piece weighed two hundred and ninety-six thousandths of an ounce avoirdupois. An employee who makes the new bills up in packages of 100 each said that a hundred bills weighed four and one-half ounces. That would make one bill weigh forty-five thousandths of an ounce, and between six and seven would balance the gold piece.

Figures on the lifting proposition were furnished from the department where the money is weighed in bags as standards. The standard amount for gold coin, \$5,000, weighs eighteen and a half pounds. Five hundred silver dollars weigh thirty-five and a half pounds, and \$200 in half dollars, or 400 coins, weighs eleven pounds. Taking 200 pounds as a good lift for an average man, these results were obtained:

METAL MONEY.		PAPER MONEY.	
Gold coins	\$54,050.00	One-dollar bills	\$71,111
Silver dollars	2,617.00	Five-dollar bills	355,555
Half dollars	3,636.00	Ten-dollar bills	711,110
Dimes	3,615.80	One-hundred-dollar bills	7,111,110
Nickels	917.00	Five-hundred-dollar bills	35,555,550
Cents	295.61	Thousand-dollar bills	71,111,100

Two hundred pounds of \$10,000 gold certificates, the largest denomination issued by the United States Government, would amount to enough to finance a full-grown trust—\$711,111,000. If the young woman who was worth \$28,647 in gold coin had been worth her weight in these \$10,000 certificates she would have been valued at \$380,444,385.—F. T. Pope in Chicago *Record-Herald*.

GENERAL ARBITRATION BOARD'S FINE MEDAL.

WE ARE indebted to Mr. William J. Holmes, secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association (New York City), for our illustration and the following description of the excellent medal which has recently been produced and presented to the members of the Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board. The medals were presented on the occasion of the annual banquet, held in New York, January 26th, to members who had served for eighteen months or more on the Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board, as a token of appreciation of their services in adjusting the various complaints filed by the business agents of the unions and rendering a number of notable decisions which have settled long standing controversies of trade.

The subject of the medal is the "Co-Worker" and is intended to express the relationship of craftsman, employer and employed, rather than the relation between capital and labor. The designer and modeler of the medal is Mr. George Beck, a modeler and carver, whose excellent work has before this won much applause and has attracted the attention of Sir Purdon Clark, who has requested photographs of Mr. Beck's work to file in the Metropolitan Art Museum with other representative works of modern sculpture. The mechanical production was by Tiffany & Company.

The principal figures are Mentality and Labor, the one (seated) typical of the Architect, Engineer, Master Builder and Craftsman, surrounded by his instruments of precision and other emblems of his profession, examining the drawings of a great structure. The other is Labor, with hammer and anvil, forging the spear into the pruning hook, emblematic of peace, skill and industry. Between is the altar of arbitration upon which burn the fires of purification, out of the incense of which is seen the American eagle, symbol of Power, holding in its beak the poised scales of justice and fair-dealing. Behind is the rising sun of Arbitration and the twelve rays typifying twelve members of the Executive Committee, dispelling the clouds of discord and casting the bright light of Industrial Peace over all and revealing the works accomplished by the peaceful industry of the Co-Workers; on the one hand the busy factories and mills, the bridge, the great works of communication and progress—on the other, the monument of Humanity, St. Luke's Hospital, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and behind, the tomb of the Great Peace Maker, with its immortal inscription, "Let Us Have Peace."



The whole typifies the principle for which the Building Trades Employers' Association was founded and for which it stands to-day—"The Co-operation of Craftsmen, Employer and Employed, and their mutual welfare and progress through Industrial Peace by Arbitration."

The reverse of the medal is without design, except a circle of thirty-two stars representing the Association's thirty-two trades, which surrounds the inscription:

"The Building Trades Employers' Association to.....in Appreciation of His Faithfulness and Efficient Services as a Member of the Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades of New York."

The medal is struck in bronze and is three inches in diameter.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORLD'S PAPER MONEY.



HE only paper money that is accepted practically all over the globe is not "money" at all, but the notes of the Bank of England. These notes are simply printed in black ink on Irish linen water lined paper, plain white, with ragged edges. The reason that a badly soiled or worn Bank of England note is rarely seen is that notes which in any way find their way back to the bank are immediately canceled and new ones are issued. The notes of the Banque de France are made of white water lined paper printed in black and white, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures. They are in denominations from 25 francs to 1,000 francs.

Bank of England notes are of a somewhat unhandy size—5 by 8 inches. South American currency resembles the bills of the United States, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors. German currency is printed in green and black, the notes being in denominations of from 5 to 1,000 marks. The 1,000-mark bills are printed on silk fibre paper.

It takes an expert or a native to distinguish a Chinese bill from a laundry ticket if the bill is of low denomination; or a firecracker label if for a large amount—the print being in red on white, or yellow on red—with many gilt and gorgeous devices. Italian notes are all sizes, shapes and colors. The smallest bills, 5 and 10 lire, are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks.

The most striking paper currency in the world is the 100-rouble note of Russia, which is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow blended as when a sun ray passes through a prism. In the center in bold relief is a finely executed vignette in black. The remainder of the engraving on the note is in dark and light brown ink.

The American practice of scattering strands of silk through the paper fibre as a protection against counterfeiting is unique.—*Harper's Weekly*.

COLLECTING UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY.

By GEORGE W. BLAKE.



HERE has been noted in recent months a decidedly increasing interest in the collecting of United States paper money. By this is meant the acquiring and preservation of paper money specimens as produced by the Government and which were first issued for circulation in 1861. In fact, it was necessity—that of the civil war—that prepared the Government and the people for the introduction of a printed “promise to pay” for general use.

To one interested in this subject, it is an encouraging sign, because the field, which is large and has never been entirely covered, offers many avenues for research and study, and will amply repay anyone who devotes serious attention to it.

There are many collectors of fractional paper money. Some of the early collectors have joined the silent throng, but their collections have passed on to others to enlarge or disperse as circumstances may indicate. Nearly every family possesses one or more pieces of fractional currency, handed down by a father or grandfather to the present generation.

According to Government reports, there is still outstanding over \$15,000,000 worth of fractional currency. A large portion of this amount undoubtedly has been destroyed as no large quantities are held by banks or private individuals.

Owing to the almost complete disappearance of small silver, fractional currency sprang into immediate demand and popularity when first issued in 1862. Later on, the Government did what it could to stimulate and retain this popularity, among collectors at least, by issuing specimen notes printed on one side only and mounted on an engraved shield and nicely framed.

The third issue (1864-1869), excepting the three-cent denomination, was issued with red reverses instead of green, as specimen notes for those who felt interested in saving them as curiosities. Some of the denominations of these notes bear autographic signatures of Register and Treasurer. Not many of this issue with red backs found their way into circulation and subsequent redemption.

Our Government has done much, in many ways, to stimulate collecting, perhaps not so much in paper money as postage stamps, by making unnecessary issues. This official forethought has helped pay the interest on our national debt, and reduce the yearly deficiency of the Post Office Department, which, in a sense, has been at the expense of the collector.

Not much attention in the past has been paid to collecting paper money of the denomination of \$1 and over. A few collections contain notes from \$1 to \$5, and in some instances up to \$10, but seldom higher.

Why this subject has not engaged the attention of a larger number of collectors is a matter for conjecture. Possibly the need of a proper catalogue of the various issues has had something to do with it.

Unlike coins, paper money is very short-lived, because when redeemed at the Treasury it speedily finds its way into the macerator, where it is destroyed.

For varying reasons some issues of paper money have been retired more quickly than others. The designs adopted may have been too severely criticised, thus proving unpopular, or they may have been extensively counterfeited, making a change desirable.

The most important changes in the designs of our paper money have resulted from laws enacted by Congress in response to new monetary requirements or conditions prevailing throughout the country. A recent example of this is the change

made in national bank notes, authorized by Act of Congress, May 30, 1908, these notes being known as "emergency currency" and bearing the inscription, "Secured by United States bonds or other securities." The last three words, "or other securities," together with a change in the color of the Treasury seal, are the principal differences on the obverse, from the preceding issue. On the reverse the changes are more apparent.

There is no law, either written or unwritten, which compels the use of certain bank note designs for any specified length of time. Some portions of obverse designs on notes now in issue, have been used between twenty and thirty years.

Minor changes affecting signatures or seals are likely to occur at any time. It is these minor changes which enlarge the field for bank-note collecting and add interest to it. Many notes can be secured to-day at a small premium which in a few years will be unobtainable in an uncirculated condition at any price. Start a collection now, even though you only begin with the notes in circulation at the present time. Collect as high denominations as you can afford, but endeavor always to secure crisp, uncirculated notes, and make your collection *complete* as far as it goes. Two specimens of each note are desirable, so that both sides can be shown when they are mounted. Keep a close watch on all notes which pass through your hands and add to your collection as new ones are issued. In this way the cost will be minimum, and in the course of time you will have something which will be a wonder and a delight.

PRINCE GIVES WEIGHT IN GOLD TO THE POOR.

The Maharajah of Nepal, one of the great Indian semi-independent princes, who is an honorary Major-General in the British army and a D. C. L. of Oxford, and has translated several English military works into his own language, is still Oriental enough to have conformed to an ancient Indian custom, that of giving away his own weight in metal for distribution among the poor.

The Maharajah is enormously rich, and it was his weight in gold that went to enrich an enormous crowd of beggars and pilgrims at a holy place named Patshupatmath a few weeks ago. When Indian princes make a vow, for example, on the recovery from some great illness, they liberate themselves from it by a ceremony which is called Tula. The person weighs himself in gold, or if not very rich in baser metal or even grain, and the amount is given to the poor.

The gold in this case was instantly bought up by jewelers, and the silver coin paid for it was distributed among the populace, who were also fed and clothed by the Maharajah.

ANCIENT COINS FOUND IN AFRICA.

The *Anthropos* brings intelligence of a remarkable discovery made in the garden of the Trappist Monastery in Durban, Natal, last year. This is a bronze coin, yellow in color and containing four Hebrew words, two on each side, these together reading, "Fourth year of the delivery of Zion," which is by specialists considered as referring to the delivery of Jerusalem by Judas Maccabeus (143-136 B. C.). Similar coins have been found before, but this is the first ever to turn up in Africa. *Anthropos* declares that two things are facts:

(1) That the coin must have found its way to Natal by sea; and (2) that its discovery throws an entirely new light on the vexed question as to the origin of the great field of ruins in South Africa. It will be remembered that not a few archaeologists now insist that the gold land of Ophir, to which Solomon sent his fleets, was in Southern Africa.

PAPER MONEY COLLECTING.

(From a recent issue of *Spink's Numismatic Circular*.)

Although the late Herr L. Clericus, of Madgeburg, well known as an enthusiastic collector, had even in 1880, by publishing various highly interesting articles in different journals, drawn public attention to the interest attached to collections of paper money and to the fact that this branch of numismatics, representing monuments of the highest importance of bygone days from an historical point of view, might with all justification be called the handmaid of the science, yet, notwithstanding, very few appeared to take an interest in collections of this kind.

Even now there are but few collections which are of any magnitude or are scientifically arranged, or upon which patience and industry have been carefully bestowed.

Therefore, in order to bring collectors in closer touch with each other, and in order to facilitate mutual exchange, it would seem desirable to form an association, not only to guard the interests of collectors, but also to institute an active propaganda in a field which has up to now, received only too little attention.

In this way, much that would be of interest would come to the notice of collectors, and undoubtedly the interest in this question taken by the trade, would be enlivened thereby.

If we consider the notes emitted by law in the reign of Louis XV; the assignats under Louis XVI; the other paper moneys (Bons de Communes) of the Revolution, of Pichegru's invasion of Holland, of the different revolutions in Poland; the siege moneys of Italy and Hungary during the time of Garibaldi and Kossuth; the blockade notes of Mainz, Colberg and of Erfurt; further, the Italian and Austrian assistance money of 1848 and 1870; the old American moneys under the English Government of the eighteenth century, and of the war of 1861, etc.; all notes of the various States and banks of Germany up to 1875; lastly, all the small assistance money (Vales) of the South American republics, of Spain, of Portugal, etc.; and all those of other States which cannot be enumerated here, then only will it be possible to understand, not only how interesting, but also how important (considered from the artistic-historical standpoint) such a collection may become.

Therefore should this suggestion meet with a favorable reception by the fraternity of paper money collectors, I should be delighted to receive communications from them, which would enable an exchange of views on the subject of the above-proposed association.

GEORGE PFLUMER, Hameln a. d. Weser.

Messrs. Spink invite correspondence on the subject in English, German or French.

Woman's Ways, But Then—

A prominent banker in the city was talking the other day of the foibles of some of his feminine depositors.

"Women are queer creatures when it comes to business," he said. "For one thing, no woman can understand why we won't send her unlimited amounts of money if she asks for it over the telephone.

"But the funniest incident I've known happened the other day. We sent word to one of our woman depositors that her account was overdrawn. We expected her to be angry; they usually are. But she wasn't.

"No, indeed. She sat down and wrote us a gracious and lovely little letter on crested paper thanking us for letting her know that her account was overdrawn.

"I am so glad to oblige you by remedying the defect at once," she wrote.

"And she inclosed her check for seven hundred and fifty dollars drawn on our own bank!"

NEW VARIETIES OF HARD TIMES TOKENS.

By CARL WURTZBACH.



MY interest in "Hard-Times Tokens" has led me to a closer study of this very interesting branch of our subject than usually obtains, and I have been rewarded by finding considerable that is new, which I would like to pass along to my brother-collectors. I have submitted most of this data to the eminent authority, Mr. L. H. Low, and he fully agrees with me in my findings. The reference numbers used are from Mr. Low's comprehensive work on the subject.

No. 1 presents a distinctly different obverse die than that illustrated by Mr. Low; the first, third and fourth locks of hair turn down instead of up, the mouth is equi-distant between nostril and point of chin, while the whole profile is on a different slant. This I have found in copper. Mr. Low states that the only mention he finds of No. 1 in brass is in Satterlee; it is also mentioned in the McCoy sale, No. 839.

No. 5 presents two distinct reverses, one with small shield on eagle the other with large shield; on one the branch in eagle's left claw is with berries; there is a difference in the size of letters and figures in JAN. 1815, the wreaths are placed differently, and on one the period after N. in N. ORLEANS is omitted. I think the two varieties about equally rare.

I think Nos. 4, 6 and 9 were struck both plated and unplated, I have seen all these in bright brass, mint state.

No. 7 I have seen in so-called white metal that was nothing but a Bismuth cast. I think that but two or three genuine white metal ones exist.

No. 11 I have seen with a die break beginning at letter H in THIRD, extending through H in HEAT, and down the leg of the Boar.

No. 21. I think a few specimens were struck in bronze metal. I have seen one uncirculated specimen; it shows the usual die break.

No. 29 is found in sizes 28 and 28½.

No. 30. Mr. Low says on page 74 of his supplement: Has four berries on outside of wreath. I think his original statement three berries, is correct. If this number exists with four berries it is a variety and very rare. There is a variety with die break from leaf opposite X in NOT to O in ONE through C in CENT, also a break through FOR, making the O look like E.

No. 45 shows bad breaks in obverse die from edge to R in NOV.R and from edge to berry over O in NOT on reverse.

No. 93 shows die break from edge opposite X in INTEREST through stars and table to other edge.

Nos. 116 and 129, I think, are in nickel metal, at least they are totally different from the distinct Feuchtwanger metal, as in Nos. 117, 118, 119, etc.

No. 126 is found in size 28 and 28½.

No. 132 shows on the reverse break in die up and down and across, forming a cross.

No. 144 I am unable to verify.

No. 158. It is not a serpent in eagle's beak, but three rings joined, as in an Odd Fellow's symbol, this seems to have been used by the Loomis Company on all their advertising cards.

No. 162 I have never seen except with plain edge.

No. 173 should read *Herring* instead of "*Henning*." This piece was correctly described by Mr. Duffield in THE NUMISMATIST.

No. 175. On a piece that is quite uncirculated there is a period after V., but not after T., in VT.

I sincerely hope this little information will stimulate interest in this great and fascinating series.

LEE, MASS., November, 1909.

INDIAN HEAD ON CENT—IDEAL.

Not Modeled From Features of Engraver Longacre's Daughter.



FORMER DIRECTOR of the Mint Hon. Frank A. Leach furnishes an interesting article, "The History of the United States Cent," to the March issue of *Sunset Magazine*. With permission granted and space permitting we will probably publish the article in an early issue, for, while written for popular reading, it contains much that THE NUMISMATIST would like to preserve on its pages, since it has been written by Mr. Leach.

Mr. Leach's article includes a letter from Charles E. Barber, who for over forty years has been engaged in the engraving department of the United States Mint, in answer to an inquiry from the Director regarding the frequent published story and accepted tradition, that J. B. Longacre, who designed the Indian-head cent, found his model for the "Indian head" in his daughter. We now publish Mr. Barber's letter, which is not only interesting, but is all but conclusive, and will change the general belief that Sara Longacre was the model for the Indian on the cent.

MR. BARBER'S LETTER.

Regarding the story that has appeared in the newspapers of several cities of the United States relating to the head upon our bronze one-cent coin, I beg to say that it is most difficult to disprove a story of this character, and, in fact, many persons do not want any evidence to upset a pretty romance such as is now woven around this coin, any more than they are anxious for facts that will cast doubt upon the origin of our flag and the Betsy Ross romance. Nevertheless, such facts as I am in possession of I gladly give. Mr. Longacre was the engraver when the change in the one-cent piece was made. This was in 1859, and, undoubtedly, he made the change. What he used as a model for the head it is quite impossible for any one at this late day to say, but we have in the mint evidence which, to my mind, is sufficient to satisfy an unprejudiced mind that he did not use either his daughter or an Indian war bonnet.

One of the gentlemen still in the mint, and who was assistant to Mr. Longacre, remembers very distinctly that Mr. Longacre's sentiments regarding portraits upon our coins were opposed to anything of this kind. It is also very clear in his mind that Mr. Longacre's aim was to portray what he considered an ideal head of an Indian female. This he gathered from many conversations upon this subject. This much for the testimony of one who was assistant to Mr. Longacre.

We have also further facts which go to prove that Mr. Longacre did not use his daughter for the model, namely, in the original model, for the head upon the double eagle executed by Mr. Longacre in 1849, we find precisely the same features as are upon the cent, only the feathers are omitted. Now, if the child was only six years old in 1859 when the cent was executed, she certainly was not used for the model of the head in 1849.

We also find the same head upon the three-dollar coin, with a change in the feathers; also, in another model for experimental coin with a sitting figure. In all these coins there is the same character of features, plainly proving to any one familiar with the work of the engraver of coins, that, when called upon to produce a female Indian profile, Mr. Longacre had in mind and used his ideal, and never thought of making a portrait of anyone.

It appears to be incomprehensible to the majority of people not familiar with the work of the artist, that when he produces a head and face, whether

male or female, that he has not the most remote idea of making a portrait, although he may have used a model. The culmination of his work is ideal.

We have heard it said many times, all of which is untrue, that the Longacre head upon the double eagle was his wife's, that the head upon the standard dollar is that of a Philadelphia school teacher, that the head upon the new eagle is a portrait of an Irish girl in the employ of Mr. Saint-Gaudens. Although, Homer Saint-Gaudens, the artist's son, tells us the latter was a study for the Victory of the Sherman statue. (See *Century Magazine*, of March, 1908.) I may add that the feathers which decorate the head upon the one-cent coin are not a war bonnet, and, therefore, Mr. Longacre could never have sketched it from any real bonnet taken from the head of any Indian, as he was too good an artist to wander so far from the real thing.

It appears to me beyond all understanding how any one can look at the features of the face upon the one-cent piece and think that they are those of a child six years old, or even a young girl.

Those who knew Mr. Longacre, and we who have his models before mentioned to study, have never for a moment considered the story concerning the head upon the one-cent piece anything more than an example of the fertility of the newspaper man's mind. If you ask for positive proof of this, there is none. Mr. Longacre died in 1869.

92,000,000 GERMS ON DOLLAR BILL.

Poor old Dollar Bill, long condemned because of its inability to stay with a poor man who needs it long enough to let him know it's been around, is at last vindicated. There's a reason.

Maybe it's just because the constant harassing of 92,000,000 riders keeps it on the move just like a swarm of swamp flies will stampede a herd of cattle—that's plausible. Maybe it's a fact that it's the microbes that move and carry Dollar Bill along—that's been suggested. There's a better reason.

Old Dollar Bill has been with her so long, sharing sorrows and joys, paying the doctor, and the license clerk, when a person marries, and the undertaker when one dies, that he's just a good friend—though very unobtrusive. He moves away quickly, because he knows Representative Wiley, of New Jersey, has had him under the microscope and has found that he is carrying the germs of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid and tuberculosis. Old Dollar Bill knows this, and he just takes it on the jump as soon as a person gets hold of him, because he wants to protect them. Mr. Wiley says he counted the germs while the bill was held hard and fast by a microscope, and he can make affidavit to the number.

Maybe that's why the old friend doesn't stay with you longer. He just simply has to scratch a hole in your pocket.—Washington (D. C.) press dispatch, March 13, 1910.

Correction: Canadian Gold Coin Weights.

We are indebted to United States mint engraver, Mr. George T. Morgan, for a correction of a statement made in the February *NUMISMATIST*, page 56, Regarding Canadian Coins. Five hundred and sixteen grains was stated to be the weight of the ten-dollar gold piece. This should have read "the twenty-dollar gold piece," which corresponds with the weight of the United States twenty-dollar gold piece.

SWEDEN'S NEW COINS SUGGEST COMPARISONS.

MAGNUS LAGERBERG.

(A LIBERAL TRANSLATION BY J. DE L. FROM THE SWEDISH.)



THE new Swedish coins, the first struck during the reign of Gustaf the V, were well received by the public, because of their artistic and tasteful execution. They are a credit to the Mint engraver, Professor Adolf Lindberg, who is not only the designer but also the modeler and die cutter.

Any one not familiar with numismatics has but a faint idea of the intricate procedure required for the production of the new coins, which daily pass from hand to hand. It is necessary not to depart too much from the type which the public is accustomed to handle; the coin technic at present is entirely different from that in existence at the accession of King Oscar II, 1872. Although, as a rule, it is not considered appropriate to change dies once established, nevertheless the new coins differ in many respects from those in circulation during the reigns of previous kings. Furthermore, the establishment of heraldic continuity on a country's coins is necessary, and the one who attends to this has to be thoroughly familiar with all former die patterns.

On the obverse of certain Swedish coins, as well as those of all other European countries with a monarchical Constitution, there appears, from olden times, the likeness of the regent. The oldest coins we have with this design were struck at Ligtuna during the reigns of Olof Strötkonung, 994-1022, and Anund Jakob, 1022-1050. On the reverse of the larger silver coins appear the large Government shield, the three crowns (triangular), a lion crossing three beams to the right, and the heart shield showing the Vasa and Ponto Corvo family crest. The crowned shield is surrounded by the chain of the Order of Seraphim. This is a striking resemblance to the design on the Eric XIV daler, struck 1561. The first traces we have of the three crowns and a lion crossing three bars or beams are found on coins struck during the reign of Magnus Eriksson, as per order from the Mint dated 22d February, 1354.

On the reverse of the smaller silver coins appears the small Government shield (three crowns in the crowned shield), closely resembling the one on "the Karl XI four mark." On the reverse of the new copper coins appears the monogram of King Gustaf V and motto; on the obverse the three crowns. None of our new copper coins (of which the oldest are half-öre and 1 fyrk klipping, struck at Säter, 1624) have ever borne the king's likeness, except a few from 1832 with Karl XIV Johan's face, continued until 1873 with Oscar the II.

When the drawings for the coins have been made they are then worked out in wax (modeled). This is the most difficult part of the process. The modeling is executed in a scale of about three centimeter in profile (cutting through), in which process care must be taken that each coin does not weigh more than its legal value. After infinite work, when the coin engraver finally believes he has exactly calculated the coin model so that it will correspond to the established requirements in weight, durability and balance, a gypsum cast is taken from the wax form. A metal cast is then taken from the plaster form and this is put into a very intricate machine, which reproduces the model design in steel, the exact size of the future coins. This, after being retouched, is hardened and then put into the machine again, and a new die made which, when finally tempered, is the one used in stamping the coins. Now all depends on whether the calculations are correct, for if the coin turns out either too heavy or too light, the work has to be done over again until the established weight is obtained. It is not necessary to be too strict with the copper coins, as they represent a much higher value than they possess. With the silver coins, however,

more exactness is required, although they do not correspond to the value stamped on them on account of the continued fluctuation in "foreign exchange." In gold coins not the slightest variance in weight is allowed to exist; this is controlled by an ingenious apparatus, through which the gold coin passes after stamping—if the slightest deficit or overweight exists, the coin is thrown out.

The change in the artistic and technical treatment during the last quarter century have been very important. The chief among these has aroused on the whole new school the idea that the coins struck from the die should be as "flack" as possible. In other words, that the coins, after leaving the die, should appear as if they had been in circulation for some time. This is ugly, though probably practical, but for posterity our coin technic will doubtless stand out, in spite of its highly artistic developments in other respects, as a period of decadence in style. In the latter part of 1500 some of the Swedish coins were exceedingly beautiful, only to decline and then reappear in the highest beauty under the skilled hands of one of the greatest medal-engravers of all times—Johan Carl Hedlinger—and his pupil, Daniel Fehrman. Such coins and medals as Sweden produced during the period, between 1718 and 1764, no country in Europe can exhibit.

There is another fact concerning the new Gustaf V coins which particularly calls attention to this series, and which will forever be remembered by numismatians. That the first coins in Sweden, with the year marked on them, were struck during the reign of Sten Sture Senior, 1 and half örtugar, 1478 and 1480. Then comes Sten Sture, Jr., with the year 1512, 1514 and 1515. After this appears coins struck by Gustaf Vasa, 1522, 1523 and 1524, and also from 1528, including 1550, followed by issue of 1556, but thereafter there is, in the coin history of Sweden, not a year in which some coin did not have the year struck on it until 1908. Consequently the minting of coins has continued uninterruptedly up to the present time for a period of 353 years.

The first coins of Eric the XIV were struck in 1561, of Sigismund in 1593, of Gustaf II Adolf in 1612, of Ulrika Eleonora in 1719, and of Karl XV in 1860. During the reigns of these five rulers, therefore, the first coins were struck in the second year of regency, while during Gustaf V's reign the first coins were struck in the third year of his rule.

OBITUARY.—Colonel George W. Devinny.

A. N. A. member Colonel G. W. Devinny, who will be well remembered by those who attended the convention in Philadelphia, 1908, died at his home in that city a few months ago. He was widely known as a Civil War veteran and Mason. Colonel Devinny was best known to collectors by his great collection of insignia and war medals. For over a score of years he was a manufacturer of secret order charms and badges. He felt a great pride in the honor of having initiated General U. S. Grant as a member of the G. A. R.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Austin Hill, who continues to conduct the business so long governed by her father.

PROFITABLE EXCHANGE AND PLEASING CORRESPONDENCE.—Mr. Clark C. Briggs in sending an advertisement to THE NUMISMATIST says: "I want to say that my little ad. in the December and January numbers has been a source of great pleasure to me. I have sold a number of coins and made pleasant correspondents. I think little business dealings of this kind go farther toward stimulating one's interest in coins than the mere collecting and keeping. I have found that I can sell any of my duplicates by a little advertising, and by so doing I am stimulated to change and better my collection as the opportunity affords."

BRASS, GOVERNMENT STANDARD WEIGHT.

Trivial Variation of Troy Pound Weight in Eighty-seven Years.



WAY back in 1823 when Congress passed a law declaring that the brass troy pound should be the standard of weight for all coins made at the mint at Philadelphia, this Government had prepared by the mint master at London a standard brass troy pound weight. The weight was manufactured in London with the greatest care, and when it had been tested again and again by the most expert mathematicians and scientists, it was turned over to Albert Gallatin, and Mr. Gallatin himself brought the brass pound to Philadelphia. The little brass piece was enclosed in three separate boxes, each of hard wood, and the third box was in turn enclosed in an iron box duly stamped and sealed by the officials of the London Mint.

Mr. Gallatin brought the weight to Philadelphia. It was deposited in the mint with great formality, President Monroe himself being present at the ceremony. There are two keys to the box, one of them held by the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, while the other is in the custody of the director of the mint, at Washington.

A few weeks ago an officer of the Royal Mint, London, visited the Philadelphia Mint. He inspected that splendid establishment and naturally, in the course of his visit, he was shown the iron chest in which are contained the three boxes, in the smallest of which rests the brass pound. He expressed his amazement that this Government, so progressive in all other matters, had retained for over 80 years a standard made of brass. He pointed out that brass in the course of time oxidized, no matter how carefully guarded and that by oxidation its weight must appreciate, so that while the brass pound might have been accurate many years ago, there was every reason to believe that for the last half century the brass pound had increased in weight and that gold coin measured by the ancient brass pound had been unjustly weighed.

The superintendent of the mint was deeply impressed when he heard this, and when his London colleague told him that the British Mint had long since abandoned brass weights and had adopted standards of radio-platinum. He communicated his distress to Mint Director Andrew at Washington. Correspondence followed, and eventually, about two weeks ago, the superintendent, accompanied by two sturdy messengers, came to Washington bringing with him the iron chest containing the "standard" troy pound weight, which was delivered to the laboratory of the Bureau of Standards.

Here for two weeks the Government's scientists tested the little piece of brass. The most minute variations of temperature were noted during all the tests and the greatest precautions were taken to guard against any factor which could unduly affect the exact weight of the pound. Mr. Andrew has now received a report of the examiners. It was found that in the 87 years since the brass pound was first made in London it has varied in weight just seven-thousandths of a grain. As gold is estimated to be worth four cents a grain, it is clear that for all practical purposes the Government's brass standard Troy pound is to-day as exact as when Albert Gallatin first brought it to Philadelphia, and it will, therefore, continue in service as before.—*Exchange*.

The New York Numismatic Club has changed its meeting headquarters from Keen's Chop House to the Park Avenue Hotel, Park avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. The new meeting place will be decidedly more convenient for rapid transit facilities to the Club's sessions.

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FINE PRIZES FOR ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Mr. W. F. Dunham, of Chicago, has very graciously delivered to THE NUMISMATIST two excellent prizes to be awarded for original articles to appear in THE NUMISMATIST during 1910. Mr. Dunham in his letter to THE NUMISMATIST says:

"Many members of the A. N. A. think that a few prizes offered to its members for numismatic contributions would result in a splendid supply of interesting articles. A few members once started, the taste acquired for the work, would produce an unlimited supply of numismatic literature for our Official Organ.

"I am pleased to offer as prizes to be contested for during the present year: First prize, a Chicago Numismatic Society's medal in silver, 'Medallic Series, 1900'; second prize, a 1907 gold eagle without the motto, 'In God We Trust.'

"Manuscripts limited to original productions of between one thousand and two thousand words. Would request Dr. T. Louis Comparette, Mr. Virgil M. Brand and A. N. A. President, Dr. J. M. Henderson, to act as judges and decide the winners January 1st, 1911."

Mr. Dunham, who is chairman of the A. N. A. Board of Governors, further informs us that this offer is not from his official position, but as an individual seriously interested in encouraging numismatic writings. Without consulting Mr. Dunham in the matter THE NUMISMATIST takes the liberty of stating that the prizes are offered for such articles as may, in the judgment of the editors, be available for publication in THE NUMISMATIST. Particular welcome and consideration will be given to those who may not have had previous experience in writing for publications.

In the event that publication cannot be made of all worthy manuscripts so as to have the awards made January 1st, 1911, the right is reserved to extend the time. All manuscripts intended to participate in this contest should be forwarded marked *Dunham Prize Contest*. Address, THE NUMISMATIST, Box 876, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NUMISMATIST feels greatly indebted to Mr. Dunham for this evidence of his interest, and we trust that it will be the means of encouraging new writers and producing many worthy numismatic articles.

DEVINNY COLLECTION OF INSIGNIA GIFT TO A. N. S.

The collection of insignia, decorations and war medals of the late George W. Devinny, of Philadelphia, has been purchased from the Devinny estate by two members of the American Numismatic Society and presented to the Society's already excellent collection within this classification. The Devinny collection is said to have been the finest of its class in the United States and comprises almost three hundred specimens. Negotiations for the sale of this collection were pending at the time of Colonel Devinny's death, so that while made following his death, it was practically governed by conditions which he had arranged.

UNCLE SAM'S TWO-THIRDS OF A CENT.



AT EACH TRANSFER of the government securities for many years there has appeared in the published records of the transactions the odd amount of two-thirds of a cent. In the January NUMISMATIST we referred to the new Treasurer of the United States, Mr. Lee McClung, having receipted for \$1,258,134.946.86 2-3. This led to several letter comments from our readers, the most entertaining one to us being from A. N. A. member S. S. Heal, of Toronto, Canada. Mr. Heal says:

"I have been greatly interested by a statement in THE NUMISMATIST respecting the cash of our beloved and respected Uncle Sam, now in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States. I note with the greatest interest that the sum total is \$1,258,134.946.86 2-3. When the Treasurer keeps such a sharp eye on the money in his hands that he can account for a fraction of a cent, it clearly shows that this is a case of the right man in the right place. But what is of especial interest to myself, and indirectly to all your readers, is the fact that I have in my cabinet the odd one-third of a cent required to make even figures.

"Looking at my one-third, I have often wondered where the other two-thirds were, and now that I have found out I hasten to inform your readers of the fact.

"I need hardly say, that on an application from the Treasurer I shall be only too pleased to forward my fraction to him for proper keeping."

We at once placed ourselves in communication with the Treasury Department, offering to be the medium of transfer of the one-third of a cent from Mr. Heal and incidentally asking for explanation as to why the odd amount—two-thirds of a cent—appears in the government accounts.

United States Treasurer McClung replies: "The two-thirds of a cent in the government accounts arises from a bond of the State of Tennessee, formerly held account Indian Trust Fund, now belonging to the United States, issued under the Act of February 19th, 1836, matured July 25th, 1861, principal \$1.666.66 2-3."

Further inquiry brought the information that the government could not explain why the bond was for this particular and odd amount. We then addressed a letter to the Treasurer of the State of Tennessee, and under date of February 9th, received the following reply:

"Replying to your favor of the 5th inst. asking for information concerning a bond issued by the State of Tennessee in the amount of \$1,666.66 2-3 and held by the Treasurer of the United States:

"It appears that an Act of the legislature of Tennessee, entitled "An Act to Encourage Internal Improvement in the State," passed February 19, 1836, provided that where any joint stock company incorporated by the legislature of the State for the purpose of constructing any work or works of internal improvement by means of railroads, or macadamized turnpikes, and two-thirds of the capital stock was subscribed by individuals or other incorporated companies, it was made the duty of the Governor to subscribe the remaining one-third of the capital stock and issue for the same bonds of the State running twenty-five years and bearing $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest.

"The records show that on July 25, 1836, bonds of the State to the amount of \$66,666.66 2-3 were issued to the Nashville, Murfreesboro and Shelbyville Turnpike Company, and the presumption is that this amount represented the State's one-third subscription to a capital stock of \$200,000. This entire issue of \$66,666.66 2-3 is held by the United States Government."

While the figures given by the respective Treasurers do not agree as to the number of dollars, which is not pertinent to the question (the figures of the Treasurer of the State of Tennessee being accepted as correct), they explain why the two-thirds of a cent exist in the government's account. It is probable this odd amount will be continued indefinitely; if not, how can it be exactly paid: two-thirds of a cent and no more?

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION OF MEDALLIC ART.



RT, exhibited collectively under the classification *Medallic*, as never before attempted in this country, and its rival abroad—as an exclusive and independent medallic art exhibition—is questioned, has been the artistic treat, open and free to the public, given by the American Numismatic Society, New York, during the month of March.

The announcement by the society reads: "Representative International Medallic Exhibition, consisting of medals, medallions and examples of bas-relief models in plaster, wax, terra-cotta, bronze and marble." "The Exhibition Committee announces that the sculptor whose exhibit may be deemed to have been the most successful by the Committee of Award shall be named as Commemorative Medallist for the year 1910, receiving a commission for a medal, the original models and dies of which will become the sole property of the American Numismatic Society, the cost of this medal not to exceed Three Thousand Dollars."

A special building, occupying the court between the buildings of the Hispanic Society and the Numismatic Society, was erected for the exhibiton. More than one hundred of the world's living medallists of note are represented in the several thousand specimens exhibited. Many coin models, several from the United States Mint, are included. The housing, installation, illumination, in fact all appertaining was companionable for the grand products of artists, making the exhibition magnificent and great in every particular.



CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple.

President, HARRY F. WILLIAMS,

Secretary, BEN G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The 74th monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, March 4th, President H. F. Williams presiding. The following 24 members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Lewis, Mayer, J. T. Kelly, Bartholomay, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Jaeger, Simpson, Doherty, Leon, Vercouter, Holmes, Williams, Loer: Krausz, Rau, Wilson, Adams and Dr. Bert.

Messrs. C. E. Woodruff, Eames MacVeagh, Chas. F. Redman and Hyman Baer were elected to membership. Mr. E. H. Adams, a corresponding member residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., gave an interesting talk on general numismatic subjects. Under Exhibitions, Mr. V. M. Brand showed the United States assay medal for 1910, Greek and Roman gold, and the English cartwheel series in gold and copper; Mr. W. F. Dunham some medals; Mr. Williams his collection of Napoleonic gold; and Mr. Green a Waterloo medal.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *THE NUMISMATIST* and *Spink's Circular* for February. Auction catalogues were received from Elder and Low, and a priced catalogue from Low.

Adjourned to meet April 1st, 1910.



GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS

No. XIV.

By F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.



GEORGE, LOUIS AND CHRISTIAN.
Dukes of Liegnitz-Brieg.
1639-1663—One Kreuzer.



LEOPOLD, DUKE OF SILESIA,
Lived 1640-1705—Ruled 1658-1705.
3 Kreuzers.

IN our last study we found that when Conrad II died, in 1039, his son Henry (the Third) had already been crowned King of Germany and Burgundy as well as Duke of Bavaria, and of Swabia, and as Conrad had the royal authority firmly established, he, Henry, stepped into power without opposition, which was an entirely new state of affairs in the empire. The history of Henry's reign is so important that we will make it a special study in our next paper. In studying the history of Germany there is no city more interesting than Breslau, the capital of Silesia, a city that as late as the Fifteenth Century lay on the extreme borders of European civilization, and now its population of nearly half a million consider it, as do many visitors, to be one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. We would not be apt to recognize the name in that of the ancient Polish king Wracislaw, but in the Middle Ages it was known as Wratelavia, Polish Wratelavia, Wroclavia, Braclaw, German Breslau. Its early history is not easily studied in any work in our language; we know it was a town in the year one thousand of our era; that in 1163 it belonged to Poland; that it became the capital of the Duchy of Silesia; that its government was very much improved by the introduction of the laws of Magdeburg by Henry III; that it was brought under the rulers of Bohemia by the extinction of the ducal race in 1335, and receiving special protection and care from the House of Luxemburg when its chiefs sat on the German throne the city would have had a prosperous existence but for the so-called religious wars which stained its streets with blood. Breslau is the second city of Prussia, and being situated on the Oder, where it is joined by the Ohle, it is in an ideal situation for beauty. This has been appreciated by its inhabitants, and parks, statues, fine promenades where the city walls once kept out the invader, combine to add to its beauty.

Macaulay says of Maria Theresa that "No sovereign has ever taken possession of a throne by a clearer title than she did" and that "In seizing Silesia Frederick the Great broke his own oath and went against the agreements of all Germany, in fact, of all the countries of Europe, even England." Yet, when Frederick entered Breslau in 1741 he was welcomed by the inhabitants because they were Protestants and the Austrian rulers were Catholics so when the prison doors were opened, and many who had been imprisoned because of their religious beliefs were given their freedom, there was great rejoicing. In 1807 the city was taken by the French and the forts leveled, but in 1813 the French were driven out. Twice a year fairs are held and the city is gay with many booths in which the products of

regions far and near are displayed for sale, and great numbers of visitors from even remote parts add to the gayety of the scene.

The numismatist will find in the great museum an immense collection of rare coins, which, upon application to the janitor, he will be given an opportunity to examine. Among these he will find some of the following: Small coins of the rulers of the church, mostly what are called "Bishop's Coins" and of the Dukes a vast number of specimens, the three kreuzer pieces being far the most common. It seems strange to us that bishops should issue coins; not so in former times, as the following pieces will testify. Those of Carl Fred. v. Polen, about 1632; Fred v. Hessen, 1671-82; Franz L. v. d. Pfals, 1639; Philipp Gf. Sinzendorf, 1732-47; Phil. Gotth. v. Shaffgottsch 1747-95; John v. Turzo 1506-20; Carl Fred. v. du Osterreich Polen, 1653, and Franz Ludwig v. Pfalzt, Neuberg, 1683-1732.

But, as I have said above, the coins of the Silesian Dukes exist in great numbers. These Dukes held vast estates, and even now one-fifth of the land belongs to seven individuals, but the money is that of the empire. The writer has examined a large number of coin catalogs and other numismatic works, but has not been able to gather much information in regard to them.

We have seen that the earliest coins of Liegnitz-Brieg were bracteates, two of the first noticed being those of Boleslaus der Hohn and Wenzel, in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. As a rule most of the pieces have a half length and an eagle, but sometimes the eagle has flown and the duke's arms have taken his place.

The most interesting of these coins to the writer are those of the three brothers, George, Louis and Christian, who must have dwelt together in peace and brotherly love, for they not only issued their coins at their own cities separately, but all together at Liegnitz, as is shown by one of our illustrations. These Dukes of Liegnitz Brieg were rulers of very important portions of Silesia, and at the present time Liegnitz is a city of about fifty thousand inhabitants. The first mention we find of this city was as long ago as A. D. 1004; in 1164 it became one of the places of residence of the dukes. Brieg is noted for its manufactories and its sugar refineries. The population is about half that of Liegnitz.

As was said above, the three-kreuzer coin seems to have been the favorite piece, on which we generally find the half-length and the eagle, but one of the oldest, that of Wenzel (1348-1364) bears his title, WENCESL DUX, and on the reverse a figure of John the Baptist. Those of the three brothers when they were all alive bore the legend, as seen in our illustration, or "JOHAN. CHRIST. ET GEOR. RUD. FRA" (Latin, Fratres—brothers), "DVC. SIL. LIG. ET BREG." The one-kreuzer, the three-kreuzer and the groschen seem to be the most common coins of any of these dukes and good specimens of most of them can be bought for from 20 to 35 cents.

The same might be said of the coins, such as we are studying, of the Dukes of Münsterberg-Oels, most of them having a bust and arms or a bust and an eagle. The Dukes whose small coins are most common are Carl I, 1499-1536, who was followed by Duke George, whose power ended when Carl II began to reign in 1587, and when he died in 1617 Carl Frederick filled the ducal throne till the Bohemian kings took possession of his country, and we might name several others who issued small coins before the time when Frederick the Great laid violent hands on Silesia, but, as we have seen, there is a great similarity in these coins, and the present value of most of them is such that any collector can have one or more to illustrate the history of this region.

In addition to the dukes mentioned above, we read of those of the Teschin line, whose small coins are not so common; those of Jägerndorf, which is in the small portion of Silesia that Frederick left to Maria Theresa, and on the coins

[Concluded on Page 89.]



NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President, FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary, DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 255 West 92nd Street, New York.

Meets second Friday of each month, 7 P. M., at the Park Avenue Hotel, Park Avenue and 33rd Street.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club assembled at half-past seven o'clock, Friday evening, March 11th, at the Park Avenue Hotel. The following were present:

Albert R. Frey, W. W. C. Wilson, Jos. C. Mitchelson, E. Smith, Elmer S. Sears, W. H. Woodin, S. K. Nagy, D. M. Webster, Gustav Jaegg, F. C. Higgins, J. A. Clarke, A. G. Heaton, D. Proskey, William Hesslein, Wayte Raymond, T. L. Elder, E. H. Adams, R. Kohler, G. H. Blake, Dr. Martin Burke, W. N. Yates, and Louis C. Gehring.

The official business of the evening involved the ratification of the committee's selection of the Park Avenue Hotel as a permanent headquarters for the club, all present expressing themselves as highly gratified with the new surroundings and the entertainment afforded.

President Higgins then addressed the members at length on the subject of the American Numismatic Association's convention for 1910, to be held in New York, and the necessity of the club taking action to co-operate in the entertainment of visitors.

Having made an informal canvass of members residing in or near New York, willing to give their time and personal support to the work, the president appointed the following Entertainment Committee: Chairman, D. Macon Webster, 25 Broad street, New York. Members: Messrs. Woodin, Mitchelson, Frey, Proskey, Adams, Burke, Clarke, Sears, Heaton, Raymond, Nagy and the president, *ex officio*.

The district secretary of the A. N. A., Mr. Rudolf Kohler, was asked to take official cognizance of the formation of this committee, and details of further development left in the hands of Mr. Webster, who announced that he would call a series of meetings, the first at his office at an early date. The names of several members not present at this meeting may be added to the committee.

Mr. Sears exhibited one of the earliest educational medals struck in America, being that of King's College, New Brunswick, in gold, dated 1829. the Douglas Medal issued to one Leroux for scholarship. The reverse bears the Greek inscription, in three lines, "TA-APIETA-ALONIA".

Mr. Hesslein exhibited a finely preserved dime of 1802. Mr. Woodin, as usual, had several rare patterns of the highest interest, among them a proof of the "United States 'Talent'" of 1896, bearing on obverse and reverse the opposing hemispheres of the globe, with "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ONE TALENT" on one side, and "ARGENTUM UNIVERSALE—1896" on the other; also the unique pattern, "Commercial Dollar" of 1875, a piece having many points of resemblance to the Trade dollar, but of totally different treatment.

Mr. Heaton showed a set of 20 gold franc pieces of all the types issued by Napoleon III, from the Republic of 1850 to the end of the Empire. Mr. Proskey exhibited a Moroccan half faloos of A. H. 1271, cast so as to present the impossible date, 1721.



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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

1910 Convention—New York, Early Autumn.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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District Secretaries.

George L. Tilden, 377 Main St., Worcester, Mass., for New England States.

Rud'l. Kohler, 76 Washington Place, New York City, for N. Y. and N. J.

Joseph H. Geis, 1222 Hilton St., Phila., Pa., for Del., Md., Va., W. Va., and D. C.

A. B. Coover, Chillicothe, O., for Mich., Ohio, Ind. and Ky.

T. E. Leon, 250 W. 69th St., Chicago, for Wis., Ill., Minn., Ia., Mo., N.D., S.D., Nb., and Kan.

Dr. F. A. Hassler, Santa Ana, Cal., for Western States.

B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas, for Southern States.

Dr. Eugene G. Croteau, St. Jacques, P. Q., for Eastern Canada.

John A. Wood, 161 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.

R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.

S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, for British Isles.

H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

To the Members of the A. N. A.:

General Secretary Duffield having submitted the result of the vote on the proposed amendments to the Constitution as printed in the January, 1910, issue of THE NUMISMATIST, and as this vote indicates the amendments have received the necessary two-thirds majority, I hereby declare the amendments adopted and in force on and after this date.

Fraternally,

J. M. HENDERSON,
President.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1st, 1910.

COMPLIMENTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LIBRARIES.

Under our offer of a special price for complimentary subscriptions to educational institutions, we have recently received from Harvey L. Garretson, Wilmington, Delaware, subscriptions for the Wilmington Institute Free Library, and the Men's League, Eastlake Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

For the complimentary dollar received from Mr. A. G. Heaton, THE NUMISMATIST goes to the Public Library, Washington, D. C.

FEBRUARY REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The number of renewals for 1910 received during February was very gratifying, and to date the number in good standing is much greater than at the corresponding date of last year. A few resignations have been received, which were unexpected—some that have been faithful for years. Loss of interest in collecting or increasing business duties, leaving little or no time to devote to the subject, are the reasons most have given.

Mr. Geo. L. Tilden, the new District Secretary for New England, gives evidence of his intention to create a greater interest in the Association by the members in his district and to bring back into our ranks a number of former members. He has just issued a circular-letter to all members and collectors in his district. In the letter, among other things, he says: "I know you would like to see New England get back some of its numismatic glory of a quarter of a century ago, by having the members write for *THE NUMISMATIST*. In the old days it was New England that furnished the backbone and the ability, the brains and the collections to American numismatics. New England is marking time in numismatics, while the rest of the country is forging ahead."

The good work being done by Mr. Walter G. Curry of Baraboo, Wis., deserves special mention. Last year Mr. Curry proposed several new members. Last month four of the applicants were proposed by him, and this month he adds five more, all from his home city and vicinity. We should hear from the "Baraboo Numismatic Society." Baraboo has only about 6000 population, and, considering the rather limited field in which he works, no member has made a better record than Mr. Curry, who is one of Baraboo's leading merchants.

If you can use a few application blanks they will be gladly furnished upon request.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED FEBRUARY 20.

1314 Walter M. Cook.	1321 A. H. Plumb.
1315 C. Eastman Robinson.	1322 O. J. Colby.
1316 Edwin F. Wolfe.	1323 C. L. Bisom.
1317 Joseph Ford.	*288 Rev. W. A. Laughlin.
1318 Wm. Wallace Mitchell.	1324 Wm. H. Valentine.
1319 H. Ross Weagant.	1325 Robert Woodfill.
1320. Nathan Smason.	

*Former member. Old number assigned.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to April 20, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the May issue:

Applicants.	Proposed by
A. B. Jacobs, 1601 Polk St., San Francisco, Cal.....	Rud. Kohler, F. G. Duffield.
Robert Oehring, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, Henry Ketchum.
Criss. E. Kramer, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, Henry Ketchum.
J. A. Tanguay, 60 Place Jacques Cartier, Montreal, Can.....	Ludger Gravel, F. G. Duffield.
A. T. A. Chagnon, 817 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Can.....	Ludger Gravel, F. G. Duffield.

E. J. Archinard, Chronicle Building, Houston, Tex.....	Ben G. Green, W. E. Thompson.
M. S. Roberts, Box 144, Montpelier, Idaho.....	Rev. W. A. Laughlin, *R. A. Sullivan.
A. B. Deane, Wellsboro, Pa.	Jos. H. Geis, F. G. Duffield.
Fred B. Clough, 12 Lyndon St., Concord, N. H.....	R. B. Carpenter, Elmer S. Sears.
Maynard C. Thayer, 16 Prospect St., Manchester, N. H.....	R. B. Carpenter, Elmer S. Sears.
Harry A. Gray, No. 1 Regent Square, Roxbury, Mass.....	Herbert F. Morey, *Wilfred Carter.
Leroy Messenger, 602 East St., Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
C. M. Cooper, Ableman, Wis.	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
Zephirin Gravel, St. Timothee, Beautharnois Co., P. Q., Can.....	Ludger Gravel, F. G. Duffield.
Albert W. Archart, Sabina, Ohio, R. R. 3.....	J. H. Mitchener, Arthur B. Coover.
Phil. Thomas, Montpelier, Idaho	Rev. W. A. Laughlin, *Henry Whitman.
T. M. Mould, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.

*Local business or professional endorsement.

DIED.

Caspar Limbach (No. 1160), Pittsburg, Pa.

F. G. Duffield.

General Secretary.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 7, 1910.

OBITUARY.—S. M. Thompson.

A. N. A. member, No. 446, S. M. Thompson, Brantford, Canada, joined the silent majority during the early part of January.

A. N. A. member D. A. Woods sends the following, which was published in Mr. Thompson's home town paper:

"The late S. M. Thompson, of Brantford, played his part in life like an honest and sincere man. With strong convictions as to his responsibilities as a citizen, he went out among his fellows to do good, and he succeeded admirably in his chosen work as a provincial officer for the Children's Aid Society. No man could have been more enthusiastic in the service—undertaken at no financial advantage to himself—than the ex-merchant tailor. His whole thoughts seemed to have been for children not properly cared for. The reformation process had for him a fascination and hence he left nothing undone to change for the better the lives of girls and boys wrenched from degraded homes.

"Mr. Thompson was also a strong Odd Fellow, the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, destined next year to obtain the premier position in the great institution that honored him for work well performed in many offices. Brantford knew the deceased as a resident of long standing, who had not an enemy in the community. He was a model citizen and official, who will be greatly missed in the circles that lately knew him."

"Who ever heard of any one getting into trouble by following a good example "
"I did. He was a counterfeiter."

[Continued From Page 84.]

of these dukes we read such legends as "GEORGE FRED. V. BRANDENBURG" (1543-1603) and "JOHAN GEORG D. G. MARSH BRANDE."

There were several more of these minor rulers, among them the Dukes of Württemberg-Oels, one of whom—Sylvius Frederick—struck a very curious and rare thaler in memory of his mother, Elisabeth Maria, widow of Sylvius Nimrod, Duke of Württemberg-Tecklenburg. She died in 1688, and in this way did her son perpetuate her memory. This is what is called "A Death Thaler," the obverse reads, "ELISABET MARIA DUC. WÜRTEMB. TEC." In contrast to this death thaler we read of the Golden-Wedding Medal, showing the conjoined busts of the Duke Carl Christian Erdman and Maria Sophia Wilhelmina, 1791.

Thus do life and death jostle one another.



BRESLAU HELLER,
Wratislavia, 1619-37.



"F" for Emp. Ferd. II, 1619-37.

CORRECTION:—No. XII, July, 1909. Page 204 for "sixty-seven" read 47.1. on line 5; and on line 6, for "eighty-three," read 51.1. This is according to a late decision of the U. S. Treasury. Same page, line 20, put a comma after "George."

T. E. LEON ENTERTAINS NEWSPAPER MAN.

The Passaic (N. J.) *News* some weeks ago published a column article on the increasing interest in coin collecting, and said:

"Through the courtesy of Theophile E. Leon, a well-known numismatist of Chicago, and equally well known in San Francisco and New York, the writer was shown many of the choicest specimens of the famous Brand collection of gold coins. Among them were the Clark-Gruber double eagles, minted in Denver in the early '60's. These choice bits are considered by connoisseurs to be the finest owned by any individual numismatist. They cost their possessor a small fortune. The press from which they were stamped is now a popular exhibit of the museum in the Colorado State Capitol at Denver, and never fails to attract the attention of the "coin bugs" who may be sojourning among the Rockies.

UNITED STATES 1909 GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

Estimates by the Government Treasury Department: The production of both gold and silver by the mines of the United States increased during the calendar year 1909. The gold product was \$99,232,200, as against \$94,560,000 for 1908; silver, 53,849,000 fine ounces, an increase over the previous year of 1,408,200 fine ounces.

Nevada shows an apparent increase in her gold product of \$3,219,000; California, \$1,941,600, and Alaska, \$1,088,800. Colorado shows a decrease of \$916,300, and South Dakota \$892,300.

Montana shows an increase in her silver product of 1,643,800 fine ounces; Utah, 1,082,100 fine ounces, and Arizona, 732,200 fine ounces. The greatest decreases in the silver product were: Colorado, 1,056,600 fine ounces; Nevada, 555,500 fine ounces, and Idaho, 503,800 fine ounces.

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As a Coin Dealer I have a lot of U. S. coins, fractional currency, Confederate bills. No fancy prices. Nathan Smason, Box 1069, New Orleans, La. 3-P

As a collector of U. S. coins I have many duplicates. If you are a beginner perhaps I can help you out. No fancy prices. Clark C. Briggs, Burlington, Vt. 2-4-P

Send 15 cents for Deltrick's Standard Paper Money Catalogue and buying list of United States coins and fractional currency. R. L. Deltrick, Lorraine, Va. 2-2-P.

"Mint Marks," by A. G. Heaton, the standard authority on U. S. Mint mark coins, published at \$1. A few with slightly soiled covers and edges, otherwise perfect, 75c. postpaid. THE NUMISMATIST, Box 876, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

American Journal of Numismatics, unbound, between 1866 and 1890 incomplete, but can supply many numbers. Want January, 1881, and several after 1897. B. H. Saxton, Davenport, Iowa. 12-1f

WANTED

If there is in the country a collector (or dealer) who has a bill of the Bank of Manchester (Vt.) he would do me a favor in writing me, even though he may not care to dispose of it. H. C. Whipple, Manchester Center, Vt. 3-P

To correspond with anyone having "Bryan Money" for sale. J. B. Chase, Jr., 13 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 8-tr-C

1838 DOLLAR WANTED.—State condition and best cash price. Address X, care of The Numismatist, Box 876, Philadelphia, Pa.

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3	1835, P. Fine	31	1855, P. Fine
4	1836, P. Fine	32	1856, P. Fine
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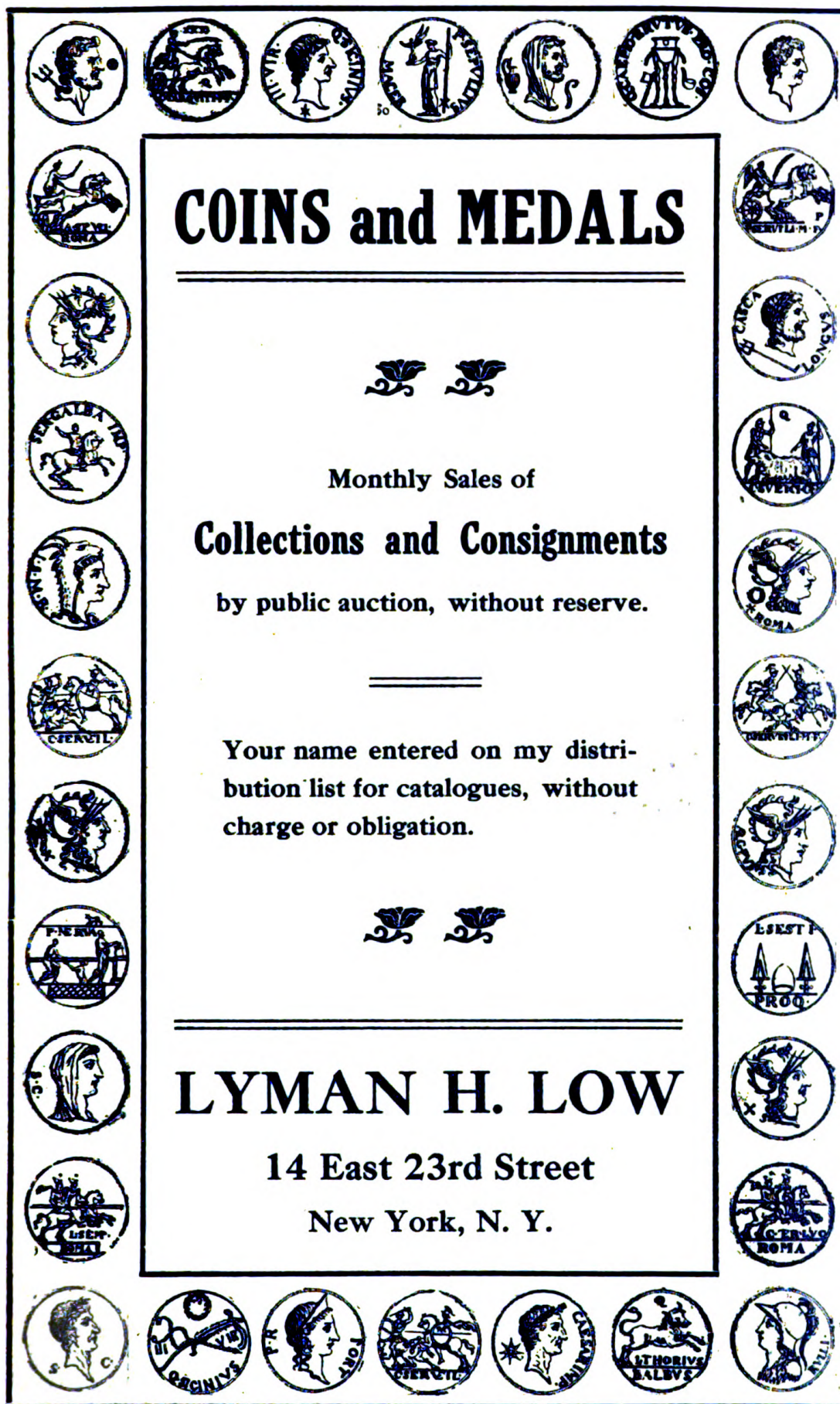
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VOL. XXIII

April 1910

NO. 4

A. N. A. CONVENTION CALL

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CANADIAN
BLACKSMITH
COPPERS

HOWLAND WOOD

- :: -

CANADIAN COIN NOTES

- :: -

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXIII

APRIL 1910

No. 4

THE CANADIAN BLACKSMITH COPPERS

By HOWLAND WOOD.

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URING THE PAST decade a good deal has been heard about the so-called "Blacksmith" tokens, but, as much uncertainty exists as to what they are and what they look like, drawings of the different varieties are here published for the first time. Although the series has already been partially catalogued by Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, in *THE NUMISMATIST* for May, 1908, the extension of the list and the illustrations of the different specimens are thought a sufficient reason for treating the subject again.

It is my desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, E. W. Barton, Samuel S. Heal, John Dow, J. E. Carswell, Lyman H. Low, Dr. Eugene G. Courteau and others for the loan of some of the specimens as well as for important information.

As many of the varieties are so poorly struck, and on such thin flans, the whole of the type being seldom shown on one specimen, it has been thought better to give drawings rather than photographs of the whole series. The dies in all cases crudely cut, were, in many instances, purposely left unfinished, so as to give the issue the appearance of a worn coin. No. 11 is a good example of this style of die cutting. The unsatisfactory condition of the currency in Canada up to comparatively recent times explains, as will be shown, the reason for the issue of such barbarous coins. For many years the supply of legal copper coins had been altogether inadequate, so that often anything in the shape of a copper passed current. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the only legal copper circulating medium was an insufficient and diminishing supply of worn out British half-pence sent over from England. A little later this was supplemented by a deluge of imported private tokens. Their over-abundance soon caused them to be discredited, and stringent means were adopted to prevent further importation of such coin into Canada or its manufacture there.

But as the necessity for an adequate supply of small change became more pressing various ways for evading the blockade were evolved, one of these was by making or importing tokens which bore a date previous to the date of the edict excluding private coins. Mr. M. McLachlan has conclusively proved that the head and harp series, Breton 1012, although mainly dated 1820, were not issued until after 1825. Another way, which was at one time very prevalent in England, was to evade the counterfeiting laws by suppressing the legends and

(97)

substituting instead some capricious or meaningless legend, as "CLAUDIUS ROMANUS," "GEOBGIUS TI ROX," "GEORGE RULES," "GLORIUS IER VIS," etc. These spurious coins presented the same general appearance to the ignorant populace as the regal coinage. A third means, and this is characteristic of the Canadian Blacksmiths, was by counterfeiting the worn British half-pence, the only legal copper coins in circulation, on which the date, legend and all but an indistinct outline of the design had been effaced. Although they thus produced a rude coinage these early Canadian coiners showed considerable skill in so making fresh coins bear the appearance of an old worn out but still legal currency that they were able to circulate vast quantities of their spurious imitations. It is worth while noting here that the designs on these Blacksmiths often face in the opposite direction to their prototypes. The head on Nos. 1, 2 and 11 is plainly intended for George III., but it faces to the left while the head on the regal coinage, its prototype, faces to the right. The same fact holds good with the Britannia on the reverse, but the harp faces the same way as its model. The probable reason for this is the inexperience of the die-cutter, who cut the head in the die facing the same way as his model instead of opposite. The English counterfeit series has not this peculiarity as far as I know.

The rude coins, which, for the most part bear on one side an indistinct outline of a head and on the reverse an equally rude seated female figure or a harp have been styled Blacksmiths, but for whatever reason is rather uncertain.

Mr. McLachlan in "Canadian Numismatics," page 126, relates a story of a Blacksmith of dissolute habits living in Montreal, who "when he wished to have a 'good time' struck two or three dollars of these coppers and thereby supplied himself with sufficient change to gratify his wishes." I believe that we are indebted to Mr. John Dow for adopting this name and extending it to the whole series. In any case, this is the first instance in which they were described, while the series was almost wholly neglected by other cataloguers of Canadian coins until the appearance of Dr. Courteau's list, although several collectors had been for some time working on the series. Their rude worn appearance led to this neglect, they were considered unworthy of a place among ordinary coins and might well have been the work of an unlettered blacksmith. It is certain, however, that no party issued all of these pieces, and that they were not all issued at one time.

Their exact date of issue is hard to determine, for naturally, being counterfeits, or at least issued without authority, no publicity was given to their utterance nor any record kept by the makers. There is no doubt that they come later than the English imitations of the regal coinage or the American Bungtown series. I have assigned the head to left series, (Plate I) to the earliest place, although I have no direct proof to substantiate this theory, putting them down as being issued during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It would appear however that their manufacture was resumed at a later date as is shown by rusted dies, thinner flans, and one or two mulings. Those struck in brass (Plate I, 13-18) I conclude were uttered after the earlier issues of the copper pieces, and were copied from these rather than from the worn regal coinage. Why these were struck in brass rather than copper is hard to say, possibly because a large number of brass coins was in circulation at the time in Canada, namely, the Head and Harp 1820 series (Breton 1012), and the Tiffin counterfeits (Breton 960 and 961). The second series (Plate II, 19-22) I feel certain was issued between 1825 and 1830, though dated 1820. Mr. J. E. Carswell owns a specimen of this series (No. 19) struck on a George IV. half-penny of 1825. I consider that they were thus dated 1820 in order to evade the law against counterfeiting, as in the case of the Head and Harp pieces. The series in question, the only one bearing date is illustrated by Breton under number 1008.

The next series (Nos. 23 to 29) that can be properly designated as such offers a number of curiosities and puzzles, especially as one die each of two United States store cards is found muled with them. I would assign the dates between the years 1830 and 1840, possibly those struck on comparatively thin flans from the dies in a rusty condition as well as the mules should be assigned to the latter date. It is almost impossible to set a closing date for the series. The natural time would seem to be about 1835, for after that no very light weight tokens were accepted, and the Bank tokens, which were put into circulation in June, 1838, shut off further issues of private tokens. A glance at the pieces themselves must convince one that some at least were issued after 1835. Those found muled with the United States store cards could not have been issued until sometime after 1835, as some of these, Nos. 27 and 29 have the reverse of the card of N. S. Starbuck & Son, Troy, N. Y. This piece was made by a die-cutter named True, of Troy, N. Y., and the first record we have of him was in 1835. It, therefore, must have been a few years later, at least, that the discarded die found its way into Canada. The scarcity of these pieces and of those with the eagle shows that they were issued in limited numbers, probably caused by the growing tendency to reject all light weight coins. These eagle pieces probably represent the last attempts to inject the Blacksmiths into the circulating medium of Canada.

It is difficult to determine what to include and what to exclude in preparing this list, for while certain types lend themselves to this category, there are many isolated specimens that can only be included with hesitancy. Most of those on Plate III are more or less doubtful but are without question Canadian and have enough Blacksmith characteristics to be classified, namely, the rude workmanship, the incomplete designs and for the most part the absence of inscriptions.

Unless otherwise mentioned the specimens listed are in copper.

THE HEAD TO LEFT, COPPER SERIES.

1. Bust of George III. to left in cuirass, double hair bows of about equal size, ends of bow thin, the upper end curving upwards and the lower one nearly straight.

Rev. Seated figure of Britannia to right, spear in right hand, sprig in left, head and bust large, lap prominent.

2. Close copy of No. 1, mouth slightly open, prominent Adam's apple, double hair bow, the upper one being the larger and the lower one pointing downwards, the ends of the bow both point upwards, hump on shoulder prominent.

Rev. Same as No. 1, but the die is not in as good condition.

Thick and thin flans.
(Wood Coll.)

3. The same as No. 2 but in brass.

No. 2 was evidently reissued at a later date as specimens are found struck from the obverse die in rusty condition showing traces of recutting, notably a circular line, the same diameter as the flan that passes through the wreath at top of head, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

4. Obv. same as in No. 2.

Rev. Britannia not so well executed, head smaller, neck long and thin, bust very prominent, shield not so ornate. Thick and thin flans.

5. Obv. Same as No. 2.

Rev. Harp with ten strings. The die gives one the impression of being badly cracked or slivered around the edge.

6. Obv. Same as No. 2.

Rev. Harp with ten strings, the breast of female larger than on No. 5 and no



filigree around edge. This die later became broken, the cracks showing distinctly in three places. Thick and thin flans.

(This variety is also found with the rusty obverse die and the cracked reverse die. Specimens are known with this cracked reverse die only, the other side being blank.)

7. Obv. The rusty obverse die of No. 2.

Rev. The so-called Britannia on water variety. No hair on head, right arm inclined downwards, large sprig in left hand, no ornament to shield, many fine lines in exergue, die badly cracked, obliterating the middle part of figure. (Wood Coll.)

8. The same in brass. (" ")

(Specimens of No. 7 are known showing only the reverse, the other side being blank.)

9. The rusty obverse die of No. 1.

Rev. Full rigged ship to right. This is the obverse die of the drooping flag variety of the Ships, Colonies & Commerce series. The die is badly worn and cracked. Thin flan. (Wood Coll.)

10. Obv. Same as the reverse of No. 5.

Rev. SHIPS, COLONIES & COMMERCE. This is one of the two reverse dies found on the drooping flag variety of the S. C. & C. series.

Thick and thin flans.

11. Similar to No. 1 but eyebrows do not project and the neck runs more into the chin, mouth wider open, small termination to wreath at top, back of head not cut, small loops to bow, and ends farther apart and nearly of equal length.

Rev. Tall, thin figure of Britannia and less ornamentation to shield, which is smaller.

12. Obv. Same as No. 11.

Rev. Seven-stringed harp, more crudely cut than No. 5 which it resembles. Similar filigree work around edge.

THE HEAD TO LEFT, BRASS SERIES.

These pieces are much more crudely done than the copper ones, and the heads are smaller and present the impression that they were copied from the previous series.

13. Head larger than the rest of this series, front part of cuirass shows horizontal bands, both bows at back very plain, chin prominent and pointed.

Rev. Large seated figure of Britannia, right arm well modelled, broad shoulders, short left forearm.

14. Head slightly smaller than No. 13, chin small and pointed, and without curves, but little curve to end of bow, lower bow thick and square.

Rev. Crude outlined headless Britannia, right forearm long and thin, exergual lines run to shield support instead of below it. This variety is found in both yellowish and reddish brass.

15. Same as 14 but in copper. (Wood Coll.)

16 Low forehead, nose large, chin small and underpart indefinite, but is apparently a double chin; lower bow very small and away from ends of ribbon which are shorter on this variety than on any other; double outline to front part of bust.

Rev. Small Britannia with head, arms well modelled and short, spear shows between arm and dress, exergual lines run to shield support.

17. Forehead angular, nose thin and pointed, chin strong, neck long, lower bow long and slender.

Rev. Probably from same die as No. 16.

18. Obv. Same as No. 17.

Rev. Britannia resembling No. 14, but right arm very thick and drapery under this arm large and angular, exergual lines away from shield support.

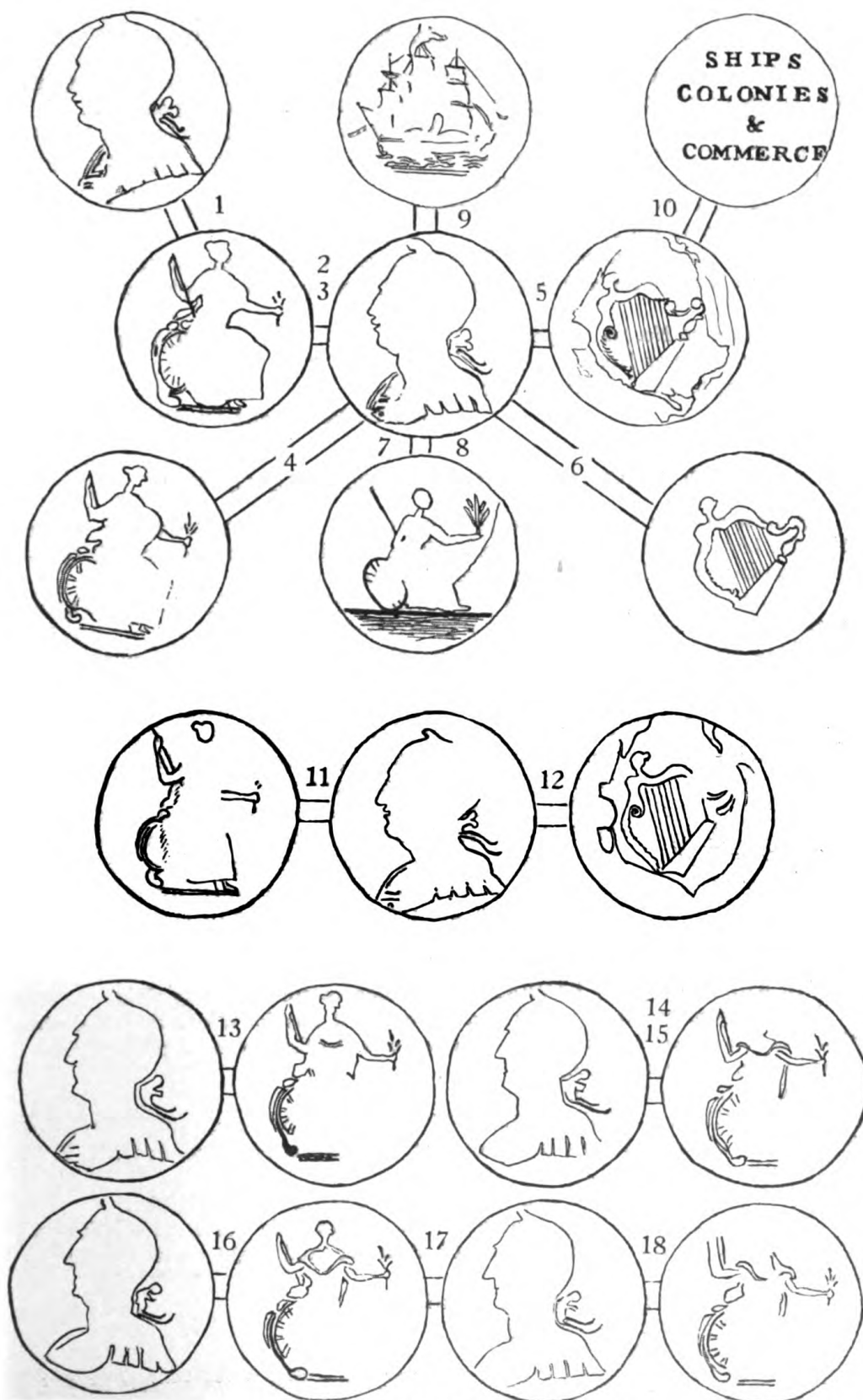


PLATE I.

THE SERIES DATED 1820, HEAD TO RIGHT.

19. Head of George II. (?) to right, broad truncation to bust, nose aquiline, three spears of hair on head, long pointed chin, ends of bow curving outward.

Rev. Commerce to left seated on a bale showing six hummocks, which rests on a broad diagonally lined base; in right hand scales, in left cornucopia, in exergue 1820. Copper. Large and small flans.

Mr. E. W. Barton possesses a specimen of this piece struck over No. 6.

20. Same at 19 but in brass. (Wood Coll.)

21. Head similar and probably from the same die recut, the points of difference being a small nose and small weak chin, and the ribbons of bow pointing inwards.

Rev. Same as No. 19. Copper. (E. W. Barton Coll.)

22. Obv. Same as No. 21.

Rev. Harp to left, in exergue 1820. Copper.

(E. W. Barton and Dr. Courteau Coll.)

THE HEAD AND EAGLE SERIES, ALL COPPER.

23. Bust of George II. (?) to right in cuirass, prominent lower jaw, double chin, one bow to ribbon, serrated edge. There is a break in the die on all specimens running from edge above head through shoulder.

Rev. Seated figure of Britannia to right holding spear in right hand and sprig in left, shield without ornamentation, edge serrated.

I have yet to see this reverse fully struck up on account of the thinness of the flan and the relief of the head on the obverse side. The drawing has been made up of several specimens. A comparison of a number of these pieces show that as the obverse die continued in use the break behind the head gradually became more pronounced and the die became much worn and rusted. The reverse die undoubtedly was touched up several times as it became worn, so that some of the later specimens present the appearance of a new variety, as is shown in the accompanying illustration, but the differences are not thought to be of enough moment



to warrant a separate number.

24. Obv. Rusty and badly broken die of No. 23.

Rev. RISEING SUN | TAVERN around edge, centre apparently plain.

No one specimen shows all the inscription, and it was for a long time in doubt what was the correct reading. Dr. Courteau was the first to make this out from a comparison of several specimens.

25. Obv. Same as No. 24.

Rev. MACHINE SHOP | TURNING AND BORING, etc., with a screw in the centre. This is the reverse of the card of N. S. Starbuck & Son, Troy, N. Y.

26. Obv. Same as No. 24.

Rev. Eagle with thin neck and wing feathers defined, serrated border.

The prototype of this eagle is a question, but it probably was a crude imitation of the reverse of the common token of Britannia and eagle dated 1813-14-15, Breton 994.

27. Eagle, same as the reverse of No. 26.

Rev. Same as reverse of No. 25.

28. Obv. Same as No. 27.

Rev. PECK'S PATENT TIN MACHINES, etc. This is the obverse of J. & C. Peck's card, Troy, N. Y.

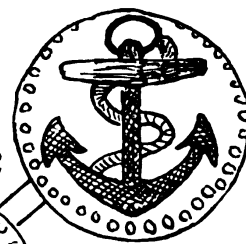
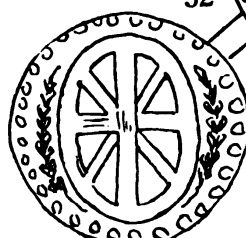
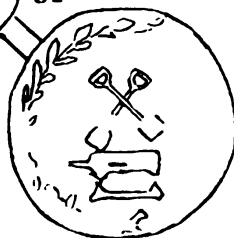
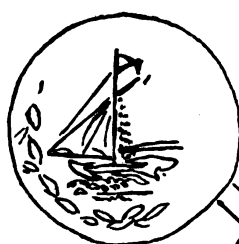
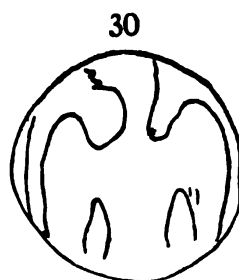
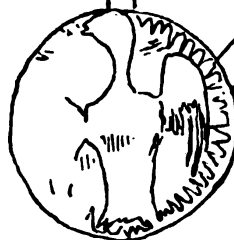
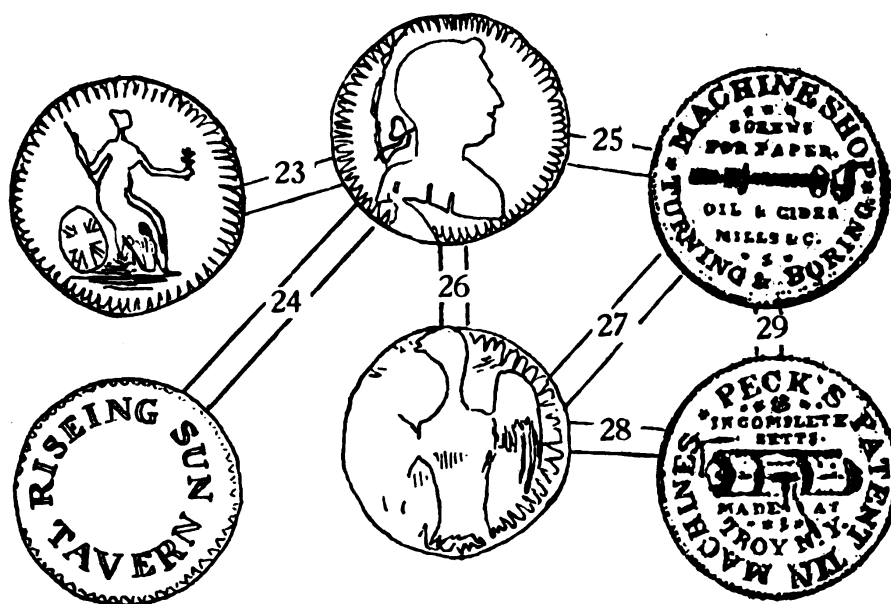
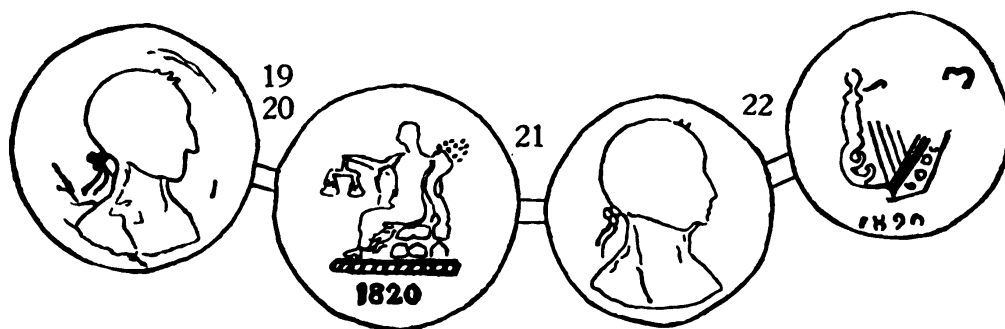


PLATE II.

There may possibly be a combination of this eagle obverse muled with the seated figure reverse of No. 23, but until this combination has been actually located it is thought best not to give it a number.

29. Obv. Same as the reverse of No. 25.

Rev. Same as the reverse of No. 28.

This is a muling of Peck's and Starbuck's cards, and as all the specimens that I have seen are on thin and badly clipped flans, this combination should certainly be considered in this series.

30. Obv. A similar eagle to No. 26, but with thick neck and wing feathers not defined. No serrated borders.

Rev. Same as obverse.

(Dr. Courteau Coll.)

These two sides were without doubt struck from the same die, as I have been unable to distinguish any differences. The flans of this variety are, as a rule, thick, and it is doubtful if this piece was made by the same person who made the series just mentioned.

THE MISCELLANEOUS AND DOUBTFUL SERIES.

31. Obv. A sloop to left within a wreath.

Rev. Crossed spades over an anvil within a wreath. (McLachlan Coll.)

This piece is undoubtedly a copy of the well known token, Breton 727.

32. Obv. Union Jack in oval shield within a partial wreath, border composed of large dots.

Rev. Fouled anchor, border composed of large dots. Thick and thin flans.

A comparison of the obverse of this piece with the reverse of the Montreal bank tokens cannot but suggest that the bank token served as a model for this piece, even though a Union Jack is represented rather than the arms of Montreal. The idea of the anchor on the reverse was without doubt taken from the British Colonial silver pieces of 1822 (Breton 857-860), which were at one time in very common use in Canada.

THE GLORIOUS III. VIS. SERIES.

33. Obv. Head to right with large pug nose. Ins. GLORIOUS III. VIS.

Seated figure to left holding shamrock. Ins. BITIT(?).

This is undoubtedly a counterfeit, not of a regal coin, but of one of the English counterfeits with similar inscription. The head, however, faces the other way, a peculiarity common with the Blacksmiths.

34. Obv. Head to left, showing wreath and cuirass, indecipherable inscription, but undoubtedly meant for Glorious III Vis.

Rev. Seated figure to right holding shamrock, shield in rear. Ins. I I I I, probably to represent Bitit. (McLachlan and Barton Coll.)

This piece is clearly a counterfeit of No. 33, the head and figure facing in the opposite direction to its prototype.

35. Obv. Head similar to No. 34. Ins. probably reads GLO. III. Vis.

Rev. Harp to left.

(McLachlan Coll.)

The obverse of this piece, like No. 34 is clearly copied from No. 33. Specimens are found with reverse blank.

36. Obv. Head to left of the same general appearance of Nos. 34 and 35, probably an inscription around edge, in exergue 1471, which was doubtless intended for 1741.

Rev. Blank.

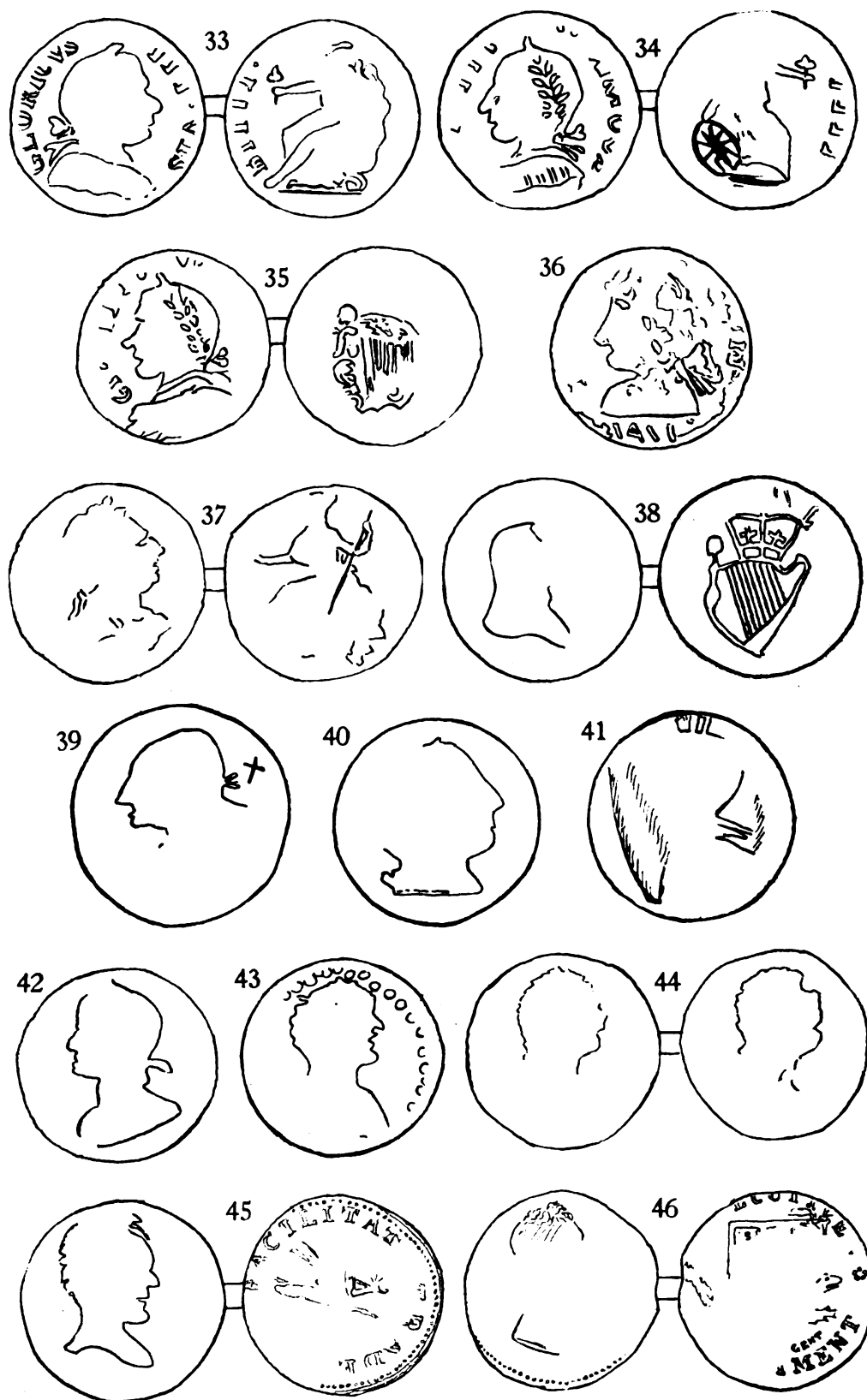


PLATE III.

37. Obv. A fairly well cut though incomplete head of George III. No inscription.

Rev. A partially cut Britannia. No inscription. (McLachlan Coll.)

38. Obv. Small head with large truncation to right. No inscription.

Rev. Crowned harp to left. (Heal Coll.)

39. Obv. Head to left with protruding tongue, cross behind head.

Rev. Blank. (Heal Coll.)

40. Obv. Large head to right, flat truncation.

Rev. Blank. (Barton Coll.)

41. Obv. Some indefinite object, possibly a head.

Rev. Blank. (Barton Coll.)

42. Obv. Head of George II. to left. No inscription.

Rev. Blank. (McLachlan Coll.)

43. Obv. Crudely cut head to right, surrounded by border of large dots.

Rev. Blank. (Wood Coll.)

44. Obv. Rough outline of head to right, resembling a dog's as much as anything.

Rev. Similar. (McLachlan Coll.)

The two following are included with hesitancy. They have many Blacksmith characteristics, namely, the partially cut obverses and the crude manner of execution.

45. Obv. Tousled head to right.

Rev. Plow and inscription TO FACILITATE TRADE. Brass. (Wood Coll.)

The reverse of this piece is similar to Breton 730, whether from a genuine die or not, I cannot say.

46. Obv. Head to right, of which only a fragment is visible. From the little that shows there is a suggestion of a copy of the obverse of Breton 1002.

Rev. Safe on tortoise and inscription. This is from the worn, broken die of the Hard Time token, Low 19. Very thin flan. (Wood Coll.)



A SAN FRANCISCO GERMAN PEACE MEDAL BY KUNER.



THAT die cutting on the Pacific Coast has been distinguished in any other way than by the production of the numerous varieties of gold coins is not generally known, yet the above illustrated medal is a product of San Francisco's leading engraver, Albert Kuner, whose name appears on this medal not only made the dies for the majority of the California coins, but also cut the dies for many handsome medals, which nowadays have become very scarce. Mr. Kuner engraved the dies of this medal in 1871 for the purpose of commemorating the ratification of peace between France and Prussia. The medal may be said to rank well with any of its contemporaries.

The obverse has the seated figure of Germania with sword and wreath and behind her six flags representing the five most important German states in the Franco-Prussian War, and the American flag. Around the edge an inscription in German which may be translated as follows: In memory of the German Peace Celebration in San Francisco. The word *Germania* on truncation of pedestal and in small letters beneath KUNER, F.

The reverse has a sword and the German flag crossed upon a wreath of oak and laurel. Around the edge a German inscription which is translated as follows: IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH. THROUGH STRIFE TO VICTORY. In the exergue: The 22 of March 1871, in German.

Mr. Kuner has had an extraordinarily long career as an engraver, having cut the dies for nearly every coin or medal produced in the Pacific States from 1849 up to the year of his death in 1906. Originally coming to this country from Bavaria in 1849 to pursue his profession of cameo cutting, he joined the thousands of others who were flocking to the newly discovered gold fields of California, and immediately upon his arrival at San Francisco was commissioned by Moffat & Co., to prepare the dies for a ten dollar piece, which was the first eagle of private mintage to be issued in California.

E. H. ADAMS.

YALE RECEIVES FIRST McCLUNG SIGNED NOTES.



THE library-museum of Yale University has had presented to it the first sheet of notes to bear the printed signature of Lee McClung, the new Treasurer of the United States. The sheet of four notes, which are \$1 silver certificates, are of interest to some paper money collectors, because they bear the numbers V 1, V 2, V 3, V 4.

Mr. McClung, who was formerly treasurer of Yale, says in his letter to the librarian, dated January 14, 1910, presenting the sheet:

"A new letter or series is begun after 100,000,000 notes of each denomination are printed, and also upon the installation of a new treasurer. The last \$1 with Chas. H. Treat's signature was T 74,588,000."

CANADIAN COIN NOTES

To Have Silver Dollars for First Time—Designs for New Gold Piece—Canadian Money Seeks Par in United States.



CANADA is to have "cart-wheels," the big silver dollars dear to the hearts of those who live West. The conventional folk of Eastern Canada are content with dollar bills that they can fold away in their capacious pocketbooks. But out in free and easy British Columbia and in the western provinces, where the country is being settled by Middle Westerners from the United States they want the coin that clicks the "simoleons" that spin, the "silver bucks" that weigh an ounce each.

There's something about Western Canada like the Western United States that makes its people disdain small money that has to be peeled off a roll or unfolded. As it is rather a hobby of the Laurier government to give the people what they want the Dominion's silver coinage, now consisting of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, is to be amplified by the dollar.

In the Canadian Parliament recently Mr. Richard Blain, M. P. for Peel, suggested that the Finance Minister open negotiations to obtain American recognition for Canadian bills circulating in the United States. Mr. Fielding replied that it was not a matter for legislation but of education of the American people, and he referred approvingly to the fact that the Clearing House at Portland, Ore., recently decided to accept all Canadian currency at par.

Mr. Blain thought the government also should take steps to replace mutilated and defaced coins. The bulk of this damaged silver, he said, found its way into church contribution boxes, and most of the requests for redemption came from treasurers of churches.

Mr. Fielding explained to the House of Commons that the design of the new Canadian five dollar and ten dollar gold pieces would include on one side the arms of Canada with the denomination mark and on the other the King's head with the date.

Mr. W. F. Perley, M. P. for Argenteuil, asked what would be the familiar name of the coin. If the likeness of a beaver were to be placed on the ten dollar piece it could be called a beaver and the five dollar piece a half beaver. Mr. Fielding said there would be no room on the coin for the beaver. Although that animal was an excellent symbol of industry, Mr. Fielding thought it was hardly a handsome animal.

Mr. Jameson, M. P. for Digby, N. S., cited the fact that the only authorized arms of the Dominion included the arms of only four provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Finance Minister said that the only arms used would be these, but that the question raised the point of the advisability of a revision of the Dominion arms to include the arms of all the provinces and the use of the new design on a future issue of gold coins.

Old Greenback Engraver Dies.

John Gillham, aged 79, who assisted in engraving the steel plates for the first greenbacks used by the United States, died April 4, at his home in Kansas City. Gillham was born in Manchester, England. When 18 years of age he came to America with John Hope, who introduced calico printing in America.

GENTLEMEN'S MONEY.

Distinctions Made in England Between Guineas and Pounds.

"Funny thing," said the writer, who had just received a check for two pounds two shillings, from London, "how the editor over in England paid me in guineas, not in English pounds. In fact, it would be an insult if the editor had simply paid me two pounds.

"They've two kinds of money over there. One kind is straight business money. An even two pounds sterling would have meant in effect that I had performed a routine job of some kind, such as compiling a table of statistics for the editor, and that I was being paid for mechanical labor.

"But the editor adds an extra shilling to every pound he pays me. This means that I am not supposed to have performed any labor at all, but to have created a work of art and submitted this work of art—otherwise literature—for art's sake.

"My check is written 'Two guineas,' and the envelope in which it is sent me is addressed 'John Smith, Esq.' This in effect is a second recognition that I have submitted a piece of literary art. Yet the figures on the check are '£2, 5s.' to prevent errors in bookkeeping.

"If I'd been on the staff of the periodical my salary would be paid me in pounds sterling, for then I'd be supposed to be working for pay, and according to English ideas no longer a gentleman.

"These two kinds of money, guineas and pounds, show up in many curious ways. All professional men are paid in guineas. If you are running a big private school you make a charge in guineas for tuition and parents of your pupils pay you in guineas because you're supposed to be merely engaging in an altruistic, philanthropic project of building brawn and brain for Britain. But you pay the teachers in your school in pounds sterling, for they're supposed to be working for pay, not for love.

"If you're a doctor you make your bills for professional services out in guineas. Barristers are paid in guineas. Horse race prizes are given in guineas for all gentlemen's races.

"The most curious mixture of all is the clergyman's pay. This is a queer mixture of commercial and professional ideas. The charge of a parish is known as a living and is paid in pounds sterling, but if a wedding or a christening takes place in the parish the clergyman receives a personal fee, which is paid in guineas instead of pounds.

"Artists are paid in guineas. The late James McNeil Whistler, who had a delightful habit of turning a keen wit on friends and making enemies thereby, was once paid for a work of art in pounds sterling, a delicate implication that Whistler was a dauber and a tyro.

"Two trades are paid in guineas for goods purchased, but other trades are paid in pounds sterling. These trades are the interior decorator and the jeweler. The jewelers' goods are supposed to be works of art, and such commercial articles as watch chains and watches are priced in guineas. Certain swell and exclusive London tailors, to whom you have to be introduced, by the way, charge you in guineas for the coats and trousers they consent to make for you.

"Directors of companies were formerly paid in guineas for their attendance. They are now paid in pounds sterling, but when a pound sterling is in minted gold it isn't a pound sterling any more but a sovereign.

"The idea is that directors of companies are always paid in gold, and as sovereigns only are coined now they are paid in sovereigns. The only exception is the directorate of the Bank of England. The members of the board are paid in

golden guineas, part of a small store kept in the bank and dated in the early years of the last century.

"A gentleman wagers with his friends in guineas. He buys a hunter or a pony polo from a friend in guineas, but in pounds from a horse trader. But if he is buying a work horse from a friend and equal he pays in pounds sterling.

"If a gentleman wagers with a bookmaker at a racetrack he posts his bets in pounds. If he tries to break the bank at Monte Carlo he puts up his wagers on the roulette wheel in gold twenty franc pieces and speaks of his winnings or losses in pounds sterling, while he mentions his winnings or losses at bridge, paid in gold, in guineas.

"There are hundreds of delicate distinctions in British etiquette in the matter of money. One of the most curious is that of a certain London club, where the members receive their change in gold, silver and penny postage stamps, neither paper money nor copper being given, and gentlemen are not supposed to know any money except coined gold and silver."

NOTES ON BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.



THE custom of indorsing English bank notes, even when they pass in some trivial purchase, is a surprise to most Americans who go abroad for the first time. It is an old custom and one which has led to many curious inscriptions on the notes.

A debtor in prison wrote on the back of a £10 note "The first debt I have honestly paid for a year," while a prodigal son turned the tables against himself when he wrote on a £20 note "The last of thousands left by my father, who slaved to earn them."

In 1759 the Bank of England began to issue £10 notes as well as £20, till then exclusively used. It was not till thirty years after that £5 notes were brought out, and in 1797 there were £1 and £2 notes but they ceased in 1821 owing to the immense amount of forgery they led to, says the *Queen*. Hundreds if not thousands were hanged for counterfeiting notes of such small sums.

A curious bank note designed by Hone has prison chains across one end, is signed by Jack Ketch, a row of malefactors hanging with ropes around their necks appears on the face and a series of criminals' heads on the other side, together with the words "Until the resumption of cash payments or the abolition of the punishment by death." The "£" which in the corner usually preceded the amount and the value of the note was formed of rope.

From April 5, 1829, the £5 note has been the lowest procurable from the Bank of England. Of late the desirability of once more issuing the £1 note has been discussed.

In 1827 a £1,000 note was the highest, but £50,000 notes have been issued, and there is a story of a certain tradesman keeping such a one by him as a curiosity, while a gentleman framed one, which his executors promptly cashed at his death. There is a family tradition about the visit of a certain church functionary at a house, when some disputed point had to be settled by reference to the Bible, and the one belonging to the deceased mother was brought down from a shelf, dusty and unused, but within was found a note for £40,000.

The Bank of England note of to-day has taken some time and many inventions to bring it to its present condition. The numbering machine was first employed in 1809, steel plate engraving was supplanted by the siderographic machine, and that by electrotypes surface printing. The great aim is to prevent forgery, the paper employed being unique, and the water mark and private marks are all in favor of the banker.—*New York Sun*.

A PENNY BANKNOTE.

The proposal is once more made that the Bank of England shall issue £1 notes, and among financiers there is likely to arise keen controversy as to the probable effects of such an issue. At one time £1 notes were part of the common paper currency of England, but they are now only to be met with in Scotland and Ireland. It is not generally known that a banknote of the value of one penny was issued by mistake by the Bank of England in 1828.

It was in circulation for many years, and became a source of great annoyance to the cashiers in making up their accounts. At length the holder of it brought it to the bank, and the officials, after some hesitation, agreed to give him £5 to surrender the troublesome bit of flimsy.—*London Daily News*.

GIN AS CURRENCY.

Gin is apparently an important factor in the economic life of Southern Nigeria, says a writer in the *Dundee Advertiser*, for, according to the report of the committee of inquiry into the liquor trade of the district, it is even used as currency. "In the more backward parts of the country, British coin is regarded with suspicion. The people are still in the barter stage, and, for various reasons, gin furnishes the most convenient standard of value. In five native courts in the brass district, where pecuniary fines had been imposed, payment was made in gin, contrary to the instructions of the government. A church missionary witness named Onyeabo informed us that fines were taken in gin at Onitsha by the government, and that a native crier summoned the waterside people in the name of the district government to elect a chief, proclaiming at the same time that every person who did not attend would be fined twelve bottles of gin. In one school Bishop Johnson found that sixty of the seventy-five children between the ages of eight and sixteen years were regular gin drinkers."—*The Steward*.

SICILIAN MAYOR BANK NOTE FORGER.

At the little Sicilian town of Graniti, near Taormina, the Mayor, Signor Cutru-felli, the entire Town Council and many notables have been imprisoned on a charge of forging bank notes. For some time past many bad 100-lire notes have been appearing in Sicily, and the Provincial Government received information that they were manufactured in an underground chamber in the neighborhood of Graniti. The authorities then caused the rumor to be spread about that a certain brigand named Castro, who recently fled to America after murdering a well-known land owner named Ferrari, had buried the booty he collected during his nefarious career and that a squad of carabinieri would be sent to look for the treasure. The local authorities of Graniti were invited to aid in the search.

After making a show of looking for the goods at wrong places the carabinieri started digging in good earnest on the slope of a hill. That they were on the right track soon became apparent, for the Graniti Councillors one by one disappeared.

A marble slab was discovered, and under it a staircase leading to a cave in which were found chemicals, presses, copper plates; in short, a complete forger's outfit, added to which there were \$100,000 worth of forged notes. The fugitive Councillors were all caught, and the first to be taken into custody was the Mayor himself.

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AMOUNT OF U. S. COIN AND PAPER CURRENCY.

Treasury reports on April 1 stated that the total money of the United States was \$3,138,273,811; of which \$807,201,250 was in gold certificates, \$695,662,955 in national bank notes, \$594,085,718 in gold coin, \$484,145,562 in silver certificates, \$340,819,270 in greenbacks, \$130,959,800 in "subsidiary" silver coin, \$72,617,766 in standard silver dollars and \$3,781,981 in treasury notes of 1890. The estimated circulation per capita was \$34.87.

NEW YORK ACCEPTS CANADIAN MONEY.

There are several hotels in New York, particularly around the Grand Central Depot, where Canadian money can be exchanged for American coin without any of the discount that the average person exacts. These hotels have Canadian customers who come in from the north on trains arriving at the station, and the cashiers are accustomed to exchange money for them.

Furthermore, the cashiers take not only the silver, but the bank notes also. They know they will be able to make exchange later on when Canadian travelers are going back, or if they happen to get a large sum on hand they ship it down town to a Canadian banking branch and get the equivalent for it in United States money. So if a person happens to get Canadian coins it isn't necessary to make pocket pieces out of them, because they can be converted easily into American money.

VARIETIES OF 1871 U. S. CENTS.

In looking over twelve 1871 U. S. cents I note that the top of the first 1 in date on two of the specimens is further away from the bust than in the other ten, and that in the two with the "distant 1" the least measurement from the point of the bust to the margin of the coin is 3½ m.m., while in the ten with the "close 1" the distance from the point to the margin is 3 m.m. In the close 1 variety the back line of the last 1, if extended, passes midway between the first feather and the last S of States, while in the two "distant 1" cents the back line of the one, if extended, will go through the last S of States while in the other it will go directly through the apex of the first feather. There are therefore three varieties of this date with two varieties more scarce than the other. If these differences are known I am unable to find any literature regarding them, and would be glad to hear the opinions of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST.

Philipsburg, Pa.

CHARLES E. MCKIRK, M. D.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The medals of the American Geographical Society are "The Cullum Geographical Medal," the gift of General George W. Cullum, once vice president of the society, and "The Charles P. Daly Medal," the gift of Hon. Charles P. Daly, once president of the society.

Both are of gold and only one replica of each, in bronze, is allowed; and that is deposited with the American Numismatic Society.

"The Daly" one has been awarded Colonel Charles Chaille-Long, soldier, lawyer, explorer, diplomat and author, for his services in geographical science in Africa. The special service for which he was honored was the final solution of the Nile problem, in 1874.

One of the inscriptions on the medal is a quotation from a letter written by General C. G. Gordon, Governor General of the Equatorial Provinces of Egypt, to the New York *Herald* on January 23, 1880, as follows:

"To Speke is due the discovery of one portion (the course of the Nile), to Baker another, to Chaille-Long another and the lake (Ibrahim) alluded to."

Mr. Chester Beach, of the National Academy of Design, has been commissioned by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Numismatic Society, to make the gold medal which will be given to President Taft when he opens the Actors' Fund Fair in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on May 9. The medal will bear on its face the figure of Charity, with Comedy and Tragedy on either side, approaching with outstretched hands. On the reverse side are the comic and tragic masks and the inscription "Actors Fund, New York, 1910."

From the same design 100 pieces will be struck in silver for guests and 1,000 in bronze for the public.

In our December issue we mentioned amongst others the medal which was delivered to Baron Shibusawa, Chairman of the Japanese Commercial Commission, who visited this country last fall, and which was destined for presentation to the Emperor of Japan. Through the courtesy of Wm. Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, a special order has been issued to the Director of the Mint for a specimen of said medal, which now will be found in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society.

"The Taft-Diaz Medal" will also be seen in said cabinet.

The Geographical Society of Chicago decided December 28th to inscribe the "Helen Culver Gold Medal," which has been voted to Robert E. Peary in recognition of his services as a scientific man, as follows: "Awarded January 26, 1910, to Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., for distinguished services in exploration, and the first achievement of the North Pole, April 6, 1909."

The medal was presented to the naval officer at the society's annual dinner on January 26.

Mr. G. H. Brewer, purser of the Celtic, of the White Star Line, recently brought a gold medal, the gift of the King of Italy, to Captain J. B. Kelk, of the Celtic, White Star Line.

Captain Kelk was in command of the Celtic at the time of the Messina earthquake and carried supplies in that steamship for the relief of the survivors, and for that the King is honoring him.

Professor W. B. Scott, of Princeton University, has received through the State Department from the Geological Society of London the "Wollaston Medal," the highest honor that body can confer. The medal is conferred upon Professor Scott for his services to geology, especially as a result of his researches into the mammalia of the Tertiary Era.

The medal is of gold, an inch and a half across the face, with an engraved profile of Wollaston on one side and on the other, surrounded by a wreath of laurel and palm leaves, this inscription:

"William Berryman Scott, 1910. The Geological Society of London."

Professor Scott has received the following letter from Ambassador Reid:

"I have great pleasure in transmitting herewith the Wollaston gold medal, the highest honor the Geographical Society of London is able to confer. It was awarded to you by the president and council, and I was requested to appear in your behalf and receive it at the anniversary meeting of the society on Friday, February 18.

"I inclose herewith copies of the address made by the president of the society in announcing the award and presenting the medal, and of the very brief reply in which I received it and undertook to transmit it to you. To these are added a copy of the letter in which the society requested me to undertake this duty.

"I am permitted by the courtesy of the State Department to forward this medal by the diplomatic pouch.

"Permit me to add my own cordial congratulations on this distinguished foreign recognition of your service."

"The Lætare Medal," the highest decoration of honor for a lay member of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, will be presented this year to Dr. Maurice F. Egan, present American Minister to Denmark, and also an author and educator of note.

The medal, which has been presented annually since 1893, is given to the person who, in the opinion of the trustees of the University of Notre Dame, has achieved the greatest eminence in art, literature, science or philanthropy. It corresponds to the decoration of the Golden Rose, which is conferred annually by the Pope on some member of the nobility of Europe.

The name of the recipient and the reasons for the award are made public on Lætare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent. The actual presentation is made several weeks later, when appropriate ceremonies mark the occasion.

The Society of Chemical Industry (New York section) awarded the famous "Perkin Medal," and presented same recently to Dr. Edward Goodrich Acheson, of Niagara Falls. Dr. Acheson is said to be the world's greatest electrical furnace expert, but while others have thought of the electric furnace as a source of production of diamonds, he has applied its force and mysteries to the development of products beneficial to mankind and industry. The Perkin medal is a gold decoration given yearly to the American chemist who has accomplished the most valuable work in applied chemistry. It was first presented to Sir William H. Perkin, British expert in coal tar investigation in 1906, and was named for him. Dr. Acheson has received twice the "John Scott Medal." The famous "Rumford Medals" were conferred upon him by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will give two medals to the owners of the tenement house and apartment house erected this year having the most artistic front.

J. DE L.

COIN NOTES OF 1663 FROM PEPY'S DIARY.

We are indebted to Mr. Lyman H. Low for the following quaint notes which have been extracted by A. N. A. member L. K. Gould, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn., from the famous diary of three centuries ago.—Ed.

MARCH 9.—“There dined with us to-day Mr. Slingsby, of the Mint, who showed us all the new pieces, both gold and silver (examples of them all) that were made for the king, by Blondeau's way; and compared them with those made for Oliver.”

“The pictures of the latter, made by Symons, and of the king by one Rotyr, a German, I think, that dined with us also. He extols those of Rotyr above the others; and, indeed, I think they are the better, because the sweeter of the two; but, upon my word, those of the Protector are more like, in my mind, than the king's, but both very well worth seeing. The crowns of Cromwell are now sold, it seems, for 25s. and 30s. apiece.”

MAY 11.—“Sir G. Carteret and I had a great dispute about the different value of the pieces of eight rated by Mr. Creed at 4s. and 5d., and by Pitts at 4s. and 8d., which was the greatest husbandry to the king.”

MAY 19.—“At dinner they did discourse very finely to us of the probability that there is a vast deal of money hid in the land—from this, that in King Charles' time there was near ten millions of money coined, besides what was then in being of King James' and Queen Elizabeth's, of which there is a good deal this day in being. Next that there was but £750,000 coined of the Harp and Cross money and of this there was £500,000 brought in upon its being called in.”

ANCIENT PAPER MONEY.

Paper money—properly guaranteed—is now generally recognized throughout the world as the most satisfactory and convenient form of currency. It is not, however, as is very generally supposed, a comparatively modern idea.

The celebrated traveler, Marco Polo, of Venice, was the first person to announce in Europe the existence of paper money, in China, under the Moguls. It was subsequently introduced by the Moguls into Persia, where their notes were called djaou or djaw, a word evidently derived from the Chinese word schao, signifying “a want of specie.”

The fact of the Moguls having, in China and Persia, made use of paper money, has induced the belief that they were the originators of it. But in the history of the Tchinghiz-khan, and of the Mogul dynasty in China, published in the year 1739, the author speaks of the suppression of the paper money, which was in use under the dynasty of the Soung, who reigned in China previous to the Moguls; and he also mentions a new species of notes which were substituted for the old in the year 1264.

The original financial speculation of the Chinese ministry, to provide for the extraordinary expenditures of the State, which were exceeding the revenues, was in the year 119 B. C. At this period were introduced the phi-pi, or value in skins. These were small pieces of the skin of deer, which were kept in a pen, within the palace walls. They were a Chinese square foot in size, and were beautifully ornamented with painting and embroidery. The price of these skins were fixed at a sum equal to about \$65.—*Harper's Weekly*.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Largest and Most Active Numismatic Organization
in the World.

For particulars address the

GENERAL SECRETARY,

1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

1910 Convention—New York, Early Autumn.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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CALL FOR A. N. A. CONVENTION

To Be Held in New York City, September 5th to 10th.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Attention: read carefully, and then arrange your business and plan your vacation accordingly.

Invitations were extended to the Association at the Montreal convention to hold the 1910 convention in New York City, by Mr. Poillon, on behalf of the American Numismatic Society, and Mr. Higgins on behalf of the New York Numismatic Club; the convention accepted the invitations by a unanimous vote.

At the March meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, President Higgins appointed the following Entertainment Committee, with full power to make all local arrangements for the convention: D. Macon Webster, chairman; Messrs. Higgins, Woodin, Mitcheson, Frey, Proskey, Adams, Burke, Clarke, Sears, Heaton, Raymond and Nagy.

After consulting with this committee, as well as the Board of Governors of the Association, I hereby announce that the 1910 convention of the American

Numismatic Association will be held in New York City the week of September 5-10.

Active arrangements are well under way, and a numismatic feast is in store for all who attend. Convention headquarters will be at the Park Avenue Hotel, and convention sessions will be held in the magnificent building of the American Numismatic Society. The Society has tendered the Association all the courtesies of their building, opening it two weeks earlier than usual as a special favor to those attending the convention.

The next issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* will contain details regarding the program, entertainment, etc.

J. M. HENDERSON,
President.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 8, 1910.

Call for A. N. A. Nominations and Election of Officers for Year 1911.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

An election of officers will be held at the forthcoming convention at New York City, September 5th to 10th. The officers elected at this convention will assume office January 1st, 1911. The call for nominations of candidates for all offices of the American Numismatic Association is hereby made. Each nomination must be signed by three members, and together with a letter of acceptance from member nominated, must be sent to the General Secretary, Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher street, Baltimore Md., on or before July 1st, 1910. All nominations received by the Secretary will be published in the July number of *THE NUMISMATIST*. Any member in good standing can make or sign nominations. Any nominated member in good standing residing in the United States or Canada is an eligible candidate for election to office.

Ballots will be sent in August to members in good standing.

WM. F. DUNHAM,
Chairman Board of Governors.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 12, 1910.

IMPORTANT.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the call for nominations for officers at the coming election, and the attention of all members, particularly those wishing to make nominations, is directed to the changes in the Constitution affecting the nomination and election of officers. These were embodied in the proposed amendment published in the January issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, and have since been adopted. All nominations are required to be sent to the General Secretary at least forty days prior to the date of the convention, and each nomination must be signed by three members and accompanied by a letter of acceptance from the person nominated. All nominations received in proper form will be published in the official bulletin as received. All members have the privilege of making nominations, and any active member in good standing residing in the United States or Canada is eligible to any office.

F. G. DUFFIELD,
General Secretary.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 20, 1910.

MARCH REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED MARCH 20.

1326	T. B. Bowers.	1336	Mrs. Alice M. Reilly.
1327	C. C. Weist, M. D.	1337	John Winfield Aitken.
1328	J. C. Saum.	1338	Ethelbert O. S. Scholesfield.
1329	J. J. Pfanstiehl.	1339	R. B. Carpenter.
1330	John P. Benson.	*890	M. Levich.
1331	Mrs. Frank W. Merrick.	1340	Dr. John G. M. Luttenberger.
1332	E. M. White.	1341	L. N. Browne.
1333	F. G. Kessler.	1342	Dr. Charles E. McGirk.
1334	Lloyd E. Battles.	1343	P. C. Deming.
1335	A. W. Steinke.	1344	George Argent.

*Former member. Old number assigned.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to June 1, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the June issue:

Applicants.	Proposed by
J. A. Rummell, 3421 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.....	Theo. E. Leon, F. G. Duffield.
Charles F. Redman, 6610 Rhodes Ave., Chicago, Ill.....	Theo. E. Leon, F. G. Duffield.
Edward J. Deitsch, 14 East 17th St., New York, N. Y.....	Frank C. Higgins, Edgar H. Adams.
John K. Morris, M. D., Santo Tomas Hospital, Ancon P. O., Canal Zone...	F. G. Duffield, Farran Zerbe.
D. Macon Webster, Esq., 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.....	Howland Wood, A. R. Frey.
John L. Hitchcock, 1010 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.....	Dr. F. A. Hassler, *W. F. Greany.
Hyman Baer, Wausau, Wis.	Theo. E. Leon, F. G. Duffield.
Bert A. Gillham, Rockford, Floyd County, Iowa.....	B. Max Mehl, F. G. Duffield.
Edward P. Tenney, Roselle, N. J.....	Howland Wood, F. G. Duffield.
Howard L. Rowe, Care of Y. M. C. A., Baraboo, Wis.....	W. G. Curry, H. Ketchum.
F. E. Stannard, 306 Talmage St., Eau Claire, Wis.....	W. G. Curry, Henry Ketchum.

*Local business or professional endorsement.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Nathan Smason (New Orleans, La.) to Gen. Del., Kansas City, Mo. (after June 1).

THE PROPOSED A. N. A. YEAR-BOOK.

The publication of the proposed Association year-book during the coming summer now seems assured. Among other things it will contain a list of members, which we want to make as correct and up-to-date as possible. Members knowing of any inaccuracies in their name or address on the General Secretary's records are requested to notify him at once, giving necessary corrections.

A. N. A. MEMBERS HAVE REMARKABLE VITALITY.

In the January issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* was recorded the death during December of F. H. Croxall (A. N. A. No. 1000), of East Liverpool, Ohio, details of which were furnished by another Ohio member. On April 7, like a voice from the grave, we received a letter from Mr. Croxall, asking why he was not receiving *THE NUMISMATIST* this year. The General Secretary replied that, according to the official records, he was dead, but that the case would be reopened to allow him to present his defense. On April 12 the following letter was received from Mr. Croxall:

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 9th instant, informing me of the fact that over against my name on the roll-book I am chronicled as being dead. Well, according to the original condition of man, I may be 'dead in trespasses and sin,' and in social parlance I possibly may be a 'dead one.' But in the real flesh I am still holding membership card No. 1000 and can notice a good uncirculated rare date at long range. Last fall I had a relative die whose initials were F. G. (my own being F. H.). His death was published in many of the newspapers in this part of the State, and several times friends from a distance having seen the article thought it was I who had passed away. Thus is the confusion accounted for. Enclosed you will find dues for the year. Hoping I may be able to meet you at the convention this summer," etc.

Mr. Croxall's defense is most convincing, and the General Secretary makes haste to offer his apology. Mistakes will happen, even in numismatic circles.

The many friends of Robert P. King, of Erie, Pa., the well-known collector of Lincoln medals, etc., will be glad to learn of his recovery from an operation for appendicitis in February. In a recent letter to the General Secretary, Mr. King says:

"On February 14 I was stricken with a very acute attack of appendicitis; was packed in ice until the 16th, when I was taken to the hospital and operated on the same day. The appendix had burst and had to be scraped from the other intestines. * * * For a number of days it was an even break between this world and the next for me. However, it is all over now; am fast regaining strength, and am 'back on the job.'"

In addition to the names previously published of members willing to answer inquiries may be added that of P. O. Tremblay, 489 St. Antoine street, Montreal, Canada, on Papal coins, medals and decorations.

Are you doing your share to make the number of applications for 1910 reach 200? During the first quarter of the year just 50 were published, and this proportion can easily be maintained by a little effort on your part. Application blanks will gladly be furnished on request.

F. G. Duffield.

General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., April 18, 1910.

ON TO NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 5-10.

SOME RECENT FAIRY TALES.

Where is the Schooner Dollar?

A New York daily recently published:

"It would be interesting to know who was responsible for placing in position the farthing which was found under the mast of the royal yacht Osborne when she was broken up at Felixstowe.

"And for this reason. Custom decrees that a gold coin, or at the very least a silver one, shall be put under the mainmast of each new ship launched.

"The coin bears the date of the year when the vessel is completed, a fact well known to collectors, who keep an eye on ships that are likely to be the depository of numismatic prizes.

"Thus, at Liverpool, some years back, a derelict Yankee schooner bought for a song yielded an 1804 dollar, the rarest and most eagerly sought-after of all American coins. It sold readily for \$1500, and would be worth to-day at least double that sum, for it was in perfect preservation, having rested in its cotton-wool wad beneath the hollow 'stepping' of the mast since the day it was first placed in position.

"Its recovery was the result of foresight and business enterprise, combined, of course, with special knowledge. A man passing the worthless hulk on the day of the sale noticed the date, 1804, on her stern, and rightly guessed that she might likely be the bearer of one of the precious dollars of that particular year.

"In the same way have been preserved and recovered many of the ancient silver Scottish pennies, known as doits, which were so tiny that twelve of them were barely equal in value to the penny sterling.

"The old Scottish shipbuilders of the days when these coins were in circulation used, with characteristic national thriftiness, to put one of them beneath each mast they 'stepped,' in preference to the more valuable groat.

"Owing to their small size, however, combined with their well-nigh infinitesimal value regarded simply as money, most doits that were in circulation were speedily lost, leaving those that had been placed beneath the masts to become—from the collector's point of view—of extreme rarity and value."

Ancient Romans on the Pacific Coast.

A news special to Eastern papers from Portland, Oregon, says:

"The discovery of a Roman coin of the first century of the Christian era in a field near Forest Grove, Oregon, has raised no end of speculation as to how it came there. The coin, a copper one, somewhat larger than a quarter, has one smooth side. The other is stamped with the head and bust of a Roman emperor and around the margin in Roman characters is the following inscription: 'L. Sept Sevr Bnyae Impi L.' The coin bears no date.

"Professor Abdullah Ben Kori, professor of modern languages at Pacific University, Forest Grove, who is also an Arabic and Syriac scholar as well as an authority on Semitic languages, restores the full form of the abbreviated words as follows: 'Lucio Septimio Severo Britanniae Imperiatori Divo,' meaning in English, 'Lucius Septimius Severus, divine Emperor of Britain.'

"Severus wielded the scepter in Rome between 193 and 211 A. D. It is evident that the coin was struck at that time. The finding of it in an Oregon field by a farm hand while ploughing opens up interesting possibilities. It may even be established that the Romans discovered the Pacific Coast or that the early Anglo Saxons at the time of the Roman domination came here.

"I have no idea where the coin came from or how it came to be buried in the field near Forest Grove," said Professor Kori. "It is a very rare coin. I think I have seen only one other specimen in all my travels and researches."



NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President, FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary, DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 255 West 92nd Street, New York.

Meets second Friday of each month, 7 P. M., at the Park Avenue Hotel, Park Avenue and 33rd Street.

The New York Numismatic Club held its sixteenth monthly meeting on the evening of Friday, April 8th, at the Park Avenue Hotel with an enthusiastic attendance. President Higgins, being in the chair, opened the session with an exhaustive verbal report upon the work accomplished since the last meeting in furtherance of the A. N. A. Convention of 1910. He reported upon the visit of a delegation upon President Huntington and the executive committee of the American Numismatic Society at Audubon Park who had consented to place their fine building at the service of the convention for sessions, exhibits, and the delivery of addresses and expressed the opinion that in view of all considerations so far encountered, the most propitious date for the convening of the American Numismatic Association seemed to be the week of September 5-10, which would be suggested to the officers of the Association. The discussion was renewed of the most convenient time for the holding of club meetings and it was generally agreed that they should be timed to coincide with those Numismatic events which drew the greatest proportion of the out-of-town membership to the metropolis and that such dates should be set by the officers of the club with great impartiality. An amendment of the by-laws was thereupon moved and seconded to be voted on at the next meeting of the club, that the President and Vice-President be empowered to fix future dates for monthly meetings to supersede the second Friday as hitherto.

A motion was adopted that Mr. E. H. Adams and the President constitute a committee of two to inquire into ways and means of creating an official bulletin of the Club's proceedings.

Upon motion, an entertainment committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Proskey, Adams and Frey, charged to arrange to mark each future meeting of the club with the reading of an important Numismatic paper or an address by some noted exponent of Numismatic subjects.

This committee at once announced that the feature of the Club's next meeting would be a paper on the Copper Coinage of Connecticut, illustrated by specimens of the Granby coinage and of ore from the Granby mine, by Mr. Joseph C. Mitchelson.

Further business consisted of a definition by vote of certain duties and observations on the part of the Club's officers.

Among the numerous exhibits were a beautiful selection of choice ancient Greek silver shown by David Proskey, including an archaic abole of Aegina with the earliest form of the tortoise, a tetradrachm of Perseus of Macedon. Didrachm of Elis with the head of Zeus and Eagle and another with the head of Hera and Eagle, an early Athenian tetradrachm of small, thick "dump" fabric particularly well centered, an exquisite minute hemiobol of Athens and a Stater of Paphos, circa B. C. 600.

Mr. E. H. Adams, Numismatic expert of the *New York Sun*, who will henceforth conduct the Numismatic section of the *Bankers' and Investors' Journal*, exhibited a newly discovered proof variety of the famous "British Settlements in Kentucky" token and a new method of obtaining sharp numismatic photo-engraved cuts of superior character, his own invention.

The name of Mr. W. L. Fisher, of Easton, Pa., was proposed for membership. Mr. Lewis C. Gehring was elected a member.



CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple.

President, HARRY F. WILLIAMS,

Secretary, BEN G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The seventy-fifth monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, April 1st, Vice-President F. Elmo Simpson, presiding. The following twenty members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Lewis, Mayer, Regitz, J. T. Kelly, Green, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon McKay, Michael, Wolsieffer, Baker, Sorensen, Loer, Wilson, Fowler and Dr. Bert.

Mr. V. M. Brand proposed to buy for cash fifty silver and 100 bronze Nashville medals at the rate of \$2.50 and 75c. each respectively, provided the dies were cancelled. On motion Mr. Brand's proposition was accepted and so ordered.

Mr. Henry A. Fowler was elected to membership. Messrs E. W. Jeffrey, W. H. Gardiner and George Hildebrecht were dropped from membership for non-payment of dues. Mr. Fowler made some pleasing remarks on Numismatics and Philately. Mr. Baker gave a select reading. Under exhibitions Dr. Bert showed his collection of European coins; Mr. Dunham his collection of Hard Times Tokens, consisting of 136 numbers according to Low, 22 of which are of great rarity; and Mr. Brand, silver Japanese mint medals and gold of Venezuela.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *Mchl's Monthly*, *Numismatische Correspondenz*, *Philatelic West*, *Spink's Circular*, and *THE NUMISMATIST* for March, and the *Elder Magazine* for February and March. Auction catalogs from Henry Chapman, Elder, Green, Hess, Low, Merzbacher and St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., and an annual report of the Chicago Historical Society.

Adjourned to meet May 6th, 1910.

REPORTED FIRST BRASS OF MACRINUS, JUNIOR.

I have a Roman first brass coin with bust of a young man with head laureated to the right, and bearing the inscription "Imp. Caes. M. Opel. Sev. Macrinus Aug." Reverse, "Felicitas Temporum", felicity standing.

The portrait is that of a beardless young man about twenty years of age and bears a marked resemblance to Diadumenianus, although somewhat older.

Historians or numismatists make no mention of a Macrinus Junior, although there must have been such a person, hence the coin. There was a similar specimen in the famous "Pembroke collection," but the difference in portraiture appears unnoticed. As Macrinus Senior was about fifty years of age when elevated to the Imperial honors and had a bearded face, there can be no question about the coin being intended for another person. The coin is unquestionably genuine, being nicely patinated.

As we can only distinguish the coins of Gordianus Africans Senior and Junior, and Philippus Senior and Junior by the portraits, the same rule would apply to Macrinus Senior and Junior.

If it can be proven that there was such a person, this is certainly a valuable find for Roman numismatics. I would like to hear from fellow members interested in the science.

FRANK J. KIEFFER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MONTREAL NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.



At the regular monthly meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, held April 1st, the following accessions were reported:

To the museum, from Mr. H. H. Lyman, an old wooden pillar from the American Presbyterian Church at the corner of St. James street and Victoria square. When the church was demolished some forty years ago this pillar was placed in front of "The Old Blue Bells Inn," corner of Craig and Little St. Antoine streets, where it remained until that landmark was torn down some five years ago; from Alfred Sandham, Toronto, a Roman middle bronze coin of Marcus Agrippa, and a denarius of Valerianus, also a small aluminum cheque; from Hector Painchaud, an aluminum advertising token; from *La Presse* Company, a brass medal and an aluminum calendar.

To the National Gallery, a framed document written by Claude de Ramezay in the Chateau de Ramezay in 1719. This is the first object relating to the builder of the Chateau which the Society has been able to secure since the museum was started. The document is an authorization to his eldest surviving son, Lagesse, to represent him at a meeting to arrange for the laying out of certain concessions in one of the de Ramezay seigniories.

To the library, from the New York State Museum, Albany, seven volumes. From Judge Sicotte, thirty-two volumes and two pamphlets. From J. A. U. Beaudry, sixteen almanacs.

Judge Sicotte reported that arrangements for the excursion to Ottawa had been definitely settled for May 14, and that tickets were now to be had from the members. The programme is, first to visit the mint on arrival at the capital, then after luncheon to visit the Archives Department, where some of the latest accessions of most precious documents will be shown to the visitors, and at five the excursionists are to be received by the Governor-General.

The paper of the evening on "Early Canadian Almanacs," was read by the Rev. Abbe N. Dubois, principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School. The learned Abbe, since he succeeded to the late Abbe Verrault, has taken a great interest in the library of the school, and has made it the richest in rare Canadians in the city. He has given special attention to early Almanacs published in Canada and has by far the most complete collection of these to be found anywhere. Of these the first to appear was Mespet's Almanac, published in 1777, only six months after he had set up his printing office in Montreal. In all, six Mesplet Almanacs were issued, of which the Abbe has five—two being unique. Of the Quebec Almanac commenced in 1781, and ceased in 1841, there were in all 59 yearly issues, of which he has 58, and the missing volume is not now known to exist; some eight or ten of these are unique and only two or three of several others extant. These two collections of Almanacs, Mespet's and the Quebec series, as well as annual ephemeral issues, were exhibited during the reading of the paper, as well as a copy of the rare Montreal directory of 1820. The lecturer in the course of his paper gave many historic details regarding the conditions of travel, the political personages, the clergy and other facts culled from these publications. He also exhibited a table, giving the number of known copies of the different issues of the Quebec Almanac extant, with names of the libraries in which they are to be found. At the close of the paper a very cordial vote of thanks was presented to Abbe Dubois for his most instructive paper.

The Geographical Society of Pennsylvania presented the "Elisha Kent Kane Medal" to the Swedish Minister, Mr. Herman de Lagercrantz, by him to be transmitted to Dr. Sven Hedin, in recognition for distinguished services as an explorer and scientist.

U. S. COINAGE, FEBRUARY, 1910.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Eagles	378,500	\$3,785,000.00
Total gold...	378,500	\$3,785,000.00
Quarter dollars	1,228,000	\$307,000.00
Dimes	1,160,000	116,000.00
Total silver..	2,388,000	\$423,000.00
One cent.....	12,631,262	\$126,312.62
Total minor.	12,631,262	\$126,312.62
Total domestic coinage	15,397,762	\$4,334,312.62
Coinage for Government of Philip- pine Islands:		
Peso pieces.....		774,000
One centavo pieces.....		700,000

U. S. COINAGE, MARCH, 1910.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.	39	\$780.00
Eagles	450,042	4,500,420.00
Half eagles....	49	245.00
Quarter eagles.	80	200.00
Total gold...	450,210	\$4,501,645.00
Half dollars...	308,220	\$154,110.00
Quarter dollars	220	55.00
Dimes	2,240,220	224,022.00
Total silver..	2,548,660	\$378,187.00
Five cents.....	5,581,270	\$279,063.50
One cent.....	4,869,720	48,697.20
Total minor.	10,450,990	\$327,760.70
Total domestic coinage	13,449,860	\$5,203,592.70
Coinage for Government of Philip- pine Islands:		
Peso pieces.....		792,000
One centavo pieces.....		400,000

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" " "	good	8.50
" 1809 very good	\$2.50,	good 1.50
" 1811 " \$2.00,	good	1.25
Indian head cent 1908, S mint,	unc.	.25
" " 1909, "	"	.35
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On Friday evening, May 13th, I will hold my 53rd coin auction in the club rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, 1622 Masonic Temple. In this sale will be offered the splendid collection of U. S. coins of Mr. F. J. Loer, of Chicago, almost complete and containing the proof sets from 1858 to date. Catalogs will be sent free upon request to those interested. This collection is noted for the high grade condition of the coins, and will afford an unusual opportunity for filling in your want list.

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A pocket size book, printed and ruled for keeping complete record of a collection; condition, price paid, when and from whom purchased, etc. Gives the number of pieces of every denomination coined for each year and from every U. S. mint, and a complete list of Territorial Gold, Fractional Currency and Encased Postage Stamps. The rarity of any U. S. coin at a glance. Particularly valuable for mint mark collectors. Blank space provided for additions of future years' coinage, making it perpetual. Blank pages for list of Colonials, books, etc. 112 pages and supplements to 1909. Price, boards, \$1.; Flexible leather, gilt edges, \$1.25. Every user a booster. If you have not seen it, order one. Money back if you are not delighted. Compiled, published and

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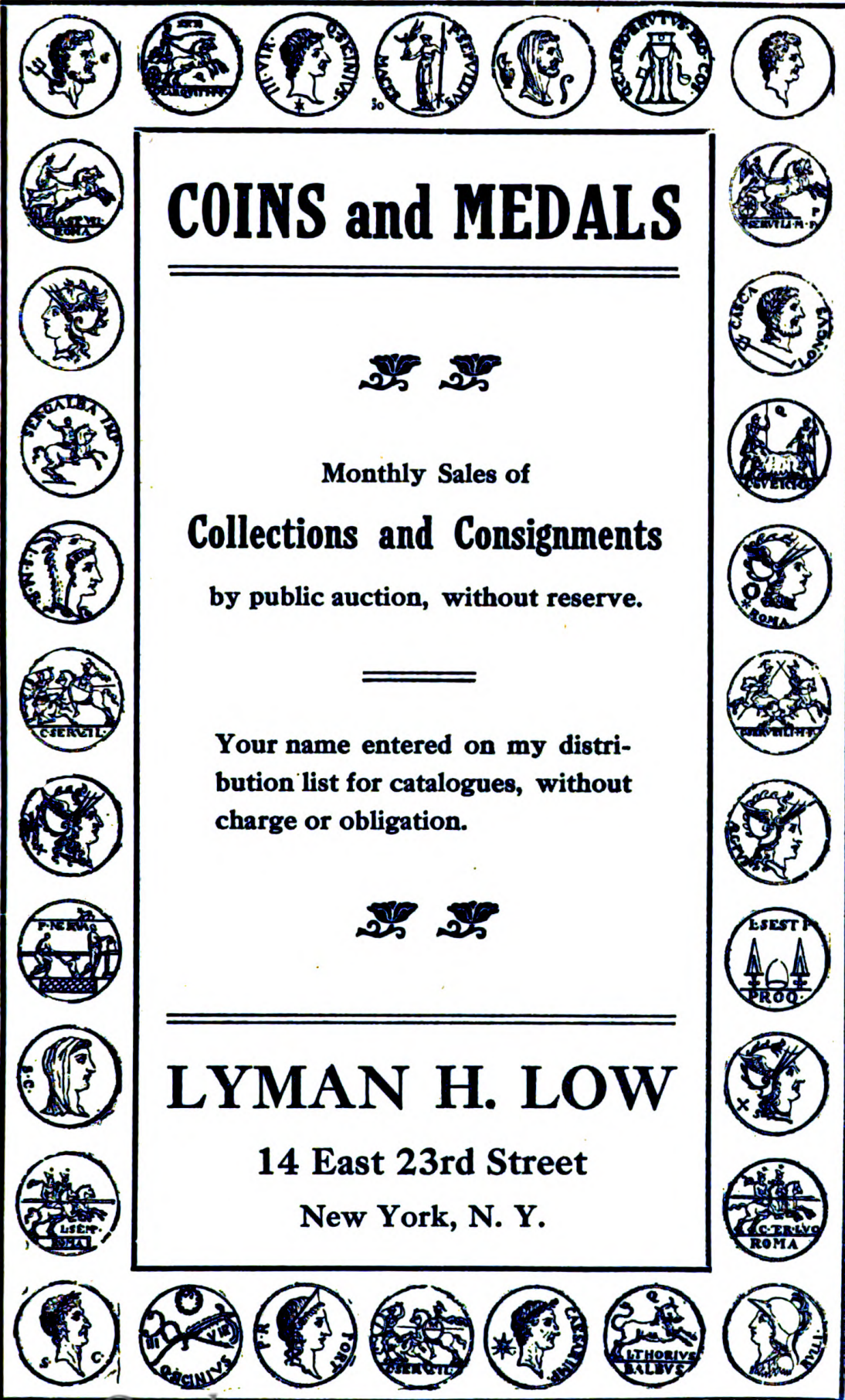
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DEVOTED TO
MONEY AND MEDALLIC ART



VOL. XXIII

June 1910

NO. 5

A. N. A. CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

...

THE TOKEN COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

S. H. Hamer

...

MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS

H. A. Ramsden

...

MEDAL TO SAINT-GAUDENS' SCULPTURE

...

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXIII

JUNE 1910

No. 5



1910 A. N. A. CONVENTION EMBLEM
COMBINING THE SEALS OF THE ASSOCIATION,
SOCIETY AND CLUB.

A. N. A. CONVENTION

New York City, Sept. 5-10

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ARRANGEMENTS

SOCIAL HEADQUARTERS
AT
PARK AVENUE HOTEL

BUSINESS SESSIONS AT
A. N. S. BUILDING



SINCE THE announcement of the date for holding the 1910 convention of the American Numismatic Association, New York members have been earnest and active in formulating plans that will make the meeting a grand numismatic festival.

The time selected, September 5 to 10, is believed to be at a season when a majority of the members can the more readily attend. The A. N. A. is fortunate in having the convention in New York, as all roads naturally lead to the Metropolis, and the city is a well-known Mecca from a traveling and business standpoint.

Since annual conventions have been instituted each successive gathering has been more popular and more largely attended than its predecessor, partly on account of the added interest taken in these meetings, but especially on account of the growing influence of the A. N. A. and the unequalled chance of meeting so many members of the collecting fraternity from different parts of the country.

The coming convention, however, promises to eclipse all others. The city of New York alone will attract a large number of collectors. The opportunity for our more distant members to meet a large number of coin collectors is far greater

(129)

than at any convention heretofore, on account of the preponderance of members residing within a short radius of New York. This fact every member should bear in mind and make the most of, for such a chance does not present itself very often. The various splendid collections, the American Numismatic Society's building and its great collection and library, as well as other numismatic features, alone offer numismatic attractions excelling previous convention cities, but the paramount reason for the promising success of this convention is in the programme itself and the enthusiastic manner in which the New York members are planning for the event.

At the March meeting of the New York Numismatic Club the following committee on entertainment of the 1910 A. N. A. convention was appointed: Messrs. D. Macon Webster, chairman; W. H. Woodin, J. C. Mitchelson, A. R. Frey, David Proskey, Martin Burke, J. A. Clarke, E. S. Sears, A. G. Heaton, Wayte Raymond, and the Club's president, F. C. Higgins, *ex officio*. The interest and good work of this committee is indicated in the following announcement:

We are indeed fortunate in being able to announce the Park Avenue Hotel as the convention headquarters, and it is hoped that every member attending the convention will put up at this hotel. One of the features of the Park Avenue is the tropical court yard, where meals are served out of doors. Special rates have been made for the convention, which range for single rooms from \$1.50 per day upward.

The business meetings will be held at the American Numismatic Society Building, Audubon Park, Broadway and 156th street. (A picture of this building, the finest structure in the world exclusively devoted to numismatics, will be found in THE NUMISMATIST for 1908, page 345.)

Monday, September 5.—Morning—Registration of members at Park Avenue Hotel and distribution of programmes and badges. At noon, a "Yankee" lunch at the hotel. Afternoon—Meeting of the officers in the A. N. S. Building, and the arrangement of exhibits by members in special locked show cases. In the evening "French" dinner at the Café Martin (late Delmonico's), and following this a smoker at the hotel, for insomnia sufferers.

Tuesday, September 6.—Morning—Opening of the convention, 10 A. M. Addresses of welcome by Mayor Gaynor, of New York, on behalf of the city, and representatives of the American Numismatic Society, and the New York Numismatic Club. Business session and reading of short papers on numismatic subjects. Following this, "German" lunch at the Kaiserhof Rathskeller, and in the afternoon a tour of upper New York, including visits to coin cabinet in Metropolitan Museum of Art and return via Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb, and other interesting points, including Central Park. In the evening a "Roman" dinner will be tendered by the New York members of the A. N. A. and the insomnia victims will unite later at Keen's Chop House for smoke and talk.

Wednesday, September 7.—Morning—Public exhibition of members' coins and inspection of the A. N. S. cabinets. About noon the official photograph will be taken. In the afternoon, numismatic papers and addresses. An address on the life work of Dr. George F. Heath, by one of his early associates. In the evening a "Colonial" dinner, and later a reception and address in the Hispanic Society Building.

Thursday, September 8.—Morning—Business session. "Spanish-American" lunch at noon, followed by a visit to historic points of lower New York, personally conducted and lectured upon by Mr. D. M. Webster, including Government buildings, American Bank Note Co., Fraunce's Tavern, where big roster will be signed. Evening, "From the Occident to the Orient in a Minute"—Imperial Chinese banquet at Chinese Tuxedo Restaurant and Oriental Numismatic Nightmare, tendered by the New York Numismatic Club. (No insomnia will follow this function.)

Friday, September 9.—Morning—Last business session, announcement of election, etc. At noon, "British" lunch, followed by a coin auction at the Park Avenue Hotel, under the supervision of the Club's secretary and well-known auctioneer, Mr. Daniel R. Kennedy. Both collectors and dealers are requested to consign lots for the sale. After the sale a steamboat trip down the harbor and bay with a "Shore" dinner at Coney Island.

As will be noted the convention sessions will be held in the American Numismatic Society's **new building**, which has been placed at the disposal of the A. N. A.



CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS,
PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVE. AND THIRTY-THIRD ST.

for this occasion, and the most complete facilities for outside exhibits have been arranged for. The display of coins, medals, etc., will be one of the features of the convention, as the exhibit will not be limited to one day, as heretofore, but will remain intact throughout the entire meeting. Special cases have been provided. These cases are fitted with special locks, and, as the building is fireproof and guarded at all times absolute security is assured.

Among the important side features are the various "National" lunches and dinners representing a different country each time. These for the most part will be "Dutch" treats and are introduced to hold the members closely together during their stay.

It is urged that every member notify Mr. D. Macon Webster, Chairman Entertainment Committee, 25 Broad street, New York, his intention to be present and to arrange with him for short papers, addresses, etc., and what accommodations are desired for exhibits.

CHINA TO ADOPT COIN DENOMINATIONS LIKE THE UNITED STATES.



OFFICIAL announcement by the government of China under date of May 24, 1910, establishes national decimal coinage throughout China, and orders the cessation of all coinage by provincial mints. The new currency is to be on the basis of seven mace two candereens to the dollar, and is to consist of coins of the following denomination:

Dollar, 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents, minted in silver; 5 cents, minted in nickel, and copper "cash," minted in copper.

The establishment of national decimal coinage is in compliance with the treaty signed following the Boxer troubles.

Press expressions from all parts of the world approve this move. The following reference is taken from the writings of a New York financial editor:

"Although it may be years before the edict of the Chinese government establishing a national decimal coinage is put into effect, the action of the central authorities in formally decreeing the adoption of a uniform currency system is looked upon here by bankers who discussed the matter yesterday, and commercial houses doing business with China, as a long stride forward in the march of the celestial empire towards civilization as typified by modern Western commercial standards.

"The new statutory standard of seven mace two candereens to the dollar will give a uniform value to all Chinese dollars. At to-day's price of silver the new dollar coin is the equivalent of 43.55 cents in the money of the United States.

"For centuries confusion has existed throughout China in regard to both internal and external commerce owing to the many district standards of value in the various provinces. The Hongkong dollar is equivalent to forty-four cents in United States currency, while the Shanghai tael is worth fifty-nine cents. The Peking tael fluctuates, its value being from four and one-half to six and one-half per cent. higher than the Shanghai tael. The Tientsin tael is generally two per cent. higher than the Shanghai.

"With various standards and fluctuating values the difficulty of striking a trade balance between the different ports is apparent. Accordingly the new edict is sure to find favor with the Chinese merchants and foreigners doing business with them."

CLAIMED ORIGINAL CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLARS.

The publicity given the history of the Confederate half dollar due to the supposed only original specimen extant having been offered for sale in recent months, has brought to light at least two other specimens as claimants to be of the four originals recorded as struck. Marks Jacobs, of Rondout, New York, has a specimen which he claims to have received in change from a bank about thirty years ago. This piece is said to be evenly struck, with perfect milled edge, and of the conforming weight, 192 grains.

The probability of the third specimen is indicated by a letter to THE NUMISMATIST from the Public Library of Omaha, Nebraska, to which was bequeathed the fine collection of the late Byron Reed. Those who have examined the Omaha specimen state that it conforms to the description of the originals and is not believed to be one of the re-strikes. The Byron Reed collection was one of the valuable and notable collections of America at the time of Mr. Reed's death. It contains an authenticated 1804 U. S. silver dollar and other great rarities, indicating that an original Confederate half would have been "at home" in the Reed collection. If the Reed coin is pronounced by experts as believed to be an *original*, it is surprising that some of the advanced in years experts of to-day did not know of it.

The one authenticated is now known as the J. W. Scott specimen; the others, in the opinions of some experts, are now only claimants for first honors.



THE TOKEN COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

By S. H. HAMER.

Entered in W. F. Dunham's Prize Competition.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—We consider this the best article ever written on the token coinage of Great Britain. That which would make a volume is concisely presented within the scope of a magazine article, and it contains decidedly more than its title implies, including: An explanation of money, commercial conditions in the British Isles at the period, and a bibliography of its subject. It should be read by all.)



AT MANY PERIODS in the history of Great Britain and Ireland trade and commerce have been seriously affected by reason of an inadequate supply of a suitable medium of exchange. At the present time we can scarcely conceive of the inconvenience existing so recently as the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, as by reason of the regular issue of the regal coinage we are scarcely ever unable to get small change.

Probably few have asked themselves the question: "What is money?" Generally speaking, you may take it that in each and all of its varied values, say from a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a farthing to a £5 piece, and also including all paper money, that it is a portable representation of the value of labor or property, or labor and property combined.

Take two common instances: A person is carrying some parcel or luggage and is accosted by someone who offers to carry the article in question; if his services are accepted, the owner of the luggage, on reaching his destination, pays the man some money—coin of the realm—this is a portable representation of the value of the labor expended in carrying the goods. But if he gets his goods taken by means of a cab or some other vehicle, the money paid in such instance represents the values of the labor of the man, and also of the property as embodied in the horse and vehicle.

What I wish specially to emphasize is the fact, that though in each instance the whole of the day, or a longer period may have been taken up with the work, yet the value of it can be quickly transferred from one person to the other and easily carried away. It is only as we recognize its portability that we really begin to understand the extent of its usefulness. If, instead of having money in its present varied values as a medium of exchange, we had to resort to the primitive method of barter, we should find such a state of things to be quite incompatible with the trade and commerce of the civilized world and we should be back again in the primitive conditions mentioned by Carlyle, when referring to the old world grazier, who, tired of lugging his ox about till he got it bartered for corn or oil, took a piece

of leather and thereon scratched the figure of an ox (*pecus*), put it in his pocket and called it *pecunia* (money)—thereby barter was changed into sale, and since then the leather money has given place to coin and paper money.

The idea of the cattle dealer was, no doubt, a great advance on the conditions of his time, but it would soon be found to need improving, as anyone could easily make similar "*pecunia*" who had not an ox wherewith to redeem his pledge or token when such was presented; this would show the necessity for the means of exchange being such as could not easily be made by anyone, as, being practically valueless in itself, unless the issuer was sufficiently honest the receiver of the pledge would run the risk of being defrauded. My reason for mentioning this is to prove the necessity for an adequate supply of a suitable medium of exchange, as by reason of the want of such medium, private money or provincial tokens were originally issued.

In Ruding's "*Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*," under date 1339, appears the following statement: "A certain black money called '*turneys*' was about this time made by certain persons in Ireland, who circulated it to the injury of the King's sterling money, and to his no little loss and prejudice. Proclamation had therefore been ordered to be made to prohibit the circulation of it, on pain of forfeiture of money and goods, but the King having been informed that great inconvenience had arisen from this prohibition, on account of the scarcity of sterling money, it was therefore commanded that, provided it should be found on due inquiry more advantageous to the public to allow the currency of the said '*black money*,' proclamation should be made to authorize it until a sufficient quantity of other money was provided." This "*black money*" was made of copper and was so called to distinguish it from the silver money. To the time of Queen Elizabeth, *regal* money was made of gold or silver, hence silver half-pence and farthings were so small that they quickly got lost when put into circulation, and the want of small coins caused shopkeepers and traders generally to issue private coins or tokens, principally made of brass; though some were made of lead, all these were illegal. The leaden ones were of very poor design, rarely having either inscription or date. In this reign proposals were made to coin copper pledges and a proclamation was prepared to render such pieces current, and traders' tokens were thereby forbidden to be made or used without a warrant or commission being obtained for that purpose, under pain of imprisonment for one year of the person who made them; but this proclamation was never promulgated. The privilege of issuing farthing tokens was granted to the Corporation of Bristol by Queen Elizabeth.

In the early part of the reign of James I the want of small coins caused traders to issue farthing tokens in lead. A royal proclamation on May 19th, 1613, acknowledged that in times past some toleration had existed in the realm of tokens of lead, commonly known as farthing tokens, for the purchasing in small quantities such goods as were necessary, but as they were subject to counterfeiting, and, by reason of the softness of the metal were easily damaged and defaced, and as they were also a loss to the holders in the event of the death of the issuer, notice was given that His Majesty, being willing to continue to his subjects the good arising from these tokens, had given power by letters patent to John, Lord Harrington, Baron of Exeter and his executors, administrators, etc., to make a competent quantity of farthing tokens in copper, as might be conveniently issued amongst his subjects in England, Ireland and the Dominion of Wales. That no one should be compelled to take them in payment, otherwise than with their own good liking; and for the better distributing of them, Lord Harrington was bound to deliver at the rate of twenty-one shillings in farthing tokens for twenty shillings sterling money; and for the space of one year, till the tokens had grown into general use, to deliver to any person twenty shillings sterling for every sum of twenty-one shillings in tokens, providing that he had more than was convenient for his use.

Much difficulty was experienced in circulating them, and in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Flintshire and Denbighshire they absolutely refused to take them, although they were countenanced by the magistrates (as the proclamation required) and by dispersed printed handbills. In those counties where they were received, it was only in small quantities, so that in six months' time scarcely £600 worth had been circulated. The re-change was very heavy at first, a report being spread that they were to be altered and that the old ones would not be taken in, it increased to forty and fifty pounds a week.

In the year 1614—doubts having arisen as to the validity of the tokens—on the death of Lord Harrington the elder and his son, a proclamation was made on the 21st of June confirming the patent to Lady Ann Harrington, widow of the late patentee and executrix of the late John, Lord Harrington, the son.



MR. S. H. HAMER, A. N. A. Secretary, British Isles.

In the year 1616 and 1617 certain traders again issued their own tokens, and complaint was made that many bought the Harrington tokens at twenty-one shillings' worth for twenty shillings sterling and used these largely, along with other money, to pay handicraftsmen for their labor at the week's end; it was commanded, that: On and after March 17th, twenty shillings only in tokens should be given for twenty shillings sterling, and that there should be established a continual re-change of them within the City of London where all persons might receive money for their tokens, no alteration having been made in the original design of the dies.

It is not known at what date Lady Ann Harrington ceased to hold the patent for the issuing of the tokens, but on June 28th, Lodovicke, Duke of Lenox, and James, Marquis of Hamilton, are found in possession of it, and Edward Woodward, Esq., and Thomas Garrat, goldsmith, of London, were appointed by the King's letters patent to make the tokens. By a proclamation dated the 28th day of September, 1622, a place of exchange of tokens was to be established in Dublin; the tokens were to be sold or distributed at the rate of twenty shillings' worth for twenty shillings sterling money, as in England, but twenty-one shillings' worth would have to be brought in to be exchanged for twenty shillings of sterling money. To prevent

the manufacturing of traders' tokens and the counterfeiting of the legalized ones. the patentees were authorized at all times to make search, wherever they thought good, for such tokens and the tools and appliances for their manufacture.

On the 30th of May, 1625, Charles I made a proclamation prohibiting the use of any farthing tokens except such as had been made by authority of the late King, or should be made by virtue of letters patent of His Majesty to his trusty and well beloved cousin Frances, Duchess Dowager of Richmond and Lennox, and Sir Francis Crane, Kt., for a term of seventeen years from July 11th, 1625. Proclamations of a similar nature to those of the previous reign were made to regulate the payment and re-change of the farthings; repeated cautions being made against the making and issuing of any tokens except by the patentees, who were to pay to the King a yearly rent of 100 marks of lawful English money, the half-yearly payments to be made within twenty-eight days of the nativity of Saint John the Baptist and of our Lord. In 1644, petitions were presented to the House of Commons against the farthing tokens, one being from the poor, who complained that they could not get a re-change for the tokens which they had to take as wages or in payment for the goods which they sold, as the patentees were refusing to exchange all tokens but those with double rings on; this meant that practically the bulk of the tokens were thrown on the hands of the holders of them at simply the price of copper; as the result of public clamor a resolution was passed in the House of Commons on September 14th, 1644, for the raising of £5000 out of the estates of the patentees, agents, actors and contrivers to meet the loss on the holding of the tokens. This was communicated to the Lord Mayor, who was to call a court of aldermen to consider how the money was to be raised, and to stop the clamor of the poor, which had been raised against the decrying of the tokens. I have not found any record of the £5000 having been raised.

In this year a pamphlet was issued, the real object of which was to prove the necessity of traders' tokens. The death of the King put an end to the prerogative of issuing tokens.

Traders' tokens were again issued by all who chose to do so, the earliest date on any of these is 1648; all manner of devices were employed as appealed to the fancy of the issuer, but nearly all stated the name of the issuer, and of the town or city, some also bearing the following, or a similar inscription: "I will exchange my halfpenny" or "penny", as the case may be. These continued to pass current till 1672, when Charles II issued farthings and halfpence, and a stringent proclamation of the King served to put the tokens down. The 17th century tokens are of quaint design and workmanship.

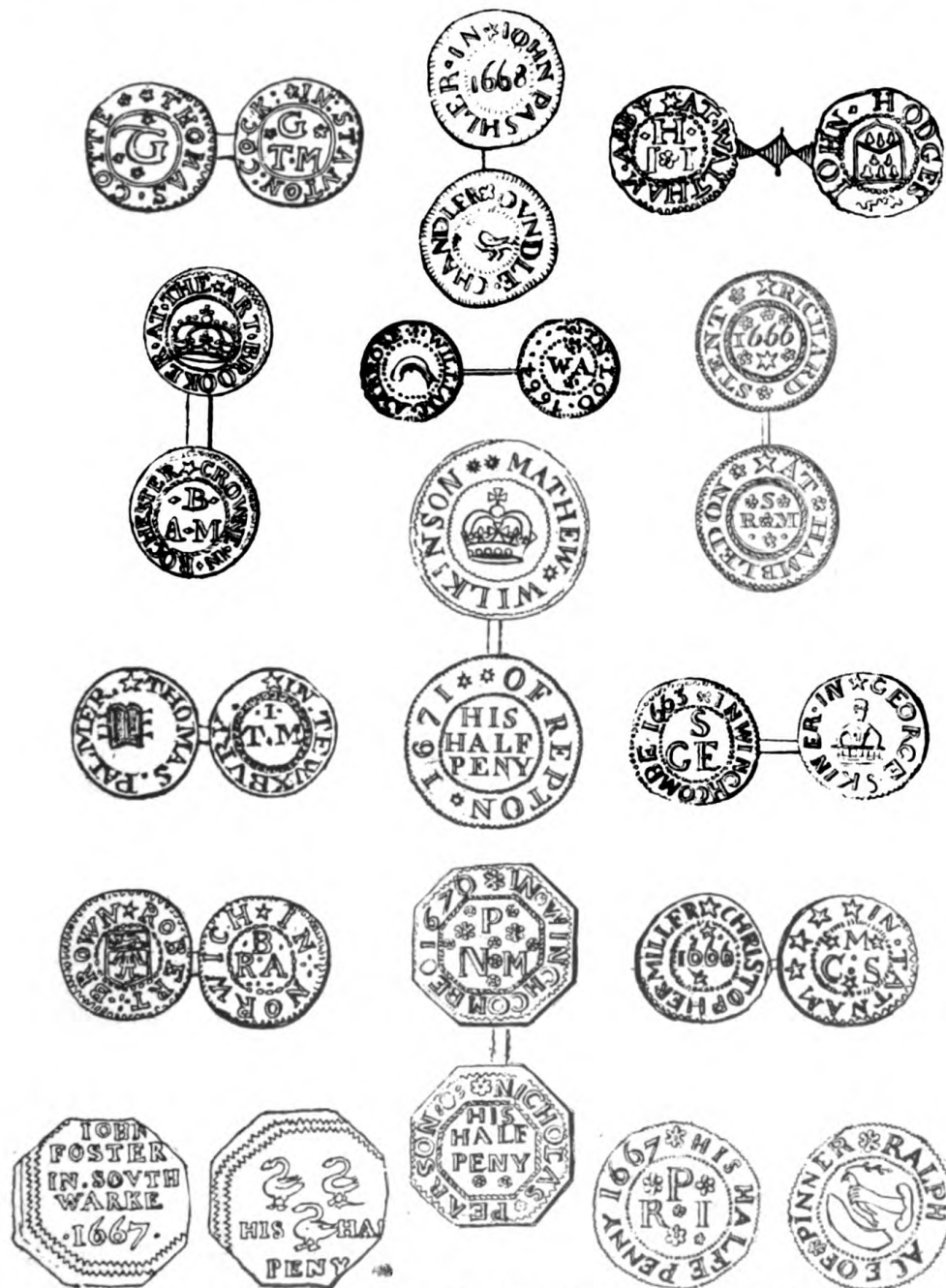
Practically no more tokens were issued till towards the end of the 18th century, when, by reason of the fact that the Government had neglected to provide sufficient small coins, and that the regal money was counterfeited to such an extent that not more than one-fourth of what was in circulation was of mint issue, traders and manufacturers took the matter up and issued their own tokens.

These may be classified, as follows:

First.—The tokens which were issued purely for currency by reason of the need for small change and which clearly stated the name and address of the issuer, as was usual with the tokens of the 17th century.

The next class are the tokens manufactured for sale to such as needed small change, but as these were generally without "Edge-reading", or if they had any it was "CURRENT EVERYWHERE", they were really a risk to the holders for the time being; in fact, in the strict sense of the term, these were coins rather than tokens which would be redeemed when needed; on the manufacture and sale of this class a large and unjustifiable profit was made. These are frequently classed as *Not Local*. The issuing of tokens led many to collect specimens, with the result that some button manufacturers who had die-sinkers and presses, had

dies sunk for tokens, which, while having a semblance of currency by the edge-reading, were never intended for any other purpose than to be placed in the cabinets of collectors; the legend on one series distinctly stating that they were "DEDICATED TO COLLECTORS OF MEDALS AND COINS". These tokens struck for collectors were of many and varied designs, there being several series of what are termed "Building-tokens" having as an obverse a representation of some public building of interest; many of these are now rare, as in some instances the die broke at an early stage of its use. Besides these there were private tokens, issued



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS OF ENGLAND.

From THE NUMISMATIST, Vol XIII, No. 12, Dec., 1900 (original plate).

by collectors as gifts to their friends, and to exchange for approved tokens issued by other collectors; these were never issued for currency, though some, by the legend or the edge-reading imply such to be the case; there were also *proofs* from unfinished dies, which are very rare, as only a few were struck. There is also another class, which, although many doubtless were used as currency by reason of the scarcity of regal coins, still the design is such that they should really be classed as advertising trade tokens. "Pidcock's Exhibition" tokens are an instance, as no currency value is stated on any of them. All these which I have mentioned, I claim should be designated tokens, rather than medalets, which name some have applied to them.

A medal is a piece of metal somewhat resembling a coin stamped with a design, legend or inscription to preserve the memory of some person, or event; it is also a reward of merit. A medalet is a small medal. As these meanings scarcely apply to any of the classes of tokens which I have mentioned, I think that the name "Token" (qualified as I have stated), is more correct and not so liable to be misleading as the words "Medalet", "Trade-ticket" and "Shop-ticket", which some authorities use. As each issuer was at liberty to choose his own design, the public had no standard whereby to judge what were really currency tokens and what were otherwise; the result was that many medalets passed current as tokens; in almost every instance these have a plain edge and are generally struck in a collar and bear no statement of value or currency, nor yet that they are tokens, as is the case with the "Badmington" series (one only of which has the word "TOKEN" on the edge), which in all probability were really a kind of medalet to celebrate the reduction in the price of corn, and to perpetuate the memory of the Duke of Beaufort.

It will be impossible to state with absolute certainty to which of the sections that I have mentioned all the tokens described in "Atkins" belong. Advantage was taken of the very wretched condition of the regal copper coinage and many imitations of these in all their wretchedness were circulated; very few bore any indication of their value; 491 varieties are catalogued and described in "Atkins."

The issue of the earliest of the 18th century tokens was by The Parys Mines Company, in 1787, 1788, 1790 and 1791, during which time, Charles Pye (a contemporary collector) states: "That at least 250 tons of pennies were struck, and about fifty tons of halfpence during the years 1788, 1789, 1790 and 1791; there also were several hundred tons of counterfeits and imitations." During the same period the noted ironmaster, John Wilkinson, issued many tons of halfpence; these weigh about half an ounce, but there are also a large number of counterfeits, the name being spelt wrong.

The reason for issuing tokens, in the first instance, was the requirement of small change, and neither for fraud nor profit, nor for the sake of forming collections; but soon after they got into circulation, coin collectors who resided near Birmingham or London, and who had the opportunity, began to collect the various specimens and to eagerly look out for the issue of new designs and often got *impressions* struck in tin or soft metal of unfinished dies; these are always *very rare*; in some instances they are *unique*.

Many circumstances have tended to make *rare* a number of tokens; some, by reason of the fact that only a few were struck, they being issued as private tokens; others are *rare* by reason of the dies failing, in some instances as soon as they were used; others by reason of a mistake occurring in the name of the issuer or of the town or city of the issuer, such tokens being generally followed by a correct specimen, though in some instances the idea was dropped and no further issue proceeded with.

Rarities and varieties were made to meet the demands and to stimulate the collecting faculty of collectors, by *muling* or mixing the dies. Some of these

"Mules" are *exceedingly rare*, only one or two being known. In fact, the manufacture of *varieties* was carried to such an extent that ultimately the collectors themselves began to tire of what they saw could become interminable.

The desire for collecting tokens caused a trade to spring up and many were struck in Birmingham and sent to London to sell to collectors; this grew to such an extent that in some instances old and worn dies were polished up and the specimens struck from them were sold to inexperienced collectors as *proofs*. Thomas Sharp mentions this in his introduction to the Catalogue of Sir George Chetwynd's Tokens, and says that coins or tokens holding up the collectors to ridicule were actually struck and sold, one being a farthing by Denton, of London, bearing on the *reverse* two busts facing, and this motto: WE THREE—BLOCKHEADS BE—1795. Another: THE TOKEN—COLLECTORS' HALFPENNY, manufactured by Westwood, is as follows: *Obverse*—A man smoking a pipe and seated at a table on which are a number of coins, is having a fool's cap placed on his head by an old man. Legend—TOKEN—COLLECTOR'S HALFPENNY—PAYABLE ON DEMAND, 1796; the *reverse* of this is: An ass and a mule saluting; Legend—BE ASSURED FRIEND MULE YOU SHALL NEVER WANT MY PROTECTION, with an edge-reading—ANY SUM GIVEN FOR SCARCE ORIGINAL IMPRESSIONS. Another struck with the same die, has for the *reverse*: Two boys riding a race upon asses; legend, ASSES RUNNING FOR HALFPENCE; edge-reading the same as the last. By these instances you will see that token collecting had reached a chronic stage; in some instances it was almost a mania. In 1797 Messrs. Boulton & Watt, of Soho Works, Birmingham, manufactured for the government penny and two-penny pieces; these practically superseded the tokens, but some few were still issued though chiefly for advertising purposes rather than as mediums of exchange.

In 1799 Messrs. Boulton and Watt manufactured for the government halfpence and farthings, and again in 1806 when they manufactured pence, halfpence and farthings, and also in 1807; the last issue were of lighter weight than those of 1797 and 1799, as the value of copper had advanced. In the first issue 16 pennies or 8 two-penny pieces were struck to the pound avoirdupois; in 1806 and 1807 there were 24 to the pound. This was the last issue of regal copper coins in the reign of George III. Hence again arose the necessity for the issue of tradesmen's tokens, which occurred chiefly during the years 1811, 1812, 1813; these were for the most part pennies, although halfpence, farthings and even two-penny and three-penny pieces in copper were struck.

A large quantity of the penny and halfpenny tokens of the 18th century, and also of the two-penny pieces and pennies were melted down when copper increased in value, as they were really worth more for that purpose than for currency. The regal silver had also got into a very bad state, there having been no issue of such coins since 1787, when shillings and sixpences were struck. Spanish dollars, which had been captured by British ships, were used as currency at four shillings and nine pence each, after having been stamped with the Hall mark for silver; but as these dollars varied in size, they were soon counterfeited. A different shape of Hall mark was tried, but this was counterfeited also.



Spanish Eight Reals (Dollar), showing first Hall Mark stamp, making it currency for England.



Spanish Four Reals (Half Dollar), showing second Hall Mark stamp.

(The counterstamp—head in oval—was first used in 1797; the larger stamp—head in octagon—was used in 1803. These counterstamps were used on United States coins; an interesting article on the subject by Howland Wood was published in *THE NUMISMATIST*, December, 1904, Volume XVII, page 357.—Ed.)

In 1804 the Bank of England issued FIVE SHILLING—Dollar Tokens; these were struck at the Soho Mint, Birmingham, Spanish dollars being used for the

blanks; the Bank of Ireland had similar tokens struck, but these were marked for SIX SHILLINGS; tokens for 30 pence were issued in 1805; and tokens for 5 pence and for ten pence in 1805 and 1806, and a different type of token for the ten pence in 1813.

In the south of Ireland the silver currency had nearly been

superseded by notes, which were issued by bankers and sometimes by tradesmen, PAYABLE TO BEARER AFTER 21 DAYS, and for so small sums as six shillings, three shillings and nine pence, and one shilling and two pence; at this time premiums were given for gold, as high as twenty-three shillings and six pence being paid for a guinea.

In the years 1811 to 1816 the Bank of England issued tokens for one shilling and sixpence and for three shillings. In 1812 a token for nine pence was intended to be issued, but it never got beyond the "pattern". In 1811 and 1812 many tradesmen and bankers issued shilling and also sixpenny tokens; some were issued for one and six, and two and six, and a bank in the Isle of Man issued five shillings, two and six, and one shilling tokens. These are now exceedingly rare, as the bank had an existence of only three months, and the tokens were called in. A gold half guinea token of Sheffield is also very rare and always commands a high price, as also does the gold 40 shilling token of Reading, and a "pattern" of the same in silver. Eight hundred of the gold tokens were struck by Sir Edward Thomason, of Birmingham, for Mr. J. B. Monck, a banker of Reading; these were of *standard* gold and weighed 6 dwts., 18 grs.; but at the present time it is doubtful if a dozen specimens could be found at any price. In 1811, the previous year, Mr. Monck had issued tokens for one shilling and six pence and two shillings and six pence, and on September 19th, 1812, more than 1000 of the inhabitants publicly thanked him for the convenience afforded to them by the issue of his tokens, an act having been passed on the 29th of July of that year prohibiting the issue of tokens after March 25th, 1813. As the government found that they could not issue the new silver coinage in time, the restriction was extended to July 5th, 1813; but as the issue of the regal silver was again postponed, the tokens continued to pass current. The regal money had got into such a worn and defaced condition that it was termed "Plain Silver", and on September 21st, 1816, a notice was issued as follows:

(Continued on Page 153.)



Bank of England Dollar, 1804
(Five Shillings).
Bank of Ireland Dollar, 1804
(Six Shillings).
(Obverse)



Bank of England Dollar
(Reverse)



Bank of Ireland Dollar
(Reverse)



MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS.

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

Entered in W. F. Dunham Manuscript Prize Competition.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first part of what will be a complete and thorough presentation of this subject. Following the introduction and general description, there will be a complete catalogue, fully illustrated. The illustrations are of unusual quality, fine engraved wood blocks, specially produced in Japan for this article. The subject will be regularly continued until completed. Mr. Ramsden's talents, associations and opportunities particularly qualify him to authoritatively write on the mediums of exchange of the Far East.)

PRELIMINARY.

One of the sure signs of the awakening of China is the introduction of a coinage on similar lines to those of modern civilized countries. It is true that stamped brass coins were issued for some years previously, in place of the old cast money which has been in circulation since several centuries before the Christian Era—the innovation stopping at the process of minting, since all other conditions remained unchanged.

With the modern stamped copper coins the difference is so pronounced that it may be marked as a fresh starting point in the numismatic history of that ancient empire. The earliest round coins of China with a square hole (since I believe those with a round hole were anterior) date from about the Fifth Century B. C., since which time the Flowery Kingdom has not wavered from this practice—a mere period of some twenty-five centuries' duration.

The central hole has in this case at last been discarded; the size and value made to correspond with those of other neighboring and more advanced countries; an allegorical design is for the first time introduced in the circulating medium; the reading of the value and other principal inscriptions being in the predominant foreign language, as well as in Chinese characters; and, in many cases, even bearing the date of issue; these and a few other minor changes make the new issue a complete departure from the time immemorial old coinage.

CAUSE OF INTRODUCTION.

The cause for the change from the almost prehistoric cast brass cash to the present day struck copper coins is explained by H. M. Morse, in his recent monograph, "Currency in China," as follows:

"This last issue of token coinage was made to supply a real deficiency in the circulating medium, due to the extensive melting down of the regular coinage and the impossibility of the Government to supply the wastage, both occasioned by the intrinsic value of the copper contents."

That the above was the real cause of the introduction of the modern struck copper token coinage now in circulation, there can be but little doubt, strengthened as it is by an article published in the *Times* of London about the beginning of 1906, from a correspondent at Shanghai, which gives the following further particulars:

"Twenty years ago a deficiency in the circulating medium was noticeable, and by imperial order all the mints took steps to supply the demand; this was done

from pure patriotism and at a loss, and since then the minting of single cash pieces has not sufficed to make good the wastage. Matters became critical, there was a real stringency in the copper coin market, and discontent of the kind that leads to riot and rebellion became rife. Then the mints discovered that there was a demand to be supplied, and that in supplying that demand there was the prospect of considerable profit."

FIRST APPEARANCE.

I have so far been unable to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the date of the introduction into circulation of this issue, but I am inclined to believe that these coins did not make their appearance much before 1899. It was a short time after this date that I first came across a new specimen, the now historical "one-cent" piece issued for the Province of Kwang Tung. *En passant*, I may mention that the earliest date borne on the coins themselves, as far as my own experience goes, corresponds to the year 1902, on a Tai Ching Ti Kuo piece. Probably the Kwang Tung cent above mentioned was the pioneer of this series, the close resemblance to the neighboring piece of Hongkong, may perhaps afford us a clue as to its origin, especially when the value in Chinese characters reads, "One hundred to a Dollar" (圓) so distinct from the tael (兩) and mace and candareens hitherto used on the silver provincial issues, with the possible exception of the Pei Yang Arsenal series.

It seems, nevertheless, that the introduction of a new value was too much of an innovation and the old monetary unit of cash, or lowest coin used,—since it was a desire for "cash" that caused these to be struck—induced the other mints to issue multiples of the cash denominations.

Anyhow, it is worth remarking that:

(a) The minting of Kwang Tung "cents" was not continued for any great length of time, if the only existing variety met with is a proof that only one set of dies were used;

(b) The one "cent" denomination piece is not so frequently met with as the ten "cash" pieces, of which, on the other hand, many varieties are found, which proves that they were issued for some length of time and that various sets of dies were employed; and

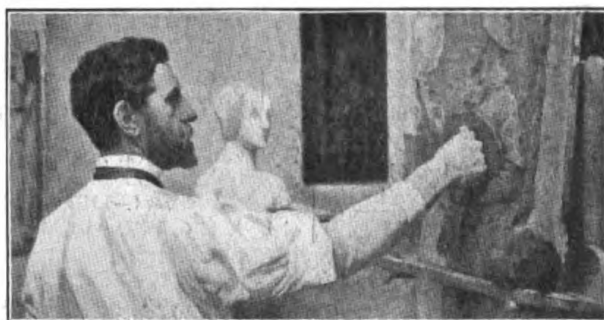
(c) No other province has so far issued coins with the denomination of one "cent".

PRODUCTION.

Statistics in China, or where China is concerned, are in most cases purely guess-work, the data as regards the output of these coins being no exception, but it is well known that the people of China are voracious in their consumption of cash. That they have increased greatly in numbers of late years, is at once apparent when we compare the various issues found in circulation a few years back to the many different kinds met with to-day. A Shanghai correspondent to the London *Times* above quoted estimated the output in 1904 at 1,750,000,000 pieces, 4½ per capita, or about two cents U. S. currency, a head for the whole of the Empire of China, and he considered that the total output to the end of 1905 would not exceed 6,000,000,000 pieces.

The report on the trade of China for 1905, however, estimated that 10,000,000,000 were issued up to the end of 1905, which estimate is probably nearer the mark.

(To be continued.)



AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE SCULPTURE OF AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS.



AN unusual occasion in the world of art was the presentation some months ago to Mrs. Augustus Saint-Gaudens of a gold medal awarded by the National Institute of Arts and Letters to the sculpture of her husband, the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

The presentation was made at the Fine Arts Society, in New York City, with many expressions of highest appreciation for the late great artist, in the presence of an unusual gathering of men and women noted throughout the world for the work they have performed in sculpture, writing and painting.

The presentation was made by Doctor Henry Van Dyke, president of the Institute. The medal was designed by Mr. Adolph A. Weinman, whose art is for artists.

We are indebted to Mr. Van Dyke and Mr. Weinman for the photograph of the medal from which our illustration has been produced.

J. DE L.



MEDAL AWARDED TO THE SCULPTURE OF AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS AND PRESENTED TO HIS WIDOW.

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

FARRAN ZERBE, Managing Editor and Publisher
HOWLAND WOOD Associate Editor

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TO OUR READERS.

The publication of THE NUMISMATIST during the past few months has been a serious problem to the editor-publisher, due to urgent personal matters keeping him almost continuously away from the place of publication, and being unable to make satisfactory arrangements by which the preparation and mailing of an issue could be performed by others. Much to our regret this has caused delayed and irregular issues. The present is the first opportunity for an issue since the April number was mailed, and this issue is but the product of a rush effort. To try and catch up with the calendar and to cope with present conditions this issue is to take the place of two issues—May and June. We hope to be able to get out succeeding numbers promptly.

Let it be understood that THE NUMISMATIST has never been made a business proposition; the revenue is practically all devoted to printing, cuts and mailing. The time given to the preparation of an issue, and it takes considerable time, has been without reward and has been cheerfully given, in fact a pleasure, but there have been times, and the present is one of them, when to give that time means too great a sacrifice.

Necessity led to present publication arrangements. Our interest in the continued success of the A. N. A., caused us to assume the work at a time when there was no one to continue the publication. Our obligation to subscribers is acknowledged, and we certainly want to fulfill every obligation. If there is a subscriber who is not entirely satisfied with our making one issue cover two months, as necessity may arise, we will consider it a favor to be advised. The subscription for the entire year will be returned and all issues to the close of 1910 will be sent with our compliments.

The index for Volume XXII, 1909, is mailed with this issue. An appreciated co-worker prepared first copy for an index in time to be published for mailing with the January, 1910, issue: when ready for the press this copy was found to be a table of contents rather than an index for ready reference. This is the first opportunity since then to prepare and publish an index.

A copy of this index goes to every 1910 subscriber. Those who were not subscribers during 1909 are invited to look over the index. We believe many will find that the volume for 1909 contains much information they would like to have. We have less than twenty complete copies of the volume for 1909. The present price is \$2.00 post-paid.

The Director of the Mint during recent months, Andrew Piatt Andrew, has accepted the appointment to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He will probably be succeeded in the Mint Bureau by Thornton Cook, of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Kansas City, Mo.

Lest we forget. Put it in your hat. A. N. A., New York, September 5-10.

INTEREST THAT MEANS SOMETHING.

Particular attention is called to the letter of W. F. Dunham, of Chicago, to A. N. A. General Secretary F. G. Duffield, published in this issue.

In various ways Mr. Dunham has shown a particular and unselfish interest in A. N. A. work in recent months. In our March issue we announced Mr. Dunham's presentation of fine prizes for articles to appear in *THE NUMISMATIST*. We doubt if some of our readers noticed this article; it will be found on page 80, March, 1910, and should be read by all. In this issue is announced the presentation of a set of the rare "sand blast" proof finish U. S. 1908 gold coins \$2½, \$5, \$10, and \$20. These to be distributed in four prizes to the four proposing the greatest number of new A. N. A. applicants to the close of 1910. The General Secretary and the Publisher are excluded from competition, making it a fair race and open to all other members. Mr. Dunham says, "We want five hundred new members". We certainly do, and we can have them too, if every member will do his part, and then for a little extra effort there is the possibility of a rare coin worth about \$40 for a prize.

Every member has a collector friend worthy to become a member, now the dues are only \$1 for the balance of 1910. How about proving your interest in the A. N. A. and appreciation of Mr. Dunham's good interest by sending at once the name of this collector friend and \$1 to the General Secretary, 1811 Mosher street Baltimore, Md.? The Secretary will do the rest.

The A. N. A. needs considerable interest such as is now coming from Mr. Dunham. Let the evidence of a "thank you" follow unusual interest and it becomes an example with invitation for followers.

COREAN CHARMS-AMULETS BY RAMSDEN.

WE ARE in receipt of a very interesting and valuable monograph on Korean coin charms and amulets by H. A. Ramsden, of Yokohama, Japan, the A. N. A.'s esteemed member and secretary for the "Far East". The pamphlet contains 40 pages of text, 3 pages of photogravure plates illustrating 27 pieces, and 155 wood cuts in the letter press. In all, 207 charms are described.

This monograph is especially valuable, as virtually nothing has been written on this subject, though Chinese, Japanese and annamese charms and amulets have received their full share of publicity. To instance the way Korean charms have heretofore been neglected it is only necessary to say that of the 207 pieces described by Mr. Ramsden 200 of these are now for the first time published.

Every variety is illustrated, and the Korean inscriptions are translated into English, thus making an easy and comprehensible text book on the subject for the lay reader. We take pleasure in recommending this book, as no one is more competent to write on this subject than Mr. Ramsden.

COLONIAL COUNTERFEITS WANTED.

WE ARE pleased to announce to our readers that a communication received from Mr. E. H. Adams states that he is making great progress in the photographing of specimens for his book on the counterfeits of Colonial coins. Mr. Adams, however, lacks several specimens, such as the Rosa Americana two pence of 1733 by Robinson, the "Non Depens Status" piece by Robinson and two varieties of the Bar cent. Any of our readers having these pieces or any other counterfeits they think he has not seen will confer a benefit on the science by sending their specimens to be photographed to Mr. E. H. Adams, 40 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Largest and Most Active Numismatic Organization
in the World.

For particulars address the

GENERAL SECRETARY,

1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

1910 Convention—New York, Sept. 5-10.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England, for British Isles.

H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Special Work. Year Book Assured.

In the hope that the special work outlined in the January issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* might be brought to a successful end, the Finance Committee have made appeals to the members for cash contributions.

So far only a limited number have replied, but the subscriptions have been very liberal, and enough money is now in hand to insure the publication of the proposed Year Book, and the compilation of material for this has already begun. The members will doubtless be pleased with the book, as it will contain much of value and interest.

To supervise the publication of the Year Book, I herewith appoint the following committee: B. H. Saxton, Davenport, Iowa, chairman; Howland Wood and F. G. Duffield. This committee will be pleased to receive any suitable material for publication, or any suggestions pertaining thereto.

The publishing of the Year Book is only a small part of the special work to be done, so a prompt response to the appeal of the Finance Committee is necessary.

Every member should be willing to contribute *some* amount to this special fund. Special request is made for small contributions of \$1.00 or \$2.00. Those who can should send a larger amount, but the small subscription is just as welcome. The annual dues of the Association are very low, and we feel justified in the statement that if members were to double the amount this year, it would not pay for value received. Subscriptions received to date vary in amount from \$1.00 to \$50.00. Next month a list of all those contributing will be published in these columns (amounts not stated) and it is desired that a large part of the membership be represented on this roll of honor. Forward the amount of your subscription at once to George J. Schwartz, 120 North Market street, Wooster, Ohio.

This appeal for money is made necessary by the fact that in the past the active members have considered that low annual dues meant a large membership. This is only partly true; a more positive proposition is that a large membership means low annual dues. Therefore it is to the personal interest of every member to do a little missionary work among those known to be interested in our subject, setting forth the advantages of membership in the Association, and securing their application.

Now is an opportune time for this work as \$1.00 will pay all obligations for the balance of the year. Application blanks will be promptly supplied on request to the General Secretary, Frank G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher street, Baltimore, Md.

J. M. HENDERSON, *President*.

RARE GOLD COINS FOR APPLICATIONS.

W. F. Dunham Offers Fine Prizes For New Members.

The following letter, which explains itself, has been forwarded to us by A. N. A. General Secretary F. G. Duffield for publication. Great interest is being taken in A. N. A. work by W. F. Dunham, of Chicago, who now offers fine prizes to the four who propose the largest number of new members by January, 1911. Regardless of interest in the prizes, all members should show their appreciation of Mr. Dunham's interest by proposing members promptly.

Mr. F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir:—We want five hundred new A. N. A. members by January 1, 1911. We want to and will make the present year a banner year on membership increase, and to insure the success of this great movement I am pleased to offer a perfect proof set of gold as issued by the U. S. Mint in 1908, and the only year proof sets were finished in the beautiful old Roman gold frosted or mat finish. This was the first year of the new mint regulations destroying unsold proof pieces instead of turning them over to the mint cashier to pay out over the counter at face value. At the Green auction sale, March 10, 1909, a record of \$76 was established.

First Prize—Double Eagle.

Second Prize—Eagle.

Third Prize—Half Eagle.

Fourth Prize—Quarter Eagle.

Contest starts June 1 and closes December 31, 1910.

Distribution of prizes to be made January 1, 1911, by Secretary Duffield.

Strictly against the rules to assist another member.

To only the first voucher on application blank will credit be given for the new member.

Secretary Duffield and Editor Zerbe will not enter the contest, as it would discourage the rest of the members, but they have promised to use their best endeavors, without reward, to secure more new members than ever.

Come one, come all, pull together, be patriotic and win.

Faternally yours,

W. F. DUNHAM,

INTEREST IN THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

The interest of the A. N. A. Librarian, Mr. Ludger Gravel, for the improvement of the library was manifested to our members in March by each receiving a catalogue of the contents of the library and a letter soliciting contributions,—books, magazines, priced catalogues and cash.

The catalogue notes eighty-four volumes, and sixteen incomplete volumes of publications. Several items belonging to the library, including *Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Françaises*, by E. Zay, received by THE NUMISMATIST during 1908, were not known to the new librarian at the time the catalogue was published. These items and others that will be supplied by THE NUMISMATIST will be catalogued and published later.

The librarian uses THE NUMISMATIST to appeal to the members to send anything they may have with a reference value on the subject of numismatics,—money and medals in general.

The librarian acknowledges his appreciation and the thanks of the Association to the following prompt responses to his invitation to send something.

Acknowledgments are made May 25; items received since then will be acknowledged later.

E. H. Adams, Brooklyn—Adams' Premium List of U. S. Private & Territorial Gold Coins.

B. Max. Mehl, Fort Worth—The Star Coin Books, Coins and How to Know Them, by Gertrude B. Rawlings. Mehl's Numismatic Monthly; complete series since January, 1908, to date, with sincere promise to keep on sending to library in future.

Grant Marcy, Campbird, Colo.—Subscription, \$1.00.

Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.—THE NUMISMATIST, Volume XXII, 1909. The Toughra as Found Upon Coins. The Numismatic Philistine, 1909, Nos. 1 and 2.

Frank C. Higgins, New York—THE NUMISMATIST, Volume XVI, 1903, complete, except August and November.

Mr. J. A. John, Meadow, Henrico County, Va.—\$2.00.

The American Numismatic Society, 1910, by William R. Weeks. A Brief Word on Medals, by Charles de Kay. International Medallie Exhibition of the A. N. S., opening on the 12th of March, 1910, Catalogue Contemporary Medalists. International Exhibition of the A. N. S. Catalogue Coins. The Art of the Medal, by Victor D. Brenner.

Ralph Sacks, 25 E. 124 St., New York, N. Y.—Museum Cuficum Borgianum Velitris, 1782, Illustravit Jacobus Georgius Christianus Adler. The Tomb of Alexander, by E. D. Clarke, LL. D.

All matters pertaining to the library should be addressed to Mr. Ludger Gravel, A. N. A. Librarian, 26 Place Jacques-Cartier, Montreal, Canada.

Committee On Coinage Improvement Change.

The resignation of Mr. Thos. L. Elder, as chairman of the Committee on Coinage Improvement, was received some days ago. This committee has been active in endeavoring to secure a more artistic coinage for the United States and in order that their work may not be interrupted, but that it may gather force as it progresses, I have great pleasure in appointing the former secretary of the committee, Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, as chairman.

J. M. HENDERSON, *President.*

June 1st, 1910.

A. N. A. CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

Members of the American Numismatic Association who propose taking part in the convention are earnestly requested to communicate, even if only by post card, at the earliest possible date with both Secretary Duffield and with Mr. D. Macon Webster, 25 Broad street, New York City, expressing in the latter case any requests for special information, accommodations required, etc.

Intending exhibitors, of whom it is hoped there will be as many as possible in view of superb accommodations and facilities afforded, will please write as soon as possible to Dr. J. M. Henderson, 13½ East State street, Columbus, Ohio.

Members who will prepare papers on numismatic subjects to be read at the convention and afterwards be printed as part of convention proceedings, are earnestly invited to communicate with Mr. Edgar H. Adams, 40 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

All desirous of entering lots of coins for the A. N. A. convention sale of Friday, September 9th, are requested to get at once into communication with Mr. Daniel R. Kennedy, 255 West Ninety-second street, New York. It is well understood that Mr. Kennedy will preserve the strictest confidence in keeping with the rules of this sale in which no owner's names will be disclosed. Mr. Kennedy will embody owner's catalogues of own lots in sale catalogue. Arrangement for the exhibition of sale lots previous to the sale will be made.

D. MACON WEBSTER, *Chairman N. Y. N. C. Entertainment Committee.*

APRIL-MAY REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED APRIL 20.

1345 A. B. Jacobs.	1354 Maynard C. Thayer.
1346 Robert Oehring.	1355 Harry A. Gray.
1347 Criss. E. Kramer.	1356 Leroy Messenger.
1348 J. A. Tanguay.	1357 C. M. Cooper.
1349 A T, A. Chagnon.	1358 Zephirin Gravel.
1350 E. J. Archinard.	1359 Albert W. Arehart.
1351 M. S. Roberts.	1360 Phil Thomas.
1352 A. B. Deane.	1361 T. M. Mould.
1353 Fred B. Clough.	

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to August 1, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the August issue:

Applicants.	Proposed by
James B. Pelletier, 212 Bourbon St., New Orleans, La.	Rud. Kohler, F. G. Duffield.
L. S. Patterson, 341 Main St., Dallas, Texas	S. D. Kiger, F. G. Duffield.
Myrwood T. Dixon, M. D., 576 South Third St., Columbus, Ohio	J. M. Henderson, T. B. Bowers.
W. F. Schmitt, 458 South Fourth St., Columbus, Ohio	J. M. Henderson, T. B. Bowers.
O. F. Britton, 39 East Rich St., Columbus, Ohio	J. M. Henderson, T. B. Bowers.
G. E. Elkington, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, Lloyd E. Battles.

E. G. Marriott, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, Lloyd E. Battles.
Willis W. Washburn, China, Maine	Arthur C. Hall, F. G. Duffield.
Louis Lubelsky, 2007 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.	Nathan Smason, F. G. Duffield.
H. L. Halsted, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, T. M. Mould.
Herbert R. Wolcott, 147 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Mass.	Wm. C. Stone, F. G. Duffield.
George F. Williams, P. O. Box 408, New Orleans, La.	Nathan Smason, F. G. Duffield.
Max Weisbuch, 204 Clinton Ave. North, Rochester, N. Y.	A. H. Plumb, *W. C. Hutte
Winfield S. Sisson, 9 Bliss Road, Newport, R. I.	Dr. E. P. Robinson, Ralph R. Barker
James Savage, 185 West Tenth Ave., Columbus, Ohio	W. J. Savage, J. M. Henderson.
Henry Edward Fay, Hannah, North Dakota	Ben G. Green, F. G. Duffield.
Fremont G. Adler, 269 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.	Theo. E. Leon, F. G. Duffield.
A. J. Fischer, St. Bernard's Church, Springfield, Ohio	Theo. E. Leon, F. G. Duffield.

*Local business or professional endorsement.

The following applications were forwarded after June 1, and these and all subsequent applications mailed to December 31 will be considered as coming under the conditions of the contest mentioned elsewhere in this issue:

J. M. Lupfer, Bellwood, Pa.	Edwin F. Wolfe, F. G. Duffield.
Nathan Schermer, 268 Summit Ave., Youngstown, Ohio	Llewellyn K. Owen, F. G. Duffield.
Leroy W. Wilder, Edgerton, Ohio	Wm. A. Ashbrook, J. M. Henderson.
Theophile J. Champagne, 11 Richelieu Court, Springfield, Mass.	John W. Prevost, F. G. Duffield.
Rev. Stanislaus Siedlecki, 78 Willow St., Plymouth, Pa.	Farran Zerbe, F. G. Duffield.
George H. Schremp, 5906 Harvard St., Pittsburg, Pa.	S. H. Jackson, F. G. Duffield.
Edwin H. Green, New England Nat. Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	Nathan Smason, F. G. Duffield.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Adolphe Renaud, 2621 Esplanade, Montreal, Canada.
Herbert Niklewicz, 28 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. G. Duffield.

General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., June 8, 1910.

In our last issue of THE NUMISMATIST we referred to the gold medal to be presented to President Taft on the occasion of the opening of the Actors' Fund Fair, May 9th. Mr. Archer M. Huntington, president of the A. N. S., commissioned Mr. Chester Beach, of the National Academy of Design, to design it, and a replica appeared at the International Medalic Exhibit in April.

J. DE L.



CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple,

President, HARRY F. WILLIAMS,

Secretary, BEN G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The seventy-seventh monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, June 3rd, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, J. T. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Excell, Leon, Verconter, Baker, Williams and Wilson.

A communication was received from the Chicago Historical Society acknowledging receipt of medals. Dr. G. C. Fry and Mr. John S. Sensow were elected to membership. Mr. Baker gave a select reading on "Coin Nomenclature". Mr. W. F. Dunham exhibited his collection of Roman first bronzes and Mr. Leon some Siberian coins.

Magazines received since last report were: *The Numismatist* for April, *Philatelic West*, *Spink's Circular* and *Numismatische Correspondenz* for May, and *Mehl's Monthly* for June. Auction catalogues from Green, Hess (2), Low, Mehl, Sears and Spink. Catalogue with fixed prices from Boudeau and a priced catalogue from Low.

Adjourned to meet July 1st, 1910.

The seventy-sixth monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, May 6th, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following twenty members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Mayer, J. T. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Cary, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Michael, Jochem, Baker, Sorenson, Williams, Loer, Rau and Wilson.

A bronze medal of Dr. Daniel G. Brinton was received from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, issued in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the society. Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer presented a number of numismatic pamphlets.

Messrs. C. E. Morrill and Leo Kahn were elected to membership.

Under Exhibitions Mr. V. M. Brand showed a part of his collection of the silver coins of Brunswick and Lunenburg consisting of four 1½ thaler, three 2 thaler, four 3 thaler, five 4 thaler, four 5 thaler, two 6 thaler and three 10 thaler pieces. Mr. W. F. Dunham showed his collection of war medals.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *Philatelic West*, *Numismatische Verkehr* and *Spink's Circular* for April, and *Mehl's Monthly* for April and May; auction catalogs from Cahn, Chicago Coin Co., Egger Bros., Elder, Green, Hirsch (2), Low and Steigerwalt; with fixed prices from Boudeau, Kube and Majer, and a priced catalog from Low.

Mr. Simpson was present as a visitor.

The "Stella," or four dollar gold piece, a pattern coin dated 1879, is now a \$100 coin; this price having been commanded for it at a recent sale.

1909 Indian Head cents in proof have recently sold for \$2.10 at auction.



NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President, FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary, DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 255 West 92nd Street, New York.

The eighteenth regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club assembled on Friday evening, May 13th, at the Park Avenue Hotel, at 7.30 o'clock, President Higgins in the chair.

The meeting opened with the reading and extensive discussion of the elaborate programme for the entertainment of the American Numismatic Association in September, next, which had already been passed upon by the club's entertainment committee.

After a careful review of each item and detailed explanation of various ways and means which would be adopted to secure its successful working out, the programme was approved by a rising vote of the club.

An official badge for attendance upon the convention, designed by President Higgins was exhibited and approved. It consists of the official seal of the A. N. A. supported by those of the A. N. S. and the N. Y. N. C. in a lucky trefoil surrounded by A. N. A.—N. Y.—1910. It will be printed in gold on a white ground and the pendant rosette will be red, white and blue, the tri-color common to America, France and Britain as represented by the membership.

Messrs. Adams, Frey and Webster were appointed a committee to settle the matter of an annual club medal to commence with the one commemorative of the convention.

Mr. W. L. Fisher, of Easton, Pa., was elected to membership.

Among the many interesting and instructive exhibits by members was one of newly discovered counterfeits of the rare Bout de l'Isles bridge tokens by Mr. E. H. Adams. Mr. Frey presented a well-preserved Saxon "Sceat", Mr. Wayte Raymond exhibited a Macedonian stater of Philip II with long hair, an excessively rare variety, rare half stater and twelfth staters of the same monarch, a Syracusan stater of Agathocles, Syrian stater of Antiochus IV, Roman aureus of Emp. Septimus lallion of Constantinus I, and a fine example of the splendid Syracusan dekadrachm signed by Evaneitos.

President Higgins exhibited the plaster casts of the models by Monsieur J. E. Poire of his design for a Medal of Honor, to be issued by the publishers of the *Dry Goods Economist* in this city. The principal motif is that of Mercury, god of merchants, exhibiting a roll of gauze torn from the "milky way" to the delighted eyes of Juno. The reverse in a series of garlanded cartouches presents the principal virtues of the successful modern merchandiser.

The event of the evening consisted in an address, carefully prepared and most entertainingly delivered on the subject of John Higley, his famous "Granby" tokens and the mines in Connecticut, from which the copper was taken, by Joseph C. Mitchelson.

Mr. Mitchelson brought, besides his lecture a wealth of bibliography on his subject, from which he read relative passages and thoughtfully distributed specimens of Granby copper ore from Higley's mine among members of the Club, leaving a supply for visitors to the Convention desiring them with the Club's secretary.

Mr. Mitchelson was warmly felicitated and received a rising vote of thanks.

THE TOKEN COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Page 140.)

"As the new silver money is not ready, the Bank of England does not refuse any shillings or sixpences on account of their being plain, providing that they are English". In consequence of this the people assembled in thousands to take their silver to the bank, for which they received Bank of England notes and tokens; a



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS OF ENGLAND.

From THE NUMISMATIST, Vol. XII, No. 9, Sept., 1900 (original plate).

further notice was posted the same day confirming the previous one, and stating that anyone refusing to take the current coin of the realm was liable to be prosecuted. A similar notice and caution was issued by the Secretary of State on December 27th, as the result of the worn silver being refused in many places. The new coinage of shillings and sixpence was rapidly progressing: eight presses were at work turning out coins at the rate of 3600 per hour from each press, the date of issue being arranged for February 3rd, 1817, and until the 17th was allowed for the worn silver to be brought in; the new coins were not ready for the 3rd and the dates were altered to the 13th and the 27th, respectively. Notwithstanding the many notices that had been published stating that new silver would be exchanged for the old and worn, some people sold their worn sixpences at fourpence each.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1817, under date 13th, appears the following notice: "The very novel occurrence of the issue of the new silver coinage took place this day in the metropolis, as well as in all parts of the Kingdom; and everything was conducted with great order and to the satisfaction of the public."

On the 20th of March, 1817, the Bank of England issued a notice that all five-shilling or dollar tokens would be received at the rate of five shillings and sixpence each till the 1st of May ensuing, and that no further time would be given.

All this time, in spite of Acts of Parliament prohibiting the use of tradesmen's tokens, immense numbers were issued by the various copper companies, ironmasters and others; these were at last put down by an act passed in July, 1817, prohibiting the making of tokens under a fine of not less than £1, nor more than £5; and that from and after January 1st, 1818, they should cease to circulate on pain of forfeiting for every piece not less than two shillings nor more than ten shillings, whether the person so passing them should be the original issuer or only the bearer or holder of them for the time being; but there was nothing in the act to prevent the issuer being called upon to redeem his tokens on such being presented to him. This act was not to affect any tokens issued by the Bank of England.

In 1813, during the scarcity of silver, the overseers of the Birmingham Workhouse decided to have copper tokens for sixpence struck; after the dies were struck, seven impressions were taken, but as they weighed over five ounces each, no more were struck of these specimens, and one only can be classed as *fine*, the others being badly marked. It is worth noting that at the sale of Sir George Chetwynd's tokens, in 1872, there were three specimens; these went for five shillings each; one of these was sold by public auction in March, 1901, and realized £16, the buyer having a commission to go to £20 if necessary; the same specimen has recently been sold for £18. Copper tokens for three pence and also for one pence were issued, redeemable with a one pound note. These tokens were of large size and fairly sustained their representation of value, hence an extension of time was granted for their circulation, viz.: till March 25th, 1820. A similar extension was granted to the penny tokens issued by the Overseers of the Poor at Sheffield, but the date in this case was to be March 25th, 1823, during which time all workhouse tokens were to be redeemed as brought in with one penny for each token, or at that rate. This was the finish of the token coinage as currency, but no action was taken against private tokens, or "works of art" issued for circulation amongst collectors.

The issuing of such a number and variety of tokens, not merely for trade purposes, but also specially for collectors, led to the publishing of several works on the subject, copies of which are all scarce (some being very rare), as all then published are now out of print. A small book was published by Samuel Birchall, of Leeds, on tokens issued between the years 1786 and 1796; it was a catalogue of the tokens in his own collection, and also in the collections of his friends in London, Evesham, Birmingham, Bath, Bungay in Suffolk, and York. This book arranges the towns alphabetically, disregarding the counties.

James Conder, a draper of Ipswich, published "An Arrangement of Coins, Tokens and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies", dated 1798, in two volumes, each having one plate of illustrations; this work is an advance on Birchall's in that it has the counties arranged alphabetically, as well as the towns. Conder's collection was sold in London in 1855.

Charles Pye, of Birmingham, engraved and published in 1794 and 1795 a set of 36 plates of tokens, with some information as to rarity, etc., but as the tokens illustrated are not arranged in order, the book is regarded as a curiosity rather than for reference; in 1801 he issued a second edition, the illustrations being arranged in the alphabetical order of the towns, but not of the counties; much valuable information is contained in the index to the plates.

The rarest and most expensive is "Sharp's Catalogue of Sir George Chetwynd's Tokens", published in 1834; only sixty copies were printed, not for sale, but for private distribution among his friends.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for November, 1811, appears the following announcement: "Provincial silver tokens are now becoming prevalent. At Birmingham, Bristol, the Isle of Wight, Southampton, Ramsey, etc., a great number have been issued. Both copper tokens have been issued to a considerable extent. Two shillings sixpence and one shilling silver pieces are preparing for Sheffield."

This book is of special interest to collectors by reason of the information as to rarity, condition of dies, names of issuers and other information which he has supplied in many places; the general arrangement of the descriptive matter is better than anything which had previously been attempted; one copy, with Sir George Chetwynd's book-plate inside the cover, and the "Grendon Hall" stamp on the title page, has 690 engravings which have been cut from other works (as previously stated) and gummed opposite the descriptive matter on the wide margin. Another copy, also illustrated, is a unique, large paper edition-de-luxe. A work on the 17th century tokens was compiled by W. Boyne, of Headingley (this book has been recently revised and contains many interesting notes of local issuers). Boyne also published a work on the Yorkshire tokens of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; there are some engravings in the work, and two Halifax and one Ovenden 17th century tokens are shown. One was published for private distribution in 1868 by Charles Golding on the coinage of Suffolk; this book is full of local information, and though not a large one, must have taken a lot of compiling. There is an equally interesting one by Justin Simpson on the 17th century series of Lincolnshire; one by William A. Cotton on the Coins, Tokens and Medals of Worcestershire; one by M. Perkins on "Tokens and Bankers of Dudley"; one by W. J. Davis, of Birmingham, on "The Token Coinage of Warwickshire", with descriptive and historical notes; and the "Bazaar Notes", published serially between 1879 and 1889, dealing with tokens of the 18th and 19th centuries. The general guide for the present-day collector is Williamson's edition of W. Boyne's work on the 17th century tokens, James Atkins on the 18th century tokens, and W. J. Davis on the tokens of the 19th century.

In concluding these notes on that branch of the numismatic history of this country to which I have devoted my attention, I wish to emphasize the importance of a knowledge of the circumstances surrounded or connected with the issue, or places of issue of the tokens; they who only collect the specimens because such form part of a series, giving no thought or attention to their value historically, get but an indifferent return for their money, and as a result tire of the pursuit and disperse their collection. They who in the past made collections of ancient Greek and Roman coins, were men of college education, who had made a study of the history and mythology of these countries, and thereby had a distinct interest in the persons and events represented; hence, the collecting of coins, medals and tokens may pass from the position of merely a hobby to that of an intellectual study.

S. H. HAMER.

Claremont Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.

THE CANADIAN BLACKSMITH COPPERS

Praise for Mr. Wood's Fine Paper on the Subject. Mr. Low Credited With Naming the Series.



WE ARE quite sure that there are not very many collectors who specialize in "Canadian Blacksmith Coppers," being led to this conclusion from the fact that there is not a very abundant supply of the "coppers." This causes the many approving words received since our publication of Mr. Howard Wood's article on this subject in the April issue to be accepted as based upon the quality of the article and not that the subject was a popular one. Extracts from the article appeared in various daily papers.

Mr. S. S. Heal, of Toronto, writes:

"Your April issue containing Mr. Wood's paper on 'Blacksmiths' to hand. It is a great paper and the cuts are the best possible and of the greatest value to all interested in this series. I consider this number alone well worth the A. N. A. yearly fee. Your mint mark bugs may not appreciate it, but Wood's paper is the most valuable paper ever published concerning Canadians."

A Correction: Credits Mr. Low.

Since my article on "The Canadian Blacksmith Coppers" has appeared in print my attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Lyman H. Low, in a sale catalogue of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., June 26, 1894, used the name "Blacksmith" in reference to this series and that the credit should be given Mr. Low rather than Mr. Dow for the extension of this name to the series.

HOWLAND WOOD.

Information From Mr. R. W. McLachlan.

Previous to receiving the above "correction" from Mr. Wood, in anticipation of a probable controversy, THE NUMISMATIST addressed a letter of inquiry to Mr. R. W. McLachlan, the well-known Canadian numismatist, and to which the following reply has been received:

"Montreal, June 10, 1910.

"Farran Zerbe, Esq.,

"Dear Sir—Your question as to who should have the right of priority to the term "Blacksmith," as applied to the nondescript pieces, so clearly described by Mr. Howland Wood, in the April number of THE NUMISMATIST, is a difficult one to answer. The history of the question as far as it comes within my observation is as follows:

"In the April number, 1885, of the *American Journal of Numismatics* (Vol. XIX, page 85, Nos. DCIX to DCXVIII), I described ten of these pieces. This was, I believe, the first attempt ever made to describe the series, as they had been altogether ignored, either as pertaining to Canada or as worthy of a locale among regular coins, by all previous writers on Canadian numismatics.

"In that article, although the name 'Blacksmith' was not specifically applied, it was at least inspired by the following incident which is there related:

"'Previous to 1837, when the lack of specie caused copper change to be accepted in bulk, there lived in Montreal a blacksmith of dissipated habits. He prepared a die for himself and when he wished to have a 'good time' he struck two or three dollars in these coppers and thereby supplied himself with sufficient change with which to gratify his wishes.'

"This incident was related to me by my mother, who lived at the time, and remembered these coppers when they were first circulated, as well as the blacksmith story. In fact, the shop in which he worked when in working trim was well known to her.

"D. T. Batty refers to this incident in his 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles and Colonies' (Vol. IV, page 1292, issued in 1895), where he states that:

"This is the coin probably alluded to by Mr. McLachlan (note to No. 614, p. 125) as having been coined and issued by the Toper Blacksmith of Montreal, who, when he wished to have a 'good time' struck as many as he required for his dissipation."

"The first numismatist to regularly speak of the blacksmith in his letters as well as in conversations, was Mr. John Dow, but I am unable to fix the date when he first used it. In any case I have little doubt that his continued application of the term brought it into general currency."

"Mr. Low's claim that he was the first to print the term specifically when he prepared the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's catalogue of June 26th, 1894, (lots 275 and 277), is most likely a just one."

"This, therefore, like many other claims to priority may be assigned in part to several claimants. My article inspired the idea, Mr. John Dow gave it currency and Mr. Lyman H. Low printed it."

"Yours truly

"R. W. McLACHLAN."

LOW'S SALE INCLUDES SET OF RARE GOLD MOHURS.

The sale held by Lyman H. Low at the Collectors' Club, in New York, Saturday afternoon, June 11, offered many unusual lots, the most notable of which was a complete set of the gold mohurs, struck in the reign of Jehangir Shah, Mogul Emperor of Hindustan, A. D. 1605-1627. The obverse of these coins bear the twelve signs of the Zodiac, as described and pictured in *THE NUMISMATIST* during 1909. The set, comprising twelve pieces, while catalogued separately, were sold as one lot, bringing the good price of \$330.

One very odd piece in this sale was an irregular gold bar, with SP KO incused on it and doubtfully attributed to Byzantine. This lot, No. 63, brought \$25.

An unusual collection of Roman aes were offered in several lots, bringing prices up to \$15. Other lots were No. 43, 50 Reals, Spain, 1636, \$36; No. 44, Five thalers, Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, 1609, \$45; No. 47, Pattern five pounds, by Wyon, England, 1826, \$56; No. 60, Ten ducats, Danzig, 1614, \$81.50.

Lots 92 to 106, twenty-six specimens of Fractional and Postal currency, with label accompanying "From the Collection of the late Abraham Lincoln," were sold as one lot for \$50. This set was sold in London in 1889 by Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge as coming from the collection of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Low, in cataloguing the set, stated: "President Lincoln was shot (cowardly assassinated from behind) April 15, 1865. The set contains about all of the third issue, the first of which was not placed in circulation until December 5, 1864. This fact, with the foregoing conflicting statements, is something to meditate over."

Lots 186 to 193, eight fabricated American Colonial coins from dies engraved by J. A. Bolen, were sold in one lot for \$18.50.

AN OVER DATE OF THE SAINT-GAUDENS' \$20.

Overstruck dates are those where the die of one year has been altered to do service for the succeeding one. The last figure in the date is usually gouged out and replaced by the new one, but seldom is this operation conducted so skilfully that traces of it are not left. Of course the reason for this is to save money in the making of the dies, and the practice has by no means been abandoned altogether, for careful scrutiny of the Saint-Gaudens \$20 piece of 1909 will reveal traces of what seems to have been the alteration of the figure 8 to 9.

E. H. A.

U. S. COINAGE, APRIL, 1910.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles...	89,000	\$1,780,000.00
Eagles	420,000	4,200,000.00
Half Eagles....	159,000	795,000.00
Total Gold....	668,000	\$6,775,000.00
Half Dollars....	312,000	\$156,000.00
Dimes	1,600,000	160,000.00
Total Silver...	1,912,000	\$316,000.00
Five Cents	5,519,374	\$275,968.70
One Cent	9,610,000	96,100.00
Total Minor...	15,129,374	\$372,068.70
Total Coinage.	17,709,374	\$7,463,068.70

Coinage for Government of Philippine Islands: Silver Pesos, 432,000 pieces.

U. S. COINAGE, MAY, 1910.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles...	73	\$1,460.00
Eagles	1,221,092	12,210,920.00
Half Eagles....	20,098	100,490.00
Quarter Eagles..	121	302.50
Total Gold....	1,241,384	\$12,313,172.50
Half Dollars....	290	\$145.00
Quarter Dollars.	290	72.50
Dimes	290	29.00
Total Silver...	870	\$246.50
Five Cents	5,380,900	\$269,045.00
One Cent	9,280,900	92,809.00
Total Minor...	14,661,800	\$361,854.00
Total Coinage.	15,904,054	\$12,675,273.00

Coinage for Government of Philippine Islands: Peso pieces, 74,559.



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" " 1909, " "	"	.35
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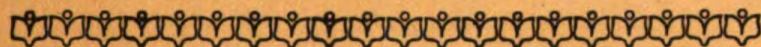
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VOL. XXIII

July 1910

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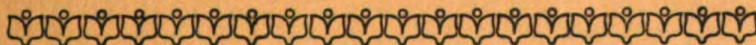
**PATTERN PIECES SEIZED — COLLECTORS'
RIGHTS DEFENDED — STATUS
OF PATTERNS TO BE
ESTABLISHED**

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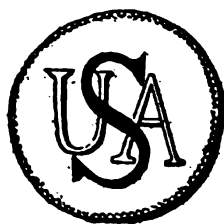
JULY 1910

No. 6



PATTERN PIECES SEIZED.

**The Individual vs. the Government.
Collectors' Rights Defended.**



SURRENDER PATTERNS! Not until the highest court says so. For the second time within twenty-three years officers of the United States Government have menaced the peaceful and satisfactory possession by collectors of certain coin die products of the mint other than those made specifically for circulation and commemorative purposes. In 1887 agents of the government first raised the question and attempted to seize certain specimens which come under the general term *patterns*; for reasons which are not now in evidence, the government receded from its position and, thereby, it was supposed the right of individuals to own and deal in such specimens without question was acknowledged and secure for all time; but not so, for in the early part of this year an actual seizure of pattern coins was made.

In so far as the collector is interested, a case now booked for early hearing at court may be entitled: "The Right of Possession of Experimental, Trial and Pattern Pieces: Individual vs. United States Government." This case is being urged to hearing as a test case by the individual, having for its purpose the establishment for all time of the status of such mint products as are now questioned.

In February of this year Captain John W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, received a request for a selection consignment of pattern coins from Mr. James H. Manning, of Albany, New York, who is said to have a very fine collection of coins. A selection of twenty-four patterns was sent to Mr. Manning, containing no great rarities, and all dated before 1887, the entire lot being valued at less than \$150. Under date of March 24th all of the consignment was returned by express and as soon as the package was received and receipted for it was seized by agents of the government, who had followed the expressman to Captain Haseltine's place of business. The government, through its district attorney, made formal claim to the lot of patterns, basing its claim with the statement that there was no authority for the issuing of pieces of this character, and citing statutes and regulations in support of its contention.

Captain Haseltine, by his attorney, made prompt reply, accompanying it with citations and exhibits to show that the seized pieces were not unlawful issues and that the government exceeded its rights in seizing them.

Facts regarding the case have been known to THE NUMISMATIST for some

(161)

time, but publication references were not made for the reason that a hearing, or final disposition of the case, has been anticipated from week to week, and we were hopeful of publishing the story complete.

The case has been urged to a hearing by Captain Haseltine, but the government seems in no hurry to have the matter brought to a decision and it will not now be heard before fall.

Captain Haseltine says he has sold pattern coins for over forty years, that the validity of every pattern is placed in jeopardy by the present action on the part of the government and that he proposes to carry the case to the highest court, if necessary, to establish the status of this class of coins.

As to what led to the seizure, it is in evidence that following the receipt of the package Mr. Manning addressed a letter to the Director of the Mint fully describing the pieces and asking for information as to the number struck. The Director's reply said, in part:

"An examination of the records of the Bureau reveals no authority for the issue of these pattern pieces and I would call your attention to section 3516 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which states that 'No coins, either of gold, silver, or minor coinage shall hereafter be issued from the mint other than that of the denominations set forth in this title.' Since the passage of this act in 1873 there has been no authority of law for the distribution of experimental or pattern pieces, and any such pieces as have been removed from the mint have been taken without authority. No title has passed to any individual and the pieces are still the property of the United States."

The products now questioned by the government may be described as:

Pattern-pieces: Specimens in any hard metal having a design or type for a coin other than that which has been in use. Specimens similar to type in use, but with change in design or inscription. Specimens of an adopted design, but bearing a date prior to that of which they were first coined for circulation.

Experimental-pieces: Pieces struck from regular coinage dies in experimental metal or alloy.

Trial-pieces: Impressions from regular or pattern coin dies in soft metal to try the die.

False-metal-pieces: Impressions of regular coin dies in a hard metal, or alloy, or of a weight, or fineness, other than prescribed by law.

General numismatic usage, as a rule, places all these under the heading *patterns*. *Proof*, as now generally used by numismatists, is a definition of conditions attending the particular and careful production of a specimen. A regular coin, a pattern, a medal, or any metal specimen may be a *proof*.

"Mule" or "hybrids pieces": Pieces struck from a regular coinage die or dies, of which the obverse or reverse, or both, is other than authorized by law for coins of the same denomination, or other than employed in the regular coinage of the same denomination of the same date.

Pattern pieces cannot be classed legally as coins, in fact, they are not coins. Any emission to be a *coin* must be empowered by law, adoption or usage. It is the unadopted design, or bearing date before adoption, or use, that makes a *pattern*.

Patterns have been, to the collector, one of the most interesting divisions of the coins of the country for the reason that one may have a greater number of types and coinage ideas than may be found in the regular circulation issues.

Patterns have always been prized above ordinary coins; even when regularly obtainable they were at an advanced price, and since they have not been purchasable at the mint, like all else not easily obtainable, they have been prized and in demand at good prices. They have been "forbidden fruit" since 1873.

A former mint attache, a genial gentleman who, though little known to the collector of to-day, is the highest type of numismatist; knowing coins, he knows

them for what they are, and not for what may be done with them; almost twenty years ago he wrote of the pattern piece:

"Open for me your cabinet of *patterns*, and I open for you a record, which, but for these half-forgotten witnesses, would have disappeared under the finger of time. Read to me their catalogue, and I read to you, in part, at least, the story of an escape from the impractical schemes of visionaries and hobbyists—a tale of national deliverance from minted evil. These are to be enjoyed as by-gones, though there lingers a fear for the spark that still smoulders under their ashes. Laws have been framed for them, words have been warred over them. Now, only these live for what 'might have been;' only these to remind us of what has been weighed, measured and set aside among the things that are not appropriate, not convenient, not artistic; in short, they are not wanted.

"I am not sure but that the minting and the numismatic science of the future will look with singular interest upon a case of our patterns. They will profit nearly as much from a knowledge of what we do not, as of what we do want. Such an exhibit of Greek and Roman distastes and denials might open up for us aspects of those peoples of which we have not even dreamed.

"And the pattern goes forth on a mission, weaving from the ravelling threads of what might have been, the prophetic picture of what ought to be."

From the earliest days of the mint pattern pieces have been issued to the public. It is not clear to us under just what conditions, but the methods appear to have been free and easy, in fact, so much so, that it approached what was, according to references made by later mint officials, quite a profitable private business, for it is stated, "It has been estimated that in 1859 and 1860 \$50,000 worth of pattern coins were struck and disposed of at the mint without any benefit to the government at whose expense they were coined." This seems quite improbable as to the amount, but, evidently, has considerable foundation in fact, as it was a statement by a writer in 1879 and was quoted by the Director of the Mint in 1887. During early days the dies were kept, and it is said, occasionally, as some collector friend was to be accommodated, they were set to work, so the large output of the period referred to probably was largely made up of *restrikes*.

The Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint, in 1871, in reply to a letter of inquiry, said: "From all I can learn it was customary in former years to restrike a limited number of pieces from old dies to oblige collectors and others, and whilst there is no law against the practice it is liable to abuse, and perhaps it is well that the destruction of all the old dies and hubs has entirely removed this temptation." In the same letter, preceding this statement, the Coiner states that many old dies from about 1800 to about 1855 were stored in the mint, but were all destroyed by him in 1869 as an act of precaution.

Mint regulations, effective July 1, 1866, prohibited the striking of coins after the year dated, and that dies were to be defaced at the end of the year. Patterns were to be struck in *proper* metal only and were to be sold within the year dated only, at the mint for \$3, and if in a precious metal the cost of the metal to be added, all the profits to go to the general medal fund. Notwithstanding regulations coins, and many of them, were struck in false metal. Several sets of the entire series for 1868 were struck in aluminum on order of the Secretary of the Treasury. In 1871 Mason and Co., Philadelphia dealers, advertised a set of these 16 pcs. 1 cent to \$20, aluminum \$100. During this period the law provided that sets of pattern coins could be presented to the cabinets of numismatic societies.

In 1873 the statutes were generally revised, and the coinage laws and regulations prohibited the sale of pattern pieces at the mint, and it is not of record that any have been publicly sold there since that time.

The regulations of the mint regarding pattern coins, up to those in force April 1, 1888, appear to have provided for the striking and distribution of pattern coins on order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Director of the Mint in his report for 1887 in criticising past practices, states:

"Within the experience of the present administration of the mint at Philadelphia, and also of this bureau, nothing had occurred previous to the last half of the fiscal year of 1887 to raise a question as to the legality and propriety of certain precedents and practices, so far as these were then believed to have been duly authorized, in the matter of the production and disposal for numismatical purposes of pieces to which the term 'pattern' has been colloquially, commonly, and as it has since proved, indiscriminately and erroneously applied. One trial dime of 1792 and one experimental 20 cent piece of 1874 found in duplicate in the coin cabinet of the mint at Philadelphia, were therefore suffered, as late as December, 1885, to pass beyond the walls of that mint, in exchange for a certain rare gold coin much coveted for its coin collection. This transaction, which was upon the formal recommendation of the curator, for many years in charge of that cabinet, passed unquestioned on grounds further than those of simple expediency."

One of the pieces seized, Captain Haseltine says, is the identical 20 cent pattern piece of 1874 mentioned in the foregoing.

Pattern coins were generally and without question dealt in and sold by dealers, as we before stated, up to June, 1887. The collection of patterns of Dr. Edward Maris, a magnificent lot, were sold in Philadelphia at public auction June, 1886, without question or interference. Of the 116 lots of patterns in this sale over 60 different pieces were dated between 1877 and 1884; this lot of patterns was noted for the large number in aluminum. Every notable collection of United States coins sold at public auction has contained a proportionate number of patterns. A notable lot were those in the James B. Longacre collection, which contained many specimens without dates, evidently from unfinished dies, and pieces in false metal. This collection was sold January, 1870. Mr. Longacre was chief engraver at the mint for many years.

Acknowledged fabrications, some mint products, appeared in many of the coin sales of the 60's and 70's. In one of Woodward's sales, April, 1863, lot 2105 is catalogued: "A fine facsimile of the New York doubloon, made at the mint by Mr. Dubois." Among the large number of patterns in this sale are several for gold pieces struck in false metals; of four pattern pieces, having the motto "God our Trust", dated 1862, two for \$10 gold, struck in copper; and two \$½ in silver, the cataloguer says: "Twenty-five sets of the four following patterns were recently struck at the mint. They were distributed to collectors, with the assurance that they should never be restruck, and a strict injunction that they must never be sold, unless by a 'sheriff or executor.'" These pieces brought from \$11 to \$12.50 each.

"Pattern and Experimental Issues of the United States Mint," by Robert Coulton Davis, of Philadelphia, was the subject used in cataloguing what, so far as we know, was the first and only attempt to prepare and publish a catalogue of pattern, etc., pieces. Mr. Davis specialized in mint emissions of this character and had many advantages with collectors of similar specimens, which, perhaps, qualified him better than any other one of the period to write upon this subject. Mr. Davis' catalogue was published in the *Coin Collectors' Journal* commencing in June, 1885, continuing the subject to and including pieces dated 1885; it is concluded, with addenda, in the issue for January, 1887. The catalogue described 479 varieties, with 33 supplemental, a total of 512. The Davis catalogue was acknowledged by the author as incomplete, but covered all that he personally knew of. The work was criticised at the time, for the reason that Mr. Davis included in this list regular issues in false metals, and which made up about one-half of his list. While the Davis list has many imperfections, in the absence of a better one, it continues to be referred to and quoted.

The story of pattern coins and an approach to a complete catalogue is yet to be published. While it may for the future be a closed series so far as any leaving the mint, yet, there is much yet to know of patterns, and what is believed to be the most singular lot that ever has or ever will exist, contains many things unpublished; yes, unthought of. Until this lot is disseminated or passes to new ownership, but

little regarding what it contains will be known. So the story of patterns, in near completed form, may not be attempted for some time to come. Mr. E. H. Adams has made a special study of pattern coins, and, in preparation of publishing a list, has acquired much information unknown to many collectors of this series. Mr. Adams' work is in the future no doubt, for we believe he knows of and is waiting to include "the most singular lot."

Considering that two 1876 \$20 patterns in gold were brought to light last year (illustrated and described in our issue for June, 1909), it is interesting to note that Mr. Davis, evidently, did not have *inside* information, for, after describing the "Centennial Dollar" 1876, he says: "Demands especial prominence from the fact that it was the only pattern issued during that year;" and, again, after describing the two 1877 pattern fifty dollar pieces, which he only describes as in *copper*, he says: "Of these extraordinary patterns one specimen only of each variety was struck in *gold* for the cabinet of the U. S. Mint, but owing to the lack of appropriation they were rejected and melted up by the Superintendent and Coiner." The last two mentioned pieces are believed to be the identical ones, the existence of which was not known until they were sold last year for \$10,000 each. (See our issue for July, 1909.) Mr. Davis does not mention 1884 Trade Dollars, in fact, they would be out of place among patterns, but since they do not appear recorded among either regular issues or proofs, and Mr. Davis' list tries to cover all else, he might have mentioned them had they been known to him, because they can be classed as die *trial* pieces. The 1884 Trade Dollar, repeatedly hinted at and denied, was about forgotten until about two years ago. (See THE NUMISMATIST, November, 1909.)

It is not the cabinet of the collector that Uncle Sam would now deny the enjoyment of some of his most choice medallic products. No, Uncle Sam is more interested in his own household than he is in the collector or his coins, and the questions, WHEN? WHERE? WHY? HOW? that has followed the surprising things that have been added to the American series within two years, and the fabulous prices—making new world's records—and the prominent publicity they naturally commanded, it is these that has caused Uncle Sam to "get busy." But, as we said before, we do not believe insofar as what may exist made before 1888, that any regulations were deliberately violated, that Uncle Sam has been robbed, or anyone thereby made the poorer. That regulations, or their enforcement, were lax, there seems little room to doubt. That those sentimentally interested in coins were in position to have produced within the law and to have paid for them all that they cost or was required, and then to have conserved them until a late day, when the sentimental interest of a new generation of collectors should marvel and pay fancy prices for them, has, very naturally, given cause for selfish inquiry. Had the pieces been but little noted and sold for a few dollars only, we doubt if the status of pattern coins would have again been a consideration, at least, not under present conditions.

It has been generally stated, usually as a supposition, that the unknown coins that have recently come to light were from the Idler collection. The senior Mr. Idler, who died some years ago, was a dealer who was supposed to have a very considerable stock and, also, favorable opportunities at the mint. The Idler stock passed to other hands and has been quietly marketed. When the great *unknowns* were heralded, the conclusion was jumped at that they were "from the Idler collection," some explanation was necessary, and as this served quite well, it was left to pass uncorrected. The Idler collection had some good things, but not the *good things* that most interest Uncle Sam. No, they did not come from the Idler collection, they never were that far away from home.

In many particulars the present pattern agitation is like the first one, which created quite a little furore in 1887, in short, it is "history repeating itself." To avoid repetition and let the future define all the facts in the present case, we will

tell the story, as it is of record and quite recently confirmed by different authoritative sources, of what led to the government's inquiry regarding pattern coins in 1887.

The collection of Dr. Henry R. Linderman, was, for his estate, catalogued by Lyman H. Low & Company and advertised for sale at Bangs & Company, June 28, 1887. Previous to the sale there was some "trade gossip" that cast shadows, and when agents of the government called and claimed possession of the pattern coins in the Linderman collection, no one seemed to know what had become of the collection. The sale was withdrawn, and, we are reliably informed, the government agents never got possession of the collection. While it is not now clear to us just what led to the withdrawal of government interference, yet such was a fact, and the Linderman collection sale took place under the direction of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, February 28, 1888, Mr. Low having become associated with the Scott firm in the interim. In reference to the sale, the Scott Company's publication at the time said: "The Linderman catalogue was the duplicate of that prepared in June, 1887, by the late firm of Lyman H. Low & Co., with some trifling omissions, made under the direction of the government officials, who at that time interfered to prevent the sale. As might naturally be expected, this sale attracted great interest, and with a few notable exceptions, good prices were realized for the fine and rare specimens of the productions of the United States Mint. Taken as a whole the results of this sale were highly satisfactory, the sum realized on 188 lots, being \$1843.28."

The collection included over 200 pattern pieces, and several of the rarest of the regular U. S. series, including the 1804 dollar, and two 1827 quarter-dollars. It is noted that these sold for comparatively low prices, the 1804 brought \$470, and the 1827 quarter-dollars \$81 and \$88. These low prices rather confirm what it is now said was the opinion of experts at that time, that these and other rare pieces were *mint restrikes*.

The great Parmelee collection sold two years later, June, 1890, contained 253 lots under the heading "Patterns Issued by the U. S. Mint", no question was raised as to the legality of these or the thousands of patterns that have regularly appeared in sales since then.

Dr. Linderman is one of the best remembered of mint officials; he was identified with it for many years. He entered the Philadelphia Mint as Chief Clerk in 1855, continuing there until 1864, when he resigned to engage in private business as a banker and broker. He was appointed by President Johnson as Director of the Mint in 1867, resigned in 1869; in 1870 he accepted a special appointment to examine and report on conditions at the San Francisco and Carson City mints, and in 1871 he represented the government abroad in studying coinage systems of the world. In 1872 he wrote an elaborate report on the conditions of the gold and silver markets of the world, and was the author of the Act of 1873, revising the general coinage laws, or system, of our government. This act made the mint department a bureau with a director located at Washington, the heads of the respective mints becoming superintendents. To Dr. Linderman, though he was a Democrat, was assigned the duty of organizing the new bureau, receiving the appointment of Director of the Mint from President Grant. He continued in this office up to his last illness in 1879. One of his biographers says that the Japanese government offered him \$50,000 to remain with them one year and organize their mint service.

Doctor Linderman enjoyed his coin cabinet. He was a long and faithful servant of the Mint, honored and respected. During the later years of his life he was the recognized coinage authority of the world. He had abundant

opportunities to make a collection and by his own position bring to that collection rare and interesting specimens. That so few lots appear in the sale of his collection indicated that he did not take much advantage of his opportunities, but when his estate desired to realize much needed money by selling the collection, the then Director of the Mint, Mr. James P. Kimball, directed that the unusual mint emissions be seized, and Director Kimball, in his report for that year, 1887, indirectly refers to the Linderman collection and severely criticises that which was tolerance, if not practice. Some have said that trade rivalry among coin dealers attracted the attention of the Director and caused the attempt to seize the Linderman lot. It is believed that it was made clear to Director Kimball that the existence and dispersal of the Linderman specimens was entirely within the law.

The present investigation was led by Dr. A. Piatt Andrew, who late last year became Director of the Mint. It appears that Director Andrew was just getting acquainted with his bureau when he was tendered and accepted the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. During the few months that Director Andrew was in office he arranged for the introduction of many changes and made it very clear that he was going to conduct the mint bureau to the best of his knowledge and ability; and let it be understood, Dr. Andrew is not only an able man, but one of the world's best authorities on monetary matters. What influence, if any, the change in Directorship, will make in the consideration of the present pattern question is yet to be known. We rather believe that Dr. Andrew will, like Director Kimball, find on investigation that the existence of pattern coins are within the law and may continue to be enjoyed by those who own them.

We do not reason a good cause or purpose that is served by prohibiting the sale of pattern pieces. They are generally obtainable at the mints of foreign countries. That *trial* pieces and those in experimental or false metal, alloy, or fineness should never have left the mint there is no doubt, but that they have, and later, by lawful means, became the property of individuals, does not produce a reason why the owners of them should suffer their loss. To issue pattern coins in the year for which they are dated only, at a price that will insure their always appreciation several times above pieces minted for circulation will greatly stimulate medallic art, leave to the cabinets of the future an otherwise not equally recorded evidence of a condition or proposal, and rejection, and at the same time if the profits be applied to the improvement of the national collection, we foster a serious educational institution, and collect funds for that purpose from the class most interested and benefited, and who would be the glad contributors—the numismatic collectors of America. This, and the recommendations of the Assay Commissions of 1909 (see *THE NUMISMATIST*, May, 1909), in effective operation will bring from that part of the public directly interested a greater sum of money for the mint cabinet than could otherwise be hoped for.

It is unfortunate that our mint cabinet contains so few patterns. Art critics agree that in the unaccepted patterns are to be found the most beautiful and best examples of the coin die art in America; our mint has but a very few. Whether pattern pieces are ever again issued from the mint, or not, the interest of the artist and the numismatist will exist in particular for this series, and it is hoped that for all time to come, our mint will make and preserve two specimens, struck in the *legal* metal, of *every* completed coin type die that is executed at the mint, and, also, of any private proposal should it become a metal product at the mint. The two specimens to be deposited in the mint cabinet, exhibited side by side, to show both *obverse* and *reverse* designs.

So long as coins are made patterns will be produced, and there will be collectors

cager and anxious to buy or barter, perhaps to bribe, for their possession; seeking, devising and using ways and means to obtain them, quite probably not directly from mint attaches, but there are some committees and commissions, and some other bodies, that may now and then have a say and a look. A service is to be commanded in favoring them; no real harm will be done, just a regulation violated; and even that, if an attache, what is the penalty? reprimand or dismissal if found out. The only trouble would come if discovered, and the promised gain, perhaps, is worth the chance. Why? yes why? we say, should temptation like this for reflection upon every mint attache be made possible? Recent regulations on this very subject, published in this issue, are no more strict or to the point than it was intended that the regulations introduced by Director Kimball in 1888 should be. Yet they did not regulate. Patterns made at the mint and dated since then are in private collections, and they appear occasionally in sales. Some of them are not high priced, \$5 or a little more, indicating that they could not have originally cost very much.

And, coming to almost yesterday, what about one of the Saint-Gaudens' design, \$20 in gold, patterns, small size and extra thick? There are two in the mint cabinet; it is whispered at least one more exists outside the bureau. This reference seems pertinent, for, who knows but what if the existence of this pattern is a fact and its identity and location is not defined, as time passes it is forgotten and, perhaps, after many years through the disposition of an estate, or in other ways, it comes to light and is sold for a large sum—as it undoubtedly would be—then there is heralded "another mint mystery", again a furore over patterns, and then more regulations and—history repeats itself once more.

If no benefits are to be derived from prohibiting the sale of pattern pieces under protective regulations, why permit the continued existence of conditions that are the greatest of temptations? Legalize the making and sale of pattern pieces, and let all mint products not *legal*, that may leave the mint, come under the general acts that apply to counterfeiting.

F. Z.

Philadelphia, July, 1910.

EARLY MINT RECORDS NOT BY CALENDAR YEAR.

Edgar H. Adams, in his almost weekly budget of numismatic information in the Sunday New York *Sun*, recently, in answer to an inquiry regarding no government report of half cents having been coined in 1832, states:

"Green's 'Reference and Check Book,' the leading authority on the productions of the United States Mint, gives 154,000 as the total number of half cents struck in 1832, but puts a query mark after these figures. The reports of the Director of the Mint do not mention the number of half cents made in 1832, but the coins undoubtedly exist, and in such numbers that they are not at all scarce, a bright red specimen having brought only 60 cents at public sale. The fact that the mint reports do not mention the striking of a certain number of coins in a certain year does not mean that no record was kept of the issue, but rather that the issue of the fiscal year, and not of the calendar year was recorded. Thus the reports record that 19,570 silver dollars were struck in 1804. As a matter of fact, it is extremely doubtful if a single piece bearing the date of 1804 was struck in that year at the mint and possibly the issue mentioned should be credited to 1803. The same report also records that 321 silver dollars were struck in 1805. Not a single coin (U. S. \$1 silver) of this date has ever been seen so far as is known."



THE A. N. A. CONVENTION, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 5-10

**Large Attendance and Fine Entertainment
Assured.**



THE 1910 convention of the American Numismatic Association, to be held in New York City during the week commencing Monday, September 5, will be the largest meeting of numismatists ever held in America. It has been true to make this statement in recent years after conventions, but this year, it can be stated in advance as a certainty, not only for the reason that more A. N. A. members live within convenient distance of New York City than any other city in the country, but from the further fact that so many, from all parts, near and far, have sent word that they will be there.

The entertainment committee, under the direction of its chairman, D. Macon Webster, Esq., has been busy elaborating and adding to the fine programme, published in the June issue. The committee's efforts indicate that there will be nothing worth doing or seeing in New York that can be enjoyably crowded into the week's entertainment that they are not arranging for.

The Park Avenue Hotel, Park avenue and 33d street, will be convention headquarters. The business sessions will be held at the building of the American Numismatic Society, 156th street and West Broadway.



COURT GARDEN, PARK AVENUE HOTEL,

Where "the best coin stories ever told" will be told again, to say nothing of the new ones.

CONVENTION MEDAL.

Visitors to the convention have many treats in store for them of which no mention can be made. One feature that has "leaked" pertains to the "Convention Medal," designed for and issued by the N. Y. N. C. We are not at liberty to describe the medal, but can state that it will be struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. This well known firm has invited the convention to inspect their large plant and witness the modelling, engraving and stamping of medals in its entirety, and especially the striking of the convention medal. Every member present will receive a specially numbered copy of the medal in bronze. These medals will belong uniquely to convention attendants. Unnumbered copies in bronze, silver and one gold, can be purchased later by those who do not attend.

CONVENTION EXHIBITS.

This feature of the 1910 convention will far eclipse any previous exhibit. The facilities are unsurpassable, as special locked cases have been provided, and the A. N. S. has placed their magnificent building at the disposal of the A. N. A. for the entire week. All exhibits will be placed in the cases Monday, the 5th, and remain on display throughout the convention, so they may be inspected at any time.

A special feature will be medals, coins and tokens illustrating local State or Territorial history. Also special series of coins and medals. It is earnestly desired that no member will fail to participate in this exhibition, whether present or not. Coins can be sent direct to Mr. Bauman L. Belden, care American Numismatic Society, 156th Street, West of Broadway. Any numismatic specimens of unusual interest are solicited.

BE THERE WITH THE CROWD.

(Contributed.)

We have a few words to add to all that has been said pertaining to the convention, especially to the wavering member who is endeavoring to decide where he will spend an altogether too brief a vacation.

We need not say anything to those who have attended previous conventions, as they will all be in New York the week of September 5th. After a member has attended one convention he has no inclination to remain away from succeeding ones.

The convention this year will be the largest ever assembled. This is already assured. Reports from every direction indicate that many members who have not attended conventions heretofore will be present. The attractions are irresistible. The published programme gives only a hint of the many numismatic addresses, the magnificent exhibit of coins, medals, etc., and the various social features. Business of the utmost importance to every member of the Association will be transacted.

The A. N. A. has progressed so rapidly the past few years that practically reorganization is needed. Be present and aid by your counsel. It will do no good to remain away and criticise the transactions of the convention later. "*On to New York.*"

B. THERE.

The American Philatelic Society about two years ago changed its name from Association to Society. This is supposed to have been a bid for the Irish members who would not suffer to be called members of the A. P. A.

Circulars have been issued by the American Numismatic Society asking for the co-operation of artists and laymen alike in making the coinage of the United States more artistic.



D. MACON WEBSTER, ESQ.,
Chairman 1910 A. N. A. Convention
Entertainment Committee.

MR. D. MACON WEBSTER

For a new member of the A. N. A. to take such an immediate and active interest in the success of the A. N. A. convention, as is indicated by many reports from New York, has caused a number of THE NUMISMATIST'S readers to ask: "Who is D. Macon Webster, Esq., Chairman of the Convention Entertainment Committee?"

Getting busy, we soon discovered that the gentleman in question is such an unassuming, modest fellow that he was never at home for biographers. By crossing some wires we have been fortunate in making a tap that tells us something. In fact, it is so good that we are publishing it in just about the form received, and feel fortunate in having it in this form. We doubt if it was expected to be published, but it is so well told that we feel fortunate in having it this way. We are informed that our contributor and Mr. Webster are quite *good friends*; we show our consideration

for the contributor by withholding his name—the convention is to be harmonious in every particular.

"D'Arcy Macon Webster is a native of the Cavalier State, having first viewed the orb of day in the vicinity of Old Point Comfort, which may account for his having made 'comfort' his main point all through life.

"Mr. Webster, as his name suggests, is of mixed Scottish, French-Canadian and Creole ancestry. He worked his way through a fine law course as a school teacher, and later, as clerk to a prominent metropolitan legal firm, had the courage to become a benedict while still a junior. Anyone who has seen the altogether charming Mrs. Webster will not marvel at this mark of precocity on the part of one so renowned for good taste as D. M. W. Two pretty daughters are evidence that this quality was shared.

"While A. R. Frey, ex-president of the A. N. A., bends his energies in Uncle Sam's employ, in aiding the Government to mulct citizens of this great republic of their hard earned coins, Mr. Webster specializes in making it extremely difficult for Mr. Frey and the Government to collect. In other words, he is one of New York's leading claim attorneys, representing such great importers as Tiffany's, Lord & Taylor, Vantines, the Gorham Co. and a score of others equally famous, for whom he has gained decisions which are daily cited.

"Mr. Webster is an extensive collector of rare first editions of 'Americana.' Like George Augustus Sala, an amateur culinary artist who could revive the entire range of rare old Southern dishes, were the art lost, and a historical student whose facility of acquirement is only equalled by his delightful manner of imparting information.

"Webster would turn a shipwreck on a desert island into a picnic; he will prove a charming entertainer to the convention. He is not old as a numismatist, but having been bitten by the coin-bug, has plunged with ardor and success into the accumulation of rare medals."

Proposed Joint Annual Jaunts of the Philatelic Society and the Numismatic Association.

An editorial from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* (the official organ of the American Philatelic Society) July 2, is published herewith, and presents a subject well worth considering. It is proposed that the American Philatelic Society and the American Numismatic Association prepare to anticipate the time when they can arrange to hold their conventions at the same time and in the same city. It is understood that each organization will transact its business and that pertaining to its particular subject independent of the other. The one who proposes this (a Chicago gentleman) is a member of both organizations. Several A. N. A. members have approvingly called our attention to the proposal. The Philatelic Society will hold its annual meeting in Detroit commencing August 16th, and may take some action to be offered for the consideration of the Numismatic Association at its convention.

"Why Not?—A suggestion has been made by P. M. Wolsieffer that a proposal be offered to have the convention of both the American Philatelic Society and the American Numismatic Association held in the same place each year at approximately the same time. We believe that this idea has not been broached heretofore, though it seems to be so logical and inviting that surprise is occasioned that it has not been advocated. The advantages to be derived from this community of interests are such as to form a strong argument in favor of the plan. We know that the American Numismatic Association typifies the most important and advanced influence in coin collecting as the American Philatelic Society does in stamp collecting; and the combined attractions of the two meetings will exercise a stronger force than either would singly. The individuality of either organization would not be weakened by the action in concert and while the line of demarkation between the two bodies and their transactions would be drawn sharply, as is proper, the opportunity would be provided to attend both conventions at a minimum of expense. Those who are members of both national organizations, and they are not few in number, would heartily welcome the innovation, we should say, while it would not be without appeal to those who while primarily philatelists are interested in numismaty; and *vice versa*. The similarity of aspects of both pursuits is traditional; in fact, in one or more instances, encased postage stamps, for example, the two studies merge into each other; and in the public mind, stamp collecting and coin collecting are closely associated. The benefits that would accrue from the two meetings would not be monopolized by either body but would be shared mutually. The publicity that the conventions would ensure would be a factor not without weight. We believe that the objections to Mr. Wolsieffer's suggestion cannot be of grave character; and we hope that at least the subject will come up for discussion at Detroit."

THE FALL OF CHOO-WU.

By MILLE TONE.

Chow, an aged Chinese banker, in the town of old Peking,
Kept his punctured Chinese money always hanging on a string.
And his son, Choo-wu, the Spender, who a sportling life had led,
Also had the habit, though he strung his creditors instead.

But at last Chow got an aching, tight sensation in his chest.
He hung on, as was his custom—hung too long, and went to rest.
Then Choo-wu fell into money, strings of bright Celestial yen,
And his creditors descended—eager, worthy Chinamen.

Now the one time sporty spender only has a bunch of string.
All his affluence is gone, though in his day he had his fling.
He who late fell into money daily sits with beggar's bowl,
For, you see, 'twas Chinese money, and he fell right through the hole.

AN INTERNATIONAL MEDALLIC EXHIBITION

Selections From an Article by A. Piatt Andrew, Director of the Mint, in the *American Review of Reviews* for May, 1910.



PORTRAIT OF ALPHONSE DE WITTE, BY G. DEVREESE

(The designer of this medal, G. Devreese, a Belgian, was awarded the title of Commemorative Medalist for 1910 for having presented the most successful exhibit, receiving a commission for a medal, the cost of which is not to exceed \$3000.)



THE INTERNATIONAL exhibition of medals recently held in New York under the auspices of the American Numismatic Society and which came to a close on April 1, was epoch-making in at least two respects. As an exhibition of modern medals it was unique in its variety and completeness, and as an indication of the awakening of American appreciation in a field of art hitherto neglected it was equally significant. It is doubtful whether even in Europe the opportunity has ever been offered to see so representative a collection of contemporary medallic work from all of the leading countries,

and it is especially gratifying that this essentially artistic exhibit of medals should have been arranged in America, where, until recently, the interest of numismatists has been mainly devoted to a meaningless collection of coins of rare date, lettering or design. Doubtless there will still be collectors ready to pay thousands of dollars for an ordinary silver dollar piece bearing the date 1804, but the 1910 exhibition of the American Numismatic Society points the way to an incomparably more intelligent field of activity for the numismatic collector. The two thousand or more medals here exhibited were interesting, not because they bore a certain word or beading or date, but because they were products of imaginative effort and of technical skill.

The exhibition repeatedly demonstrated what in America might be easily overlooked, that good portraiture is not confined to the larger arts of drawing, painting and sculpture. The medals of Chaplain, of which there were no less than forty in the exhibition, present portraits instinct with life, character and individuality. Numerous other examples of subtle modeling and good portraiture were to be found in the exhibits of other Frenchmen like Roty, and of Henri Nocq, and of the Belgian Devreese, who received the award of the exhibition and whose forceful portrait of Alphonse de Witte accompanies this article, and of the Austrians Marschall and Kautsch, and of the English engraver Spicer-Simson, and of our own Victor Brenner, not to mention a dozen others. Many visitors who had not followed recent developments in the medallic field in Europe must have been surprised at the range of subjects which engravers are now endeavoring to portray upon these small discs and plaques of metal. In the present exhibition the subjects ranged from bucolic landscapes (Vernon), glimpses of rocks and sea (Lenoir), and studies of clouds (Sucharda) to purely decorative and unrepresentational designs. They included also many *genre* pictures, and at least one remarkable group of studies of domestic and wild animals in varying attitudes of activity and repose (Victor Peter). Many of the best French medals of this class are executed at the French Mint, although designed by various engravers, and they are sold there to the general public at the nominal cost of their manufacture. Notable among these is Roty's beautiful elegiac medallion in memory of President Carnot which, with its group of draped mourners approaching the Pantheon in solemn and rhythmic tread, suggests mystery and grief and destiny with something of the same appeal as the famous Adams monument by Saint-Gaudens in Washington.

The variety of technique displayed among the different exhibitors was equally worthy of note. Some of the medals were worked out in relief so low and with outlines so obliterated that they resembled shaded drawings or paintings rather than modeled work, as in the Millet-like medals of peasants at work by Ovide Yencesse; while others, as in the dramatic bronze plaques of Roche and Castiglione, were in such bold relief that they were hardly to be told from sculpture.

It is fortunate that at last America is awakening to the possibilities of medallic art, and it is particularly fortunate that at this moment an intelligent, catholic and generous organization such as the American Numismatic Society is at hand to assist in the development of appreciation and to encourage technical skill in this important field. It is perhaps not too much to hope that out of this awakening interest will grow a demand that the medals struck to commemorate events and achievements in our history shall be better conceived and better executed than they have been in the past, and that our coins, of which so many millions of copies are made which are handled and regarded by so many millions of people, and of which so many examples will survive centuries after we are gone, shall more worthily express our artistic development and better typify our national ideals.

A NEW SEAL FOR ENGLAND.



THE NEW reign renders the adoption of a new great seal of England imperative. Upon the accession of a new sovereign or upon a change of the royal arms or style or upon the mechanical parts of the great seal becoming worn out and the fillings and ornaments becoming defaced, an order is made by the sovereign in council for the adoption of a new seal; the old seal is publicly broken, and the fragments become the fee of the Lord Chancellor.

The ceremony of breaking or damasking the old great seal consists in the sovereign giving it a gentle blow with a hammer, after which it is supposed to be broken and to have lost all its virtues.

The cost of a new seal will be about \$2000. New great seals were made in 1838, 1860 and 1898. Since the last year many documents which formerly had to pass the great seal have under statute been impressed with a wafer instead.

Lord Halsbury, who is 85, is the owner of the two last damasked great seals. They are always kept as heirlooms in the families of the Lord Chancellors to whom they have come as perquisites of office. The present great seal will accordingly belong to the Liberal Lord Loreburn, formerly Sir Robert Reid, who has been Lord Chancellor of England since 1905, when the Liberal Administration came into power.—*Foreign Correspondence*.

FORECAST OF THE COINS OF GEORGE V.

ACCORDING to the British mint authorities it will be some time before a new coinage is issued in England. When the task is undertaken the opinion of the president of the Royal Academy will be followed as to the most suitable design and it is hoped that something more artistic than the present coinage may be obtained.

When the new coins are prepared the profile of King George will face toward the left as on the coins of Queen Victoria. This is strictly in accordance with the old precedent that the head of the sovereign of England shall face alternately in successive reigns.

In the new postage stamps also this precedent will be followed. The question of the new stamps is now under consideration and competitive designs will be invited. According to stamp collectors Great Britain has never had a really artistic stamp.—*Foreign Correspondence*.

\$240,000,000 METAL IN U. S. MINT AT PHILADELPHIA

That there is at present \$240,000,000 in finished and unfinished metal at the United States Mint, Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, is shown, says a writer in *The Times*, of Philadelphia, by statistics resulting from an inventory of the mint made by the government officials during the past month. All work at the mint was stopped while the inventory which was concluded July 23 was being taken. During the fiscal year ending July 1, the amount of metal turned into coin reached the total value of \$5,648,034.44. Of this \$441,175 was in gold, \$2,911,667.36 in silver and \$2,296,197.26 base metal. The mint is now turning out one cent pieces at the rate of 500,000 daily.

The Numismatist

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FARRAN ZERBE, Managing Editor and Publisher
HOWLAND WOOD Associate Editor

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This will probably be the last issue of THE NUMISMATIST before the A. N. A. convention. Mr. deLagerberg, Chairman of the Publication Committee, and both Mr. Zerbe and Mr. Wood, of the publication staff, will be present at the convention. The question of an official organ for the Association and the future of THE NUMISMATIST are subjects that will be presented for the consideration of the convention. We believe present publication conditions are unsatisfactory for all interested. THE NUMISMATIST asks that the members coming to the convention give thought to the subject and be prepared to suggest and discuss proposals for the future *official organ*.

The A. N. A. convention has had an emissary all the way from "way down in Texas" do the country en route to New York in the person of B. Max Mehl, the publisher of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*. Mr. Mehl, accompanied by his wife, left his home in Fort Worth early in July and taking the northern route made a leisurely jaunt, with many stops, to the New England cities. Mr. Mehl, who has done much to advance the A. N. A. and boost its conventions, will remain East until after the New York convention. This, his first vacation in two years, is well deserved and the readers of his *Monthly* will understand why August and September will be covered in one issue, to be out in September.

Attention is called to the medallic portrait of M. Alphonse de Witte in this issue. It is a fitting coincidence that the subject of most note to be exhibited by the medallist who received highest honors at the International Medallic Art Exhibition conducted by the American Numismatic Society in New York during March of this year, should be the portrait plaque of the distinguished numismatist of Belgium, and to whom, more than all else, the success of the International Numismatic Congress, held at Brussels in June, was due.

The expressions of the few, less than 6000, who visited the International Medallic Art Exhibition at the A. N. S. in March, have imparted to others, as time has caused them to realize what it really was, the fullness and greatness of this exhibition is approaching appreciation, and many, and justly so, are the regrets that it was not better known, better understood and more largely attended. Within a decade, perhaps, the A. N. S. may again, with an Archer M. Huntington to show the way, give America another lesson in the art of the medal.

The American Journal of Numismatics, under the direction of its news committee on publication, adopts a slightly different size and in other ways makes for improvement that which, so long as W. R. T. Marvin is its editor, will be the numismatic journal of quality, in fact, of a quality that has sacrificed popularity. Mr. Marvin has a higher ideal than popularity, and fortunate indeed is he, that he has been able to maintain it.

In the word "*numismaty*", the use of which is quite general with philatelists in referring to *numismatics*, we believe they are handing the dictionary a new one.

Amended Regulations Concerning Medals, Proof Coins, Experimental Pieces, Hubs and Dies.

The following circular has recently been issued by the Bureau of the Mint. The Government's recent inquisitive consideration of the subject of certain mint products, and why some exist as the property of collectors, has probably given cause for the issuing of this circular, but which, in effect, is little, if any, different from the regulations promulgated and believed to be in practice since about 1887.

According to the powers-that-be the new regulations are going to *regulate*. We feel safe in stating positively that experimental, trial and pattern pieces struck at the United States Mint in 1910, at least, are going to be, to use the words of a recent *near* cataloguer *more rare than unique!*

The Government's circular reads:

ARTICLE 15.—*Striking and sale of medals and proof coins at the Mint in Philadelphia.*

SEC. 1. Dies of a national character may be executed by the Engraver of the Mint at Philadelphia, and national and other medals may be struck by the Coiner under such regulations as the Superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Private medal dies shall not be prepared at the Mint, but when the regular business of the Mint will permit, medals may be struck from furnished dies at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the operation.

SEC. 3. Proof coins shall be furnished for the current calendar year only, and of only such coins as are struck during the year.

SEC. 4. No coin of any kind shall be struck after the year of its date or of any denomination not authorized by law or in any other metal or alloy than that in which the coin is authorized to be issued, except such pieces in copper or other soft metal as may be necessary to prove the dies. All such impressions as the Engraver may find necessary to take while preparing the dies shall be destroyed when the dies are finished, and a statement to that effect shall be filed with the Superintendent at the end of each calendar year. No coin or piece shall be struck from a coinage die or dies of the United States in which the obverse or reverse is other than that specifically authorized for that particular coin.

SEC. 5. The prices of medals and proof coins shall be fixed by the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia with the approval of the Director of the Mint. The price of the regular proof set of gold shall be \$38.50; the proof set of all silver and minor coins, \$1.50; minor coin proof sets, 8 cents each; single gold pieces in proof will be sold at 25 cents each above their intrinsic value. Silver proof sets will not be separated.

SEC. 6. On the first working day of each year there shall be defaced and destroyed in the presence of the Superintendent and Assayer, all coinage hubs and dies, including mother dies, whether of experimental or adopted design, obverse or reverse, dated or undated, except such as may be used as working dies during the current year and one mother die of each reverse and one mother hub of each obverse of each current design, and the Superintendent shall transmit to the Director a detailed list of the dies so destroyed.

SEC. 7. All dies except the regular coinage dies in actual use, and all hubs of the regular coinage dies shall be in the custody of the Engraver, and on the first working day of the year shall be turned over to the Superintendent for destruction, as provided in section 6.

SEC. 8. The Coiner shall, on a written order of the Superintendent, prepare all medals required and shall keep an accurate record of those manufactured, with a description of the metal employed therein and the number of each kind struck, and in the case of gold and silver medals shall furnish the Superintendent each month

with duplicate accounts, charging the amount of bullion employed and the amount lost in the manufacture of the same. The Engraver must be considered responsible to the Coiner in regard to all of those activities having to do with the striking of medals and proof coins over which, according to present arrangements, he has practical supervision, but which according to the law belongs to the jurisdiction of the Coiner.

SEC. 9. The Melter and Refiner shall deliver to the Superintendent, and the Superintendent to the Coiner, fine gold and silver to be employed in the manufacture of medals, the Coiner to be charged with the number of ounces delivered. In the settlement of this account the Coiner shall from time to time, as may be convenient, redeliver to the Superintendent all the fine or other bullion remaining in the form of clippings, strips or ingots, and any deficiency shall be made good by the Coiner.

SEC. 10. All medals and proof coins shall be delivered by the Coiner to the Superintendent. The Superintendent shall keep an accurate account of all the medals and proof coins sold by him and also of those delivered to him by the Coiner. He shall pay for the latter out of the medal fund and shall render quarterly to the Bureau of the Mint a statement of the sale of medals and proof coins and pay into the Treasury of the United States quarterly, or at such other times as may be required by the Director of the Mint, the profit accruing from such sales, reserving, however, a fund sufficient to meet the incidental expenses attending the manufacture and sale of medals. A detailed statement of the specific medals and proof coins struck and sold each year shall be forwarded at the close thereof to the Bureau of the Mint.

SEC. 11. Experimental pieces of proposed designs or of new coins for the official use of the Director of the Mint under section 3510, Revised Statutes, shall only be struck upon his written requisition for a specific number of pieces, and shall be struck only in such metal or alloy and of such weight and fineness as prescribed by law for coins of the same denomination. Such experimental pieces shall be receipted for by the Director of the Mint, and if not adopted for regular coinage during the same year, shall be defaced by him (except such pieces as he may deem it wise to reserve for the Cabinet in Philadelphia) and returned to the Superintendent, who shall cause them to be melted in his presence and that of the Assayer, and a written statement shall be sent to the Director of the Mint to serve as a voucher in the archives of that Bureau. Such pieces, if adopted for coinage, shall be returned by the Director of the Mint and receipted for by the Superintendent. The Superintendent of the Mint shall give receipt to the Engraver for all experimental pieces.

SEC. 12. Experimental pieces of all kinds (except the soft metal impressions provided for in section 4) shall be struck by the Engraver from planchets furnished by the Coiner, only upon a requisition signed by the Superintendent for a specific number of pieces.

SEC. 13. The Engraver shall prepare each month for the Superintendent a statement as to the number of hubs and dies prepared, and the number of experimental pieces struck. On the first working day of each year, and at other times if he so desires, the Superintendent of the Mint shall inspect the Engraver's Department and personally examine all dies, hubs, and experimental pieces in the custody of the Engraver, in order to insure compliance with the regulations.

SEC. 14. The annual assay medals are presented as awards for service to the Government in connection with the Annual Assay Commission. One medal shall be awarded to each of those who actually serve upon the Commission, including the Secretary of the Commission and the Director of the Mint, and any additional copies which may have been struck shall be defaced and destroyed immediately after the meeting of the Commission. All assay medals of a given year shall be of identical material, and no such medals of earlier dates shall be struck.

THE ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION

Recommendation for the Support of the Mint Cabinet.



1910 UNITED STATES ASSAY MEDALS.

Presented to members of the Annual Assay Commission at the performance of their duties at the Philadelphia Mint, February, 1910.

The official report of the Assay Commission of 1910 shows that the weight and fineness of the coins minted during 1909, as submitted to the commission for the test in accordance with the law, came well within the very limited tolerance. It is an approach to perfection in assaying and coining, considering the large number of coins minted, that makes the work of the Annual Commission one of approval and commendation rather than one of criticism and correction.

For the fourth year in succession the A. N. A. was represented on the commission, Hon. William A. Ashbrook, of Ohio, being the member.

The commission, which changes each year, is appointed by the President and serves without compensation; the members' traveling and hotel expenses are paid. Certain officers of the government are *ex-officio* members of the commission, the assayer of the New York Assay Office being one of them; and that officer, in the person of Dr. Herbert Gray Torrey, has attended several times more commissions than any other person. Dr. Torrey has been present at every one since 1874, excepting 1879.

A medal known as the Annual Assay Medal, of different design each year, is presented to members, only one to a member, and supposed to be not otherwise obtainable. There are several collectors of assay medals, and specimens, when offered for sale, command very fair prices. The mint cabinet contains an assay medal for every year since 1860; they are of various metals, including bronze, copper, aluminum and silver, and without uniformity as to size or shape.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the commission:

Resolved, That the Annual Assay Commission of 1910 hereby renews the recommendations of the commission of 1909 with reference to the national coin collection of the mint at Philadelphia in that it is a feature of great educational value, and therefore ought to be made as complete as possible. It is also

Resolved, That it is the desire of the commission of 1910 that the profits from the sale of souvenir coins and medals to the thousands of persons who visit the mint annually would amount to a considerable sum, and would tend to greatly improve and enlarge the collection if devoted for that purpose. And it is further

Resolved, That the commission of 1910 also renews in full the recommendation of the commission of 1909 with reference to medals and medalettes; that different

designs be struck each year, and that facilities be furnished to visitors for closer observations of the coinage operations. And be it further

Resolved, That in the opinion of the commission of 1910 an annual appropriation of \$5000 should be made by Congress to enable the mint at Philadelphia to carry out the purposes expressed in these resolutions, to the completeness of which they ought to reach and which it cannot now do for lack of funds. And be it

Resolved, That on behalf of itself and of the government, thanks are hereby tendered to Dr. A. Piatt Andrew, Director of the Mint, and to the officers and employees of the mint for their uniform courtesies extended during the session, and for their furnishing every facility to the commission to carry out the purposes of the examination.

Before adjournment the following special resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That this commission think it would be wise, and we so recommend, that at the meeting of the next commission the regulations be read in so far as they cover the mode of operation, and that the commission decide in advance how many envelopes (at least ten per cent.) inclosing the deliveries shall be opened, in order that a better average shall be given in the mass melt, and that a larger number of individual coins be tested, lest the operations of the commission degenerate into a mere formality.

"GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD," NEW EDITION.

A new edition of "Gold and Silver Coins of the World", by The J. W. Scott Company, is now in press and is expected to be ready for distribution on or before August 15th. The Scott Standard Coin Catalogues, under the above title, and "Copper Coins of the World", have been for many years the popular and standard hand-books on the modern coinage of the world; *popular* because they were cheap, *standard* because they have no competitor, much less a rival as an illustrated guide to modern coinage. A good evidence as to the value of these publications to the collector: during the late years that the edition of 1893 was "out of print", and a ban had been placed on the illustrating of coins, which prevented the issuing of a new edition, these publications steadily advanced in value, until in 1905 they were in demand at \$7.50 each. With the limited restoration of the illustrating privilege an edition, "Silver Coins of the World", was published in 1906, this edition (the last) did not include foreign gold coins. In 1908 a new edition of "Copper Coins of the World", which includes all modern minor coinages in base metal, was published. No new edition of the book on copper coins is now anticipated. The catalogues, uniform in size, 6 x 9 inches, about 160 pages, fully illustrated, bound in paper, fifty cents each, postage ten cents each extra.

The publisher's announcement says: "The Silver Coin Catalogue was originally published in 1875, and has passed through many editions, each larger and better than the one that preceded. These have been the work of many hands among whom may be named—Fred. Doughty, Lyman H. Low, David Proskey, J. W. Scott and others. It now stands the best reference book on coins for the general collector ever printed."

THE NUMISMATIST has arranged for an early supply of the new publication. All advance orders will be mailed the same day direct from the publishers to the customer. Orders sent to THE NUMISMATIST, Box 876, Philadelphia, Pa., enclosing 60 cents each for either catalogue wanted will receive the earliest possible attention.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

Experiments at the Treasury in Washington for the cleansing of paper money have been so successful that the time does not seem far distant when *laundered* and *unlaundered* will be used in reference to U. S. paper money. The process includes washing and resizing and makes the laundered notes as crisp as when new. The process is simple, a machine is being perfected to do the work, and, it is said, that it is the purpose of the government to encourage clearing houses in the large cities to install "money laundries" for the convenience of the local banks. We will be able to have our "filthy lucre" cleansed at home.

The separate process of numbering, sealing and separating paper money—three operations that were performed at the Treasury Building after the notes were received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—is now to be done with one operation. A machine has been perfected that consecutively numbers, affixes the government seal, and cuts the notes apart (they are printed four on a sheet) and trims the edges and delivers the notes in counted piles for bundling.

Based on the information that was generally published at the time, our issue for May, 1909, contained an article stating that radical changes were to be made in the designs and sizes of United States paper money. It appears that the proposition, as generally published, was not very seriously considered, and had it been, there would have been very general protest from bankers and those who have to handle large quantities of paper money. Our inquiry to the Treasury Department brings the information: "No material changes in United States currency are contemplated for the near future."

Information from Washington tells us that with the introduction of Postal Savings Banks, the first of which is to be opened within the year, there will be issued special stamps of various denominations, which the *saver* may mount on a card which will be supplied for that purpose, and when the card represents one dollar, the smallest amount for which an account will be opened, the card may be deposited and the amount will be credited. It is presumed the stamps will be gummed, and as such may be clearly defined as *stamps*, but that they will serve a currency purpose, not only passing from hand to hand, but many uncompleted dollar cards will seek cash, perhaps at a discount, and as a convenient medium for small amount remittance they will serve much more satisfactorily than postage stamps. It is not improbable that the use that will be made of these stamps other than the primary purpose of their issue will be sufficient to lead to them becoming, by adoption, a fractional paper currency, and for such purposes may be issued without gum.

The Philadelphia Division of the United States Secret Service has had much to keep it busy in recent months. One of the best captures, leading to a recent conviction, was that of a clever swindler who successfully obtained the value of six notes out of five notes. By cutting into strips and carefully pasting together five notes, ordinarily passable, were produced, and with enough left to make up the required three-fifths of a note which is redeemable by the government at full face value. The work was so clever that the five "pasted" notes were not easily discovered as *queer* and the three-fifths for government redemption were usually cashed at a large city postoffice. Postoffices are now prohibited from redeeming mutilated notes.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Largest and Most Active Numismatic Organization
in the World.

For particulars address the
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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
1910 Convention—New York, Sept. 5-10.
Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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Second Vice-President—B. H. Saxton, Davenport, Iowa.
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H. A. Ramsden, 34 Water St., Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

In response to the call by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, published in the April issue, the General Secretary has received the following nominations for officers to be elected at the New York convention, September 5-10, which conform to the requirements of the Constitution affecting nominations, and their names will appear on the official ballot and proxy, which will be mailed to every member in good standing at least thirty days before the convention. The attention of the members is called to the provision of the Constitution relative to the election, published in the January, 1910, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*. All ballots, after being marked, must be sent to the General Secretary *sealed* in the envelope which is sent with the ballot. Members who do not expect to attend the convention have the privilege of naming anyone who will attend as their proxy. The proxy blank will form part of the ballot.

For First Vice-President—B. H. SAXTON, Davenport, Iowa. Nominated by Messrs.
Herbert Niklewicz, W. G. Curry, J. Everett Alden, George J. Schwartz,
Jos. H. Geis and John A. Wood. Acceptance received.

For Second Vice-President—R. W. MACLACHLAN, Montreal, Can. Nominated by

Messrs. Herbert Niklewicz, W. G. Curry, J. Everett Alden, Joseph H. Geis Niklewicz, R. W. McLachlan, J. deLagerberg, Joseph H. Geis, B. H. Saxton and John A. Wood. Acceptance received.

For Librarian—LUDGER GRAVEL, Montreal, Can. Nominated by Messrs. Herbert and John A. Wood. Acceptance received.

For Member Board of Governors—WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, Johnstown, Ohio. Nominated by Messrs. Herbert Niklewicz, B. H. Saxton, Joseph H. Geis and John A. Wood. Acceptance received.

For Member Board of Governors—J. DELAGERBERG, Passaic, N. J. Nominated by Messrs. Herbert Niklewicz, B. H. Saxton, Joseph H. Geis and John A. Wood. Acceptance received.

The following nominations have also been received, but as the nominees have not sent their acceptance their names will not appear on the ballot. Mention of these is made merely for the information of the members.

For President—DR. J. M. HENDERSON, Columbus, Ohio. Nominated by Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, J. deLagerberg, Herbert Niklewicz, W. G. Curry, J. Everett Alden, George J. Schwartz, Joseph H. Geis, R. Edward Davis and John A. Wood. Acceptance not received.

For General Secretary—F. G. DUFFIELD, Baltimore, Md. Nominated by Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, Herbert Niklewicz, George J. Schwartz, R. Edward Davis, Joseph H. Geis and John A. Wood. Acceptance withheld.

For Treasurer—D. A. WILLIAMS, Baltimore, Md. Nominated by Herbert Niklewicz, Joseph H. Geis, R. Edward Davis, R. W. McLachlan and John A. Wood. Acceptance not received.

For Chairman Board of Governors—WILLIAM F. DUNHAM, Chicago, Ill. Nominated by Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, Herbert Niklewicz, B. H. Saxton, Joseph H. Geis and John A. Wood. Declined.

For Member Board of Governors—HOWLAND WOOD, Brookline, Mass. Nominated by Herbert Niklewicz, B. H. Saxton, Joseph H. Geis, R. W. McLachlan and John A. Wood. Declined.

For Member Board of Governors—H. O. GRANBERG, Oshkosh, Wis. Nominated by Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, Herbert Niklewicz, B. H. Saxton, Joseph H. Geis and John A. Wood. Acceptance not received.

For Member Board of Governors—HERBERT NIKLEWICZ, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nominated by Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, Adolphe Renaud and George W. Parent. Acceptance not received.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. DUFFIELD,

General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., July 27, 1910.

JUNE REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED JUNE 1.

1362 J. A. Rummell.	1368 Hyman Baer.
1363 Charles F. Redman.	1369 Bert A. Gillham.
1364 Edward J. Deitsch.	1370 Edward P. Tenney.
1365 John K. Morris, M. D.	1371 Howard L. Rowe.
1366 D. Macon Webster.	1372 F. E. Stannard.
1367 John L. Hitchcock.	

J. W. Hopkins, M. D., Madison, Wis.	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
T. M. Marshall, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, Lloyd E. Battles.
Chas. E. Getchell, Reinking Bldg., Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, Lloyd E. Battles.
C. G. Vogler, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, Lloyd E. Battles.
G. M. Pelton, Fort Morgan, Col.	W. G. Curry, Lloyd E. Battles.
H. G. Vogel, Lexington, Neb.	W. G. Curry, * W. B. Smith.
John F. Mannion, 148 Pike St., Carbondale, Pa.	John Winfield Aitken, F. G. Duffield.
Charles R. Munn, 65 Salem Ave., Carbondale, Pa.	John Winfield Aitken, F. G. Duffield.
John C. Aitken, Montrose, Pa.	John Winfield Aitken, F. G. Duffield.
Henry C. Butler, Canaan St., Carbondale, Pa.	John Winfield Aitken, F. G. Duffield.
Harold M. Aitken, 41 Garfield Ave., Carbondale, Pa.	John Winfield Aitken, F. G. Duffield.
Frank C. Manzo, 231 West 39th St., New York, N. Y.	Frank C. Higgins, Howland Wood.

* Local business or professional endorsement.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

A. R. Frey, 36 A Hampton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Association Year Book is now in press and will be ready for mailing in a few days. A copy will be sent free to each member, including those admitted September 1, 1910. Applicants for membership published in this issue who have paid either \$1 or \$1.50 dues will also receive a copy free. Those paying only 50 cents dues can secure a copy for 25 cents. Members desiring extra copies of the Year Book can obtain them at 25 cents each, which is about the actual cost of production. The edition will be limited to 1,000, and a number of extra copies have already been subscribed for. All orders for extra copies should be accompanied by the cash and sent to Mr. B. H. Saxton, care of Register Life Insurance Co., Davenport, Iowa.

F. G. Duffield.

General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., September 19, 1910.

EXTRA COPIES OF THE YEAR BOOK.

The 1910 Year Book has been mailed to each member of the Association in good standing. A limited number of extra copies are available and will be sent postpaid upon receipt of twenty-five cents, the actual cost of printing and mailing.

A copy presented to your public library or to some collecting friend who is not a member of the A. N. A. undoubtedly would be appreciated; all such orders will lessen by just so much the actual expense of publication, and the receipts will go into the special fund from which the money is drawn to pay for the Year Book. This should be a good opportunity for those who have not cared to make a much larger contribution to the special fund to give their support to this extent, and they may feel assured of the committee's hearty appreciation.

B. H. SAXTON, Chairman.



CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple.

President, HARRY F. WILLIAMS,

Secretary, BEN G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The 79th monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, August 5th. Mr. Virgil M. Brand presiding in the absence of the president and vice-president. The following fourteen members were present: Messrs. Lswis, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Leon, Michael, Vercouter, Jochem, Blumenschein, Holmes, Johnston and Baker.

The special order of the evening was the discussion of the matter of inviting the American Numismatic Association to hold its convention in Chicago in 1911. Those present gave expressions on the subject, and on motion the secretary was instructed to send an invitation from the society to the general secretary.

Mr. Johnston offered a resolution that it is the sense of the society that there should be adopted in this country a uniform grading of uncirculated coins into two classes: those that are absolutely perfect, and those short of that condition.

Mr. Baker read a poem on the Value of Money.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *The Elder Magazine* for June and July, *Mehl's Monthly*, *Spink's Circular*, *Numismatische Correspondenz*, *Numismatischer Verkehr* and *Philatelic West* for June. Auction catalogs were received from Elder and Steigerwalt, and a priced catalog from Low.

The 80th monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, September 2nd, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following seventeen members were present: Messrs. Mayer, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Jaeger, Michael, Vercouter, Jochem, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Donovan, Rau, Wilson and J. T. Kelly.

The committee on medallie production recommended that the society have struck medals to commemorate the progress of aviation in 1910; that the medals be of bronze and silver; that the dies be engraved and the medals struck in the United States Mint; that a copy be presented to each member in good standing; that copies be sold to the public at 75 cents each for bronze and \$2.50 for silver, and that art students and others be asked to submit drawings for said medal, the person whose design is accepted to be paid \$20; second choice, \$5, and third honorable mention. The recommendation in regard to inviting designs to be offered was adopted on motion of Mr. V. M. Brand.

A motion was carried to the effect that it is the sense of this society that they favor the retention of *THE NUMISMATIST* by Mr. Farran Zerbe as the official organ of the A. N. A., and that the passing of same to the control of any dealer be opposed, and those present expecting to attend the New York convention were requested to use their influence to this end.

Mr. Williams exhibited a number of South American gold pieces.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *THE NUMISMATIST* for July and *Spink's Circular* and the *Philatelic West* for August. Auction catalogs were received from Elder, Cahn (2), and the A. N. A., and catalog with fixed prices from Boudeau. Also a monograph by Howland Wood on the Canadian Blacksmith Coppers, by the author.



NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President, FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary, DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 255 West 92nd Street, New York.

The twenty-third regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club took place at Kean's Chop House on Thursday evening September 1, with President Higgins in the chair. Owing to the presence in New York of a large gathering of early arrivals for the convention and the various numismatic sales, the meeting was very largely attended by both local and out-of-town members and visitors. Among those specially welcomed were Dr. J. M. Henderson, President of the American Numismatic Association; B. Max Mehl, editor of "Mehl's Monthly," and Mr. Victor D. Brenner, this being the latter's first public appearance in the United States since his return from his summer sojourn in Europe, in the course of which he represented the American Numismatic Association and the New York Numismatic Club at the International Numismatic Congress in Brussels. The proximity of the American Numismatic Association convention made that function the topic upon which one speaker followed another.

Early in the evening President Higgins relinquished the chair in favor of Vice-President Frey, and was surprised by the presentation by Mr. D. M. Webster, acting in behalf of the New York Numismatic Club, of a copy of the presidential medal subscribed to by the membership, bearing Mr. Higgins's portrait, with the seal of the club on the obverse, which latter, as is well known, was designed by Mr. Brenner. (The copy especially for Mr. Higgins is in gold, but had not been received in time for the presentation occasion. The medal in gold, unique in this metal, was presented to Mr. Higgins a few days later.)

Mr. Webster, in presenting the medal, said:

The annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, which is to be held in this city next week, is destined to mark a new era in the history of American numismatics and is already attracting world-wide attention. It is largely due to the untiring energy of our honored president, Mr. F. C. Higgins, who has headed our club for the past two years, that this convention promises to be such a brilliant success.

Gentlemen, we are proud of Mr. Higgins, and it is our heartfelt desire to show our appreciation of his worth while we have him safely in the midst of us. For my part, I do not believe in flowers and music after a man has passed away.

I am reminded of a good story that I heard the other day of a German who had treated his wife very cruelly during her lifetime, but after her death went into hysterics and had a very elaborate funeral. A German lady—one of the mourners—came up to him and said: "I vas so sorry to see you crying about your poor wife by der church, Mr. Hockenheimer. I lose my husband last week, now you lose your wife; so I can feel mit you." "Vell, you seen me by der church," replied Hockenheimer; "but did you see me down by der grave? Vy, I yoost raised hell down dere!"

Now, the New York Numismatic Club doesn't believe in postponing the bestowal of honor on our worthy president; and with this idea in view, the club decided some months ago to strike a memorial medal to be presented to the various presidents who shall succeed Mr. Higgins in the years to come.

It was intended to be a mark of our appreciation of his splendid management and tact in the leadership of this organization. In pursuance of this sentiment, this medal, which is unusually beautiful in design, has been executed by Whitehead & Hoag, of Newark, N. J., and I take pleasure in presenting it to our president as a slight token of our appreciation and sincere regard.

We thought it would not be fair to simply strike one medal for the president to put in his pocket and to hide from our admiration, so we decided to strike 110 duplicates, so that any member of our club who wished to obtain a souvenir medal might be able to do so.

In presenting our medal to Mr. Higgins it is coupled with the hearty wish that he may live long to view it, and that it may serve to inspire him in his future efforts in behalf of the numismatists of America.



THE N. Y. N. C. FIRST PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL.

Mr. Higgins, in reply, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

It is difficult for me to find words to fittingly thank you for the great honor you have conferred on me, and to express the deep appreciation which I naturally feel.

This beautiful medal which I hold in my hand serves to remind me, more than anything else could do, that all things on this mundane sphere are moving towards an appointed end. And this, I may say, has been the case with my humble efforts in behalf of our club and the national association. The success that has attended my labors in your behalf has itself been a sufficient reward. It has also been one of the greatest happinesses of my life to aid in bringing together this notable gathering of collectors and learned men who have founded an organization which I believe is destined to last for many long years.

I had already made up my mind that the year 1910 was to witness the full completion of my work as an organizer, and I can assure you that I have given my whole heart and soul and a great deal of enthusiasm to it. The best hour of a man's life, under any circumstance, is that in which he is able to say that his earthly ambition has been fulfilled, and in receiving your medal to-night and listening to the eloquent words that accompanied it, I feel that I am more than repaid for whatever I have done on behalf of our club and the cause that it represents.

Gentlemen, I know that you will be in full accord with me when I say that the organization and perpetuation of the New York Numismatic Club means the uplifting of numismatic science in all that the term stands for in this country. (Applause.) With such an aggregation of travelers, experts, savants and antiquarians, as well as writers whose views upon numismatic topics are eagerly read and preserved as the bibliography of our science, I do not hesitate to say that the future of numismatic science in America is destined to be most deeply and beneficially influenced by the work of the New York Numismatic Club.

I must also pay a well-deserved tribute, as I have done before, to the efforts of kindred organizations that are co-operating with us in the cause of numismatics, for this cause has received assistance from many sources throughout the United States.

We in New York, however, are most fortunately situated, for, as a friend of mine once remarked, as we stood on the dock at Liverpool, "It is

only across the street to Number One Broadway." It may be rather a wide street, but we are practically at the door of Europe, which, of course, means a great deal to the collector of coins.

We have, furthermore, a number of wealthy men among us who are not only talented as numismatists, but who have from some providential source received such great inspiration of the weight and portent of the numismatic science in the making of history that they have spent great fortunes in gathering collections of coins.

With the progress of time these collections are being presented to our museums, and some day the great public to which they have been bequeathed will need the assistance of the New York Numismatic Club in order to properly appreciate and understand the points of interest in these wonderful exhibits.

I think that my friend, Mr. Frey, who is very active in this part of the world, would be able to testify that the interest of the public in general in numismatic science has for the past ten years been steadily increasing and becoming more intelligent.

In former days we were constantly hearing of people who rushed into a dealer's store with their flying-eagle cents and finding that the coins turned out very differently from what they expected. But such people are daily becoming more scarce, owing to the light which has been spread abroad by the American Numismatic Association, the Chicago Society, the Ohio Society, the Detroit Society and other learned organizations.

We have, for many years, been giving great attention to the rare coins of our own country, and while I do not in any way pretend to be a specialist in Americana, I will say this, that I think Americana is to-day being more intelligently connected with the numismatics of the rest of the world than ever before. In years gone by we were practically locked up in our own box, and did not take any interest in anything outside; but to-day we are discovering that as a people we are the descendants of the great Teutonic races the ancient Romans, the Goths, the Vandals, the Franks and others; and it is only by accident that some of our members who are descendants of the Chinese and Japanese races are not with us to-night.

We are thus connecting Americana with the numismatics of the outer world, and when we shall have sufficiently done this we shall be able to claim for the numismatic science of the United States a permanence and enthusiasm of which its founders little dreamed. We are in the midst of a very active era, and I feel assured that the convention of the coming week is not only bound to attract attention the world over, but is destined to give a new impetus to the great science in which we are all so keenly interested.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me once more express my thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, and to assure you that I shall ever regard it as an incentive to work with heart and soul for the interests of our organization, and to make its labors a success both locally and nationally. (Applause.)

Following felicitations, Mr. Frey called attention to the fact that it had long been the desire of the older members of the American Numismatic Association who had been personally acquainted with Dr. Heath to honor his memory by the issuance of a similar medal; but that owing to one reason and another steps had never been taken within the bounds of the association. There were many American Numismatic Association members enrolled in the New York Numismatic Club, and these now proposed to issue a medal for Dr. Heath with the seal of the American Numismatic Association as the reverse. Some objection was made to this by members present, who opined that it would be wrong for the club to usurp a function which certainly belonged to the association. The discussion was brought to a close by American Numismatic Association President Henderson stating it was his purpose to bring the subject of a Doctor Heath medal to the attention of the convention for action. Mr. W. H. Woodin led in a subscription among the members present, which resulted in the collection of a substantial sum, which was placed at the service of Dr. Henderson as a starter for a Heath memorial medal fund to be proposed by him at the convention.

U. S. COINAGE, JULY, 1910.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	18,000	\$360,000
Total gold ...	18,000	\$360,000
Half dollars	424,000	\$212,000
Quarter dollars ...	20,000	5,000
Total silver ..	444,000	\$217,000
One cent	3,060,000	\$30,600
Total minor ..	3,060,000	\$30,600
Total coinage.	3,522,000	\$607,600
For Philippine Government:		
Bronze, 1-centavos	600,000 pieces,	
6,000 pesos.		

U. S. COINAGE, AUGUST, 1910.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	509,000	\$10,180,000
Eagles	86,500	865,000
Total gold ...	595,500	\$11,045,000
Half dollars	324,000	\$162,000
Quarter dollars ...	228,000	57,000
Total silver ..	552,000	\$219,000
One cent	16,446,000	\$164,460
Total minor ..	16,446,000	\$164,460
Total coinage.	17,593,500	\$11,428,460
Coinage for Philippines' Govt.,		
One centavo ..	300,000 pieces	

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Joachimsthal, near Carlsbad, which the late King Edward visited only a short time before his death to see the extraction of radium from pitchblende, is the original home of the "dollar". For it was from the silver mines of this Bohemian town that there was coined in 1518, by order of Count Schlick, the guldengroschen that became famous as the "Joachimsthaler", and was afterward called the "thaler" for short, the pronunciation of which is toller.—*Exchange*.

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1841 D. Mint. Fine. Record \$10.00.	6.00
1843 C. Mint. V. F. No record of public sale	7.00
1844 P. Mint. Fine. Record for unc. \$12.00.	5.50
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Siam ¼ Ticals - - - - -	1.00
Egyptian Glass Money - - - - -	1.00
Japanese Tempos - - - - -	.10
10c. Meridith (crisp) - - - - -	.25
25c. Walker " - - - - -	.45

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MONEY AND MEDALLIC ART



VOL. XXIII

November 1910

NO. 8

THE NUMISMATIST PRESENTED TO A. N. A.
W. W. C. Wilson

GOVERNMENT DISMISSES PATTERN COMPLAINT
Capt. John W. Haseltine

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXIII

NOVEMBER, 1910

No. 8

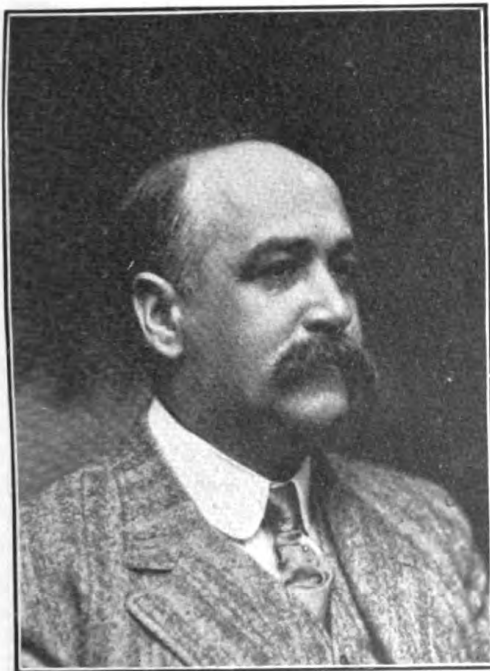
THE NUMISMATIST TO BE PRESENTED TO A. N. A.

Vice-President W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, Arranges for Purchase and Presentation to the Association.

PLANS have now progressed to where it may be positively stated that commencing with 1911 the American Numismatic Association will, for the first time, own its official organ. Title to the publication will be by gift, made possible by the generous spirit of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, who has arranged for the purchase of the publication.

The present management of *THE NUMISMATIST* has for more than a year made it known that he desired to be relieved of the publication, and it was only to maintain the interests of the association that it has been continued by him this year. The A. N. A. has long desired to have control of *THE NUMISMATIST*, which has always been its official organ, but it neither had the means

for acquirement nor could it see the way for continuing the publication if acquired. It was decided at the recent convention that the A. N. A. should arrange for its own publication and that *THE NUMISMATIST* should be acquired if ways and means could be provided, the matter to be in charge of the board of governors. Mr. Howland Wood, a member of the board, and who has been our faithful associate editor for more than two years, was looked to by the other members for the information it desired and in a sense as a committee of one to propose ways and means for establishing a publication for the association.



W. W. C. WILSON.

Mr. Wood, knowing of the liberal spirit of Mr. Wilson towards numismatic organizations, made it known to him what a good and elegant thing it would be if the association could in some way acquire *THE NUMISMATIST*. Mr. Wilson was quick to see the opportunity to render the association a service, along lines of his selection, and negotiations were started at once for the purchase of the magazine and its tender to the association. Mr. Wilson asked the present editor-publisher to join with him and Mr. Wood as a body

(225)

of three trustees to tender the publication to the board of governors of the A. N. A. and to hold it for delivery to the board of governors upon satisfactory evidence that the association was prepared to publish it.

Mr. Wood, acting as chairman of the trustees and as a member of the board of governors, proceeded to ascertain probable editors and managers, making a report to Mr. W. F. Dunham, chairman of the board of governors. Acceptance of the proposals is attested in the following announcement from Chairman Dunham:

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

The Board of Governors respectfully present the following report regarding the progress of negotiations in securing THE NUMISMATIST. Our First Vice President, Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, Canada, has purchased and generously presented to the Association, as a gift, THE NUMISMATIST.

The title is now held by three Trustees, who are under instructions to transfer the ownership of THE NUMISMATIST to the American Numismatic Association, as soon as the necessary arrangements for its publication can be made.

The deed of transfer directs that the publication continue the property of the Association, subject to the control of the Board of Governors, who are an elective body and therefore represent the membership of the Association more truly than a committee; that the Association through the Board of Governors keep this publication non-partisan in character, and have a general oversight over THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. A. R. Frey, of New York, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief, and our new Secretary, Mr. G. L. Tilden, Business Manager.

Fraternally yours,

W. F. DUNHAM,

Chairman of Board of Governors.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1910.

It will be noted that control of the publication is to be with the board of governors. As the board is an elective body the entire organization will be represented in the control. Mr. A. R. Frey, who has been selected as editor-in-chief, is well known as a student of numismatics and an able writer on the subject. Mr. Frey's associates on the editorial board will probably be geographically distributed and selected by the board of governors. With time, ability and enthusiasm for the purpose, Mr. Tilden, the general-secretary elect, seems to be the logical man for business manager. Material assistance may be expected from Mr. Wood. It is probable Worcester, Mass., will be the place of publication and that the first issue under the direction of the A. N. A. will be ready for our members early in January. The present volume and year will be completed by the present management with one more issue, to be published late in December.

With the work of publication in favorable progress all the property, right and title to THE NUMISMATIST will be presented to the A. N. A. by Mr. Wilson. In doing this Mr. Wilson renders a valuable service to numismatics and the A. N. A. acquires the most essential factor for its successful existence—ownership of its official organ.

Mr. Wilson is an enthusiastic collector, has an extensive numismatic library and, by recent purchases, is believed to have the finest collection of Canadian specimens on this continent. That he has become one of the association's benefactors it is hoped that he will have every reason to know that his gift is appreciated, that it will ever continue to serve a good cause and that his interest in the A. N. A. will be long in evidence.

STATUS OF PATTERN COINS SEEMS ESTABLISHED.

Government Case Dismissed. Seized Coins Returned.



DECIDEDLY pleasing news for collectors at large is to be found in the action of the government in dismissing its action against Captain John W. Haseltine. This action was based on the contention of the government that all pattern coins had been unlawfully removed from the mint.

In our issue for July we presented at considerable length the questioned status of pattern coins by the government, that a number had been seized from Captain Haseltine, that the rights of collectors in general to possess them was in question and that Captain Haseltine was determined to contest at law against the government in defense of the individual's rights to own and possess pattern coins.

Regarding the dismissal of the case the following letter is in evidence:
Philadelphia, October 29th, 1910.

U. S. vs. John W. Haseltine.
No. 910. April Sessions, 1910.
John B. Robinson, Esq.,
United States Marshal, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:—

The above case having been discontinued you will please deliver to the defendant or his attorney the coins seized under the writ of replevin in said case.

(Signed) J. W. Thompson,
United States Attorney."

Captain Haseltine is to be congratulated on the successful outcome of the case. We believe the officers of the government who caused the action to be brought were ignorant as to precedent and the manner in which pattern coins had for many years been issued at the mint, and, when the numerous protests from numismatists came, investigation showing a mistake had been made followed, and as the passage of several months did not strengthen the position of the government the case was dismissed.

Now that the department is familiar with the history of pattern coins and that the dismissal of the case indicates *no cause for action*, we are hopeful that it will place on record that which for all time will insure the peaceful possession of all pattern coins issued up to 1909 inclusive. Recent regulations make it offensive to hereafter remove any pattern coins from the mint.

\$2½ GOLD PIECES TO BE ISSUED IN PROOF ONLY.

We are advised by the Director of the Mint that it is the present policy of the department to suspend the coinage of \$2.50 gold pieces for circulation, but that they will continue to be struck to fill orders for proof coins.

Few practical purposes have been served in recent years by this coin, which since 1889 has been our smallest gold piece for circulation. In the Western States where gold is used to the exclusion of paper money, the \$2.50 is considered undesirable on account of its size. Considerable quantities of \$2.50 gold pieces have been struck each year for several decades, the coinage being near the close of the year and to meet the demand for gift purposes during the holiday season. The department has found that within a few weeks following the holiday season the greater portion of the \$2.50 pieces that had been issued during preceding weeks found their way back to the various sub-treasuries, and for which there was no demand until the next season. It is probable that the quarter eagle will continue to be issued in proof until an Act of Congress designates otherwise. Proofs only have been struck dated 1910.

SIZE OF PAPER MONEY SHOULD NOT BE CHANGED.

The Treasury Department caused to be published on September 10th a lengthy article quoting the Secretary of the Treasury as an advocate of reducing the size of our paper money. The proposal had for its purpose economy and its publication was to "feel" the pulse of the money-handling public on the subject.

The present size of our paper currency is 3.04 inches wide by 7.28 inches long. It is suggested to reduce the size to 2½ inches wide by 6 inches long, or to be the same size as the present Philippine paper currency. This reduction would permit the printing of five notes on a sheet instead of four, as has always been the practice.

With few exceptions our paper money has always been of the present size. Reasons as to why no change in size should be made are many, some of which are indicated in the following article by Mr. George H. Blake, paper money authority:

Late information is, in effect, that the subject is in charge of a committee of the Treasury Department, which has not yet made its report.

By GEORGE H. BLAKE.

Of late there has been much discussion concerning the proposed reduction in the size of our paper money.

From the reasons given by the Treasury officials for such reduction, it is evident that the underlying motive is economy, which has become a watchword in the Treasury Department during the present administration.

Some notable savings have been made recently in the administration of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by its efficient director, Mr. J. E. Ralph, and more are contemplated, but it is a question whether the amount to be saved in paper, ink, labor, etc., will compensate for all the trouble and expense which banking institutions and others will be put to, if the size of paper money is made smaller.

With the present large reserves in the hands of the banks, some of it is likely to be in circulation fifty or seventy-five years hence. It is, indeed, no uncommon thing now to find paper money in circulation which bears the dates of 1862-63 and 1869, and banks and private individuals had much less money in those days to place in reserve, than now.

The Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that if a sufficient number of small-sized notes are prepared in advance, an exchange for the larger ones could be made quickly, and the trouble would be all over in a very short time. This is not likely to be the case. The banks will be adverse to doing something they are not compelled to, because it means extra labor and expense.

Should there be no rapid exchange of the larger bills for smaller, two sizes of paper money would be in circulation. It would then become necessary for banks to sort the notes according to size, because if two sizes are "strapped" together it will lead to confusion and errors in count. To handle two sizes of paper money, more space will be required by tellers, and slightly more vault room will be needed to stow it away properly.

Perhaps the most important objection to a smaller banknote is the added time which will be required to count large sums of money. The hand of an ordinary man is of proper dimensions for rapidly counting the present notes, and any change in size, either larger or smaller, would result in less speed and efficiency, which, in large financial institutions, means an increased cost in handling their money. The same objections which apply to banks will also apply to private concerns in more or less degree. Established custom demands a continuance of the present standard size, and motives of economy in manufacture should not be considered when so large and important a portion of the business community would be adversely affected by any change which might be made.

CONVENTION ADDRESS BY LYMAN H. LOW.

An Able Discussion of Pertinent Numismatic Subjects at the Late Meeting of the A. N. A.



IN a gathering like this, of coin-lovers and coin-students from all parts of the country, there are, I doubt not, many here who, if they would, could discuss some special series of our national issues in an illuminating and attractive manner; and not these alone—for the contributions to *THE NUMISMATIST*, under its management for the last two or three years, have shown that the interest in the science is more widely extended throughout our membership than formerly, or indeed, I may say, than was suspected by any excepting a limited number.

The field of study has broadened, and the collection of an unbroken series of dates of United States cents—perhaps because of the paucity of types, and the



LYMAN H. LOW.

lack of variety in its monotonous heads of "Liberty", is giving way to a more cultivated taste. No wonder that the lady on our copper coinage has at last taken her departure, and yielded to the sterner sex. While our wives and sweethearts have been adorning themselves with countless styles of hats and bonnets, impossible of description by anyone but an expert, "Liberty", for a hundred years and more, has only passed from the red bonnet of the French revolution and the days of Jefferson, to a hideous turban, and then, casting that aside, proceeded to bind her flowing locks with a simple fillet, or diadem, a fashion that lasted, not for a single season, but for two generations, until at last she covered them with the feathered head-dress of an Indian! How much better it would have been to have drawn a hint from the head of the statue of Columbia, which graces the National Capitol, I will not undertake to say;

but it is evident that the American *ladies* have not been consulted by the designers who have endeavored to give us a typical head of the goddess!

I shall not attempt to discuss in detail any of the various departments which are now attracting the attention of collectors, or confine myself to some special line of coin-study, in what I have to say, but rather ask your attention for a few moments to matters of a more general character, in which we all, I believe, whatever our hobby, may have an interest.

In the endeavor to ascertain with certainty some interesting fact concerning the origin and history of a piece which has attracted us, we have all, I suppose, met with unexpected difficulties. Here for instance is a local issue which has chanced to fall into our hands. What was the reason for striking it? Who was the merchant whose name it bears? What is its history? But a scrutiny of the files of old newspapers, a search through old directories, a hunt through dusty library shelves, a journey to some village graveyard, an interview with some old resident with only a rusty memory, fails to help us; maps and gazeteers long out of date are studied with a poverty of results; and fruitless correspondence, how-

ever courteous or urgent the request for information, not only yields no light, but finally baffles our best endeavors. All our efforts, in a word, result in what *seem*, and too often *prove* to be, insurmountable difficulties. And this is a common experience in many departments beside the single line I have taken for an example. There is hardly an authority in print, concerning coinage, old or recent, which does not bear witness to disheartening trials and vexatious discouragements, such as I have mentioned.

So far as the past is concerned, I must admit that there is little to be looked for, in overcoming the obstacles to gaining satisfactory results; that is well nigh hopeless. But as lovers of Numismatics, we have a duty and an opportunity which we may well consider. Our interest should not be limited to the past; we are *making history to-day*. No doubt there is benefit to be derived from the study of the master-pieces of the old Greek artists, or the emblems on the Roman coins; and the quaint medieval crowns of Germany, and other relics of the past from which modern coinage has had its development, also have their charms. But there is abundant opportunity for work in our own early issues and we may well adopt the motto of The American Numismatic Society, "Let not the little things perish." If we can succeed in discovering some new fact—even as little a thing as the "secret marks" that John Hull was ordered to place on his Mass. Pine-tree shillings for instance—PUT IT ON RECORD, and save it from being forgotten.

It is within the memory of most of us that facts concerning some of our own early Colonial and State issues have been irretrievably lost to the student, through indifference, or neglect to place in some permanent form the results of careful and painstaking investigations; results which were known to only a single individual, and were never given to the world. The late Chas. I. Bushnell probably possessed more of what, for lack of a better term, I may call "inside information" in certain lines, than anyone of his contemporaries. Little of it is known to-day. The late Dr. Hall had gathered a large amount of valuable material concerning Connecticut cents, which he contemplated printing. His arrangement of those dated 1787 was put in type and about 200 copies privately distributed. Some of his notes are still preserved, but to the great regret of all of us, he was unable to complete his final revision, and thus to put on record facts which he alone could give. Loubat, though not a numismatist, recognized the truth of what I have stated, and was induced to compile his splendid work on our National Medals, so rich in historical material, because he was unable to find a publication which fairly covered the subject, and loyalty and patriotism led him to make his successful attempt to fill the gap. His work is unsurpassed, or rather it has *no competitor* as an authority, on its chosen topic.

America yields no buried hoards of ancient money like those that are constantly coming to light in the countries across the sea, descriptions of which are daily adding value and interest to modern numismatic literature, but it is gratifying to know that it was an *American* explorer who exhumed the original bundle of the iron spikes which formed the money of Sparta seven or eight hundred years before Christ, buried by Pheidon, the reputed inventor of silver coinage. The story of the find, and its identification by an eminent Greek numismatist as the original deposit made twenty-eight hundred years ago, has been told in recent numbers of the Journal of Numismatics, and the relics of those drachmae are cherished as among the choicest treasures of the museum at Athens.

Such an episode is of course impossible here. But we have developed at least one eminent connoisseur of ancient Greek coins of whom we may well be proud. The delightful essays of the late Francis Sherman Benson were illustrated by splendid examples from his own magnificent cabinet, which, though it contained only nine hundred and twenty-eight pieces, sold for upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars when dispersed not very long ago.

Excellent work on our own coinage has been done by authors like the veteran Sylvester S. Crosby, on "The Early Coins of America"; by Eckfeldt and Du Bois, by Snowden, Hickox, Dickeson and others whose names I need not recall; you are all familiar with them. The late Benjamin Betts has left us an exhaustive account of the Proclamation pieces of the Spanish kings, issued in or for their American possessions; his descriptions of the Imperial coins of Mexico, and of the medals of John Law, which though struck abroad, have a close relation to our own country, are also of special value. The late Professor Anthon did a good work in his identification of the "Gloriam Regni", and Wyllys Betts, in his descriptions of the half-forgotten Franco-American tokens, and the numerous medals illustrating American Colonial History, from the days of the discovery of the Western Continent to the period when the scattered colonies became a nation, has shown us what can be done by careful search.

I need not speak of work on special lines by other American numismatists, like the catalogue of Medical Medals, compiled by Dr. Storer, and of Masonics published by Dr. Marvin; both, we are proud to say, are honored members of our Association, and each of which includes many pieces of special interest to American collectors. And each and all of these works corroborate what I have said about the necessity of *putting on record* the various points of interest, the discoveries and the descriptions of pieces, in whatever department we may take as the basis of our investigations, and are creditable to our American numismatists.

But the gleaner in any of the fields I have mentioned may still find unnoticed grains of wheat, which, if gathered and preserved, would enrich our garner. And for this our Association *should have its official organ*, where such discoveries could be preserved, and its pages open to all. Only in work of this kind can American numismatists take an influential position beside their fellows abroad.

The subject of such an official organ of the Association is one which concerns every member. What shall be its character, and how shall it be sustained? These are questions which require careful consideration. At present there is no fund for the support of such a magazine, for I assume that a *periodical* is indispensable. But without a strong financial guarantee against a deficit, its success would be dependent on an appropriation by the Association to a publication fund or the gifts of those who appreciate the necessity of such an organ under the control of the Association. It should be conducted by some one of experience, well informed on the general subject, and more especially on the topics which appeal to our members. Such a man is not often easy to find. *Dependence* on advertisements should be avoided, though to a body like ours offerings of interest to collectors, and announcements of coming sales, with other matters of a similar character, should be welcomed. To build up a strong subscription list requires not only time and experience, but earnest and cordial co-operation. Above all things, an intelligent and impartial discussion of doubtful and disputed points must be one of its prominent features. Its inspiring motive should not be "What will this or that be worth to me", but its pages should be an open forum; and its editor be governed by the spirit of the old classical motto, "Equal justice to all contestants without discrimination." Nothing of greater importance, it seems to me, demands our present attention.

Hardly less important is the attitude of the Government authorities towards collectors. I am sure you will agree with me that a change is needed. The mechanical side of our coinage, so to speak, is no doubt in capable hands, but too often in the past those in control have apparently regarded numismatics as a sort of "By-product", well enough in its way, but of no special concern to *them*. We recognize the recent efforts which have been made to raise the artistic standards of our coinage, but it must be confessed that the results have been disappointing. More earnest work in this direction is imperatively demanded. The recommenda-

tions of the last Assay Commission are excellent; the enlargement of the Mint Cabinet—the educational character of which they emphasized; better opportunities for the study of its treasures, and the sale of souvenir coins and medals to visitors, the latter a step which would imply some such work as has so successfully been done during the last few years at the French Mint—each of these involving more generous appropriation at Washington. These are certainly steps in the right direction, and with the new rules lately announced by the Mint Bureau forbidding restrikes, and requiring the annual destruction of dies, and of all superfluous pieces, deserve the thanks of our Association. Let us hope that in the future these rules may be strictly enforced.

While a better understanding among collectors and dealers of the laws governing our coinage is very desirable, it is equally important that the powers and privileges of the director of the mint and of the mint superintendents should be minutely and distinctly defined; and especially is this demanded by the fact that, as a rule, a knowledge of coins is not one of the requisite qualifications for these positions. It might even be desirable in view of past experiences, to withhold from mint employees the privilege of collecting or disposing of special products of the mint, if some feasible plan could be devised.

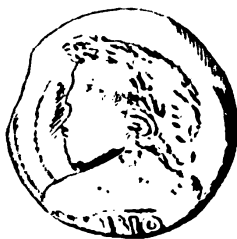
The new rules concerning dies and restrikes, to which I have just alluded, are admirable. The dies from which medals are struck may be of greater interest to the artist who engraved them, than their product, whether coin or medal, and there are connoisseurs who share in the same liking, and treasure them highly. But from the standpoint of the collector, the existence of uncanceled dies can never be otherwise than a menace; they threaten the depreciation of the value of his choicest treasures originally perhaps obtained with difficulty, at large expense, and when the possibility of a future reissue was not thought of. When a well-known thief is out of jail, the officers of the law may justly feel that the property of their fellow citizens is in constant danger. A collector who discovers after his purchase and when too late that the dies of his "rare" piece are still in good order, has no security against some unscrupulous purchaser of the uncanceled dies. He who works along these lines, I shall define as a human hawk and vulture. His products are the parasites of coin collecting.

It may be remembered by some, that one J. Rochelle Thomas, having in his possession, in the spring of 1894, the dies of the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada, then a piece of some rarity, announced his intention of restriking 12 specimens in silver at \$10 each, and 50 in bronze at \$5. This called out a vigorous protest in the *Journal of Numismatics*, but did not prevent the restrikes; and it was reported at the time that the dealer bitterly resented the criticism which was copied by an English journal. With nothing to distinguish them from the original issues, struck for a legitimate purpose, it is hard to see how these differ very much from counterfeits. The practice of the French Mint in lettering the edge of restrikes should be adopted here, if they are to be allowed. But the cancellation of dies so far as to make it impossible to use them again for coining, which can be done without destroying the artistic work of the engraver, is a still better plan.

The recent activity of certain officials, which reminds us of similar seizures sometime ago of baker's crackers bearing devices resembling those on coins, and the neglect to put a stop to the San Francisco "souvenir" impositions, are in marked contrast. The results of their action as to pattern pieces, and its outcome will be watched with interest. I have taken too much of your time to enter into any discussion of this point. It should not be forgotten, however, that numbers of these pieces have been offered at public sales for many years, without objection from the United States authorities, and there are various ways by which patterns and experimental pieces may have come into the hands of innocent holders. One good result may perhaps be hoped for. It may bring at last a final definition of a coin from the Supreme Court of the United States.

NEW VARIETY OF THE VEXATOR CANADINSIS PIECE.

In looking over some old coppers a short while ago I discovered the following unpublished variety of this interesting Canadian token. The obverses shows a much larger, though I cannot say cruder head, than the more common varieties of Breton 558. It is cut in low relief, the only deep cutting being between the chin and shoulder, and is without the usual inscription around the edge, VEXATOR CANADINSIS; underneath is the date 1810. The reverse is similar to one of the reverses of Breton's 558, being the variety with the dress of the female figure looking as if it was made of feathers, and, of course, bearing the date 1811 and the inscription RENUNILLO VISCAPE.



The chief interest of this piece is the absence of inscription and the date 1810 on the obverse. This either shows that the idea of these pieces originated in 1810, before Sir John Craig left Canada, but cannot signify that they were issued in that year, as the reverse die bears the date 1811; or else the obverse was some odd experimental die lying around the maker's shop and pressed into service as a makeshift. In this era of the furore over patterns and experimental pieces, with new pieces coming to light or mysteriously disappearing, I think this variety worthy of being considered one or the other.

HOWLAND WOOD.

DIFFERENT STARS ON UNITED STATES COINS

Several requests have come to THE NUMISMATIST during the past year asking for an explanation as to why the stars on most of our coins are with six points.

The student of heraldry and the numismatist have asked this question for many years. The first answer from an official of the government, that we know of, was made by Mr. R. E. Preston, in 1906, while he was Acting Director of the Mint. Mr Preston is quoted as saying:

"In English heraldry six or more points denote a star. The earliest examples of colonial coins all have the six-pointed star, which is correct, according to English heraldry. It is presumed that when the time came to adopt designs for the coins of the United States, English heraldry was consulted, and the colonial coins were followed in matters of detail like the star. The flag of the United States, as you are aware, is made up very largely from the coat-of-arm of Washington. Where both the stripes and stars are found, the stars have but five points.

"Washington was a member of the committee for designing the flag, and probably had these stars in mind when the design was under consideration, and no doubt his opinion would control the other members of the committee.

"On the 5-franc piece of the French republic stars with six points will be found. There are other examples besides the flag and the coins where the stars differ in the number of points. The stars on the Great Seal and the seal of the President of the United States are five-pointed, while on the seal of the House of Representatives they are six-pointed.

"The thirteen stars on the obverse of the present half and quarter dollar are six-pointed, while on the reverse they are five-pointed. In explanation of this difference I would state that the reverse of the present half and quarter dollar is a copy of the Great Seal, except that the clouds are omitted. It is evident that heraldry has not taken a very strong hold in these matters in the United States, therefore it is not in the power of anyone to say without a doubt why the difference in the stars on the flag and the coins.

"So far as we know, with the exception of the reverse of the present half and

quarter dollar, the stars on our coins are copied from the colonial coins, which were, no doubt, made after the manner of English heraldry, while the flag was made up after the design of Washington's coat-of-arms, containing three five-pointed stars."

The American Journal of Numismatics, December, 1906, publishes Mr. Preston's statements and follows in a lengthy editorial questioning the explanation which fails to explain, but *The Journal* fails to throw any new light on the subject or suggest more probable reasons.

The present writer, in *THE NUMISMATIST* for January, 1908, in an article on the Saint-Gaudens type gold coins, said:

"The coin star of six points, believed to have been adopted from British heraldry, more by accident than for a purpose, are continued. If we have a national star, and I believe we have or should have, it is that on the flag and the national coat-of-arms,—with five points. The first coins of our country to be officially recorded, were the silver *half-dimes*, a limited issue minted in 1792, and for which Washington supplied the bullion from his private silver plate. These coins, mentioned in his fourth message to Congress, were as much the coins of 'The father of his country' as are the new gold pieces the coins of the present administration, and which we, in approving reference, call the President's coins. The star on the *half-dimes* had but five points; why the five-pointed star was not the adopted star for our coins is yet to be answered. It should have been."

We now find that the editor of the *Journal*, in the editorial above referred to, particularly mentions the *half-dimes* as one of the early coins which had a six-pointed star. The specimen pictured and described in Crosby's 'Early Coins of America' shows it with five points, and we do not find any mention of differing varieties; the specimen we now have, and, if we remember correctly, all we have ever seen, have the five-pointed star, so, in that, we believe the *Journal* to be incorrect.

Crosby's in describing the Chalmer's Annapolis tokens (1783) calls the five-pointed stars *mullets*. It seems difficult to distinguish between *star* and *mullet*, as they may have been intended for use on the early coins of our country. Webster defines *mullet*, "A star, usually five pointed and pierced." "The *star* or *estole* is usually shown with six rays, wavy, and is thus and by not being pierced distinguished from the *mullet*."

The Massachusetts copper coins, the Granby-Higley's, and most all the early Washington patterns have stars with five points. As the *Journal* stated, it is questionable if we can attribute the adoption of our coin star of six points to Colonial coin types. We do not now recall any U. S. coins with stars other than with six points until the current type silver quarter-dollar and half-dollar was adopted in 1892, the obverse stars have six points, while those on the reverse have but five. On the Lafayette dollar (1900) the stars used for ornaments, or dividers, are with five points, and among the Territorial or Private issues of gold coins, where types are not copied from United States designs, with but few exceptions the stars are with five points. This we believe is true to the Bechtlers, the Mormons and several California issues. The first coins to bear stars denoting the thirteen original States on the obverse to be other than with six points is the new type \$2½ and \$5 gold piece, first coined in 1908.

That some would have us believe that the six-pointed star was intentionally adopted or selected because it was the type most generally used in England, certainly cannot be accepted as probable in 1793-5 when our first coin types were adopted. Following this there was no considerable change in our coin types until 1836, and we do not find that Kneass and Gobrecht, the mint engravers at that time, and J. B. Longacre, who followed and continued to 1869 as chief engraver, notwithstanding they departed from previous usages and introduced improvements.

considered either in their patterns or adopted designs a star other than with six points. Previous to 1869 our mint chief engravers were all American born. While the designs for the Lafayette dollar, and the new type \$2½ and \$5, which have stars with five points, were not produced in the mint, yet, the fact must not be lost sight of, that it was a gentleman of English birth who gave us our first coin type (the current silver) bearing stars with five points—Mr. Charles E. Barber, the present chief engraver, who succeeded his father in that position in 1880, the elder Barber succeeding Mr. Longacre in 1869.

That stars were originally and continue to be used on our national emblems to denote States, and to be recognized as the stars of the United States, the shape of the star should be established by law. It is certainly time that we have a national star clearly defined and that that type only be used on our national emblems and coins.

That the last coin types with stars to be adopted had them all with five points, may reasonably be believed to be due to agitation over the question, and now, since introduced, we would not be surprised to find that the stars on our future coins will all be with five points.

It is tradition that Betsy Ross when commissioned to make our first flags, suggested the shape of the star, when, in the presence of Washington, she showed that by folding the fabric one cut of the scissors would make a perfect five-pointed star. (To do this, if you don't know how, is a puzzle of interest beyond the kindergarten.) In the story of Betsy Ross' quick star making, quite as reasonable to believe as the balance of the "first flag" story, we have something on which to base a reason for the shape of the flag star, but so far there does not seem to be anything of either record or tradition to acceptably explain why the coin star has been with six points.

That a star with five points was *the star* appears to have been a consideration when designs for the \$4 gold piece (only struck as patterns), known as a "Stella" on account of the prominent star on the reverse, were made in 1879; and since the purpose of a coin of this denomination was the idea of an individual and not of the Government, it is believed that the reverse design, a radical departure from previous coin types, was suggested by the individual interested in the introduction of the new denomination. It is to be noted that the two obverse designs of the \$4 patterns, one by Morgan, the other by Barber, also have stars with five points, thirteen of them dividing the inscription. The patterns for the metric \$20 in gold and the gold and metric silver dollars of the same period, some of which were companions for the \$4, all have stars with six points. In this instance, at a recent period, both types of stars are used in practically the same way on proposed companionable coin designs.

Z.

THE MEDAL. *After Gautier.*

Seek bronze from Syracuse;
Thereon imprint the grace
Of Muse,
Or Arethusa's face.

Amid the fall of thrones,
Strong Art the shock survives;
And crowns
Her sculptured bust outlives.

Upon the medal fair
In earth long slumbering,
The share
Reveals a buried king.

FRED C. FAIRBANKS.

GENERAL SECRETARY ELECT OF THE A. N. A.



GEORGE L. TILDEN.

Unlike most offices in the A. N. A., that of General Secretary has always sought the man, and the organization has been fortunate in discerning those qualities essential for the successful administration of the office; time has proven each succeeding secretary leaves the organization in an advanced position. The action of the late convention in electing Mr. George L. Tilden, of Worcester, Mass., to the office of General Secretary, brings to the office a man well qualified and with exceptional opportunities not only for advancing the interests of the A. N. A., but in the prestige that may be his through the position become materially benefited personally.

George L. Tilden was born in Worcester, Mass., May 12, 1873. This city has always been his home, excepting for about five years spent in Troy, N. Y. Special advertising propositions have profitably occupied Mr. Tilden for several years, with a centrally located office in his home town. He has a general interest in numismatics. United

States half-dimes and minor coins are his collecting specialties. We anticipate a very successful administration by Mr. Tilden, who becomes General Secretary January 1, 1911.

NEW EDITION OF U. S. COIN VALUES AND LISTS

We are in receipt of the 1910 edition of the "U. S. Coin Values and Lists," published by Mr. C. H. Shinkle, of Pittsburgh, Pa. By this time every collector of note is familiar with this pamphlet, as it has been the writer's experience to find it in the library of every collector he has visited, and consequently his up-to-date revision will be welcomed by all. For the benefit of the newer and younger collector it will prove invaluable.

As in previous years it begins with a list of the prices paid at auction for the different U. S. coins, to this is added various tables, years certain pieces were coined, prices some of the rarities have brought, gold mint marks, prices realized for the California gold quarters, halves and dollars, and complete lists of the private gold issues and their values, and a list of the pattern cents. The booklet has been made specially valuable by ten full-page plates of the rarer coins, over one hundred and fifty in all, with special emphasis on the private gold coinage, sixty-six pieces being shown. We consider that Mr. Shinkle is doing a good and useful work in publishing this list and warmly recommend this pamphlet to those that do not already own it, for we know that those now possessing the previous issues will naturally keep their file up-to-date.

W.

ADDRESSES AT A. N. A. CONVENTION ROMAN DINNER

NUMISMATIC BY-WAYS.

By A. R. FREY, *Ex-President A. N. A.*

Ladies and Gentlemen: When I was a boy and went to school I remember that we used a reader in which there was a story entitled "Eyes and No Eyes." It was a tale of two young men who traveled together, and upon their return when comparing their notes, it was found that one had been far more observant than the other. Though the highways had appeared dull and stupid to the one, to the other, who occasionally peeped into the by ways, many objects of interest revealed themselves.

Now it has occurred to me that the majority of our collectors adhere too much to the numismatic highways, and in their desire to obtain some great rarity, or in their longing to complete a series, they neglect much that is otherwise historically interesting.

Let us, then, explore a few of these numismatic by-ways this evening and in the limited time at our disposal let us see what we can discover. Naturally one of the first things that we observe are the associations of coins with certain events. And here I may state that one of the earliest employments of money was for securing a grave. In the Book of Genesis we read of the purchase of a field by the Patriarch Abraham and in a cave in this field he was buried by his sons. From this sombre beginning we find that coins are employed at one time to explain a parable, as in the case of the talent, and at another time they are associated with the opening of a new country as the word Guinea implies. The Vigo crown brings to mind a naval victory, and the florin, ducat, zecchino, bonnet-piece, cruzado and many others are typical of historical events.

Closely linked to this by-way, is another one, also purely historical—I mean the coins identified, or rather associated, with Lost Causes, and here I shall mention only two, because they are both within our memories. Many of you possess coins of the South African Republic and others have collected those of Korea. These are typical of nations who have given up their individuality, but not without a struggle. The republic of the Boers has passed under the English rule, and the "Hermit Kingdom," with its population of twelve million persons will be added to Japan, and territory as large as England will become part of the Japanese Emperor's dominions.

But a far more curious path on which we will now wander, is the one that leads us to coins and medals commemorative of events that have actually never happened! In this category can be placed the bank notes issued by the mythical "Bank of the Irish Republic," which were sold extensively with the proviso that they were to be redeemed when Ireland had obtained its absolute independence, a contingency which up to the present time has not been realized.

In the year 1870, when the first battles in the Franco-Prussian war were fought in Alsace, the French nation were so confident of ultimate victory that a medal was struck in Paris bearing the inscription "Finis Germaniae, 1870"—an inscription probably copied from the "Finis Poloniae"—the memorable words which Kosciusko is supposed to have uttered when he fell into the hands of the Kosacks after the battle of Maciejowice in 1794.

Another of the medals associated with events that have never actually taken place is the one commemorating the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook. This medal is of such comparatively recent date that it is not necessary for me to discuss it further at this place.

One of the by-ways which broadens into a highway before it terminates, on

account of the temporary disturbance it usually creates in prevailing monetary systems, is the road that leads us to the obliteration of an historical coin. The Roman *aes*, with its successive declines in weight, the abolition of the numerous base silver denominations of the smaller German States, and the supplanting of a long established paper currency by a metallic one, are all examples which can be classified under this division. Disturbances of this nature occur, of course, at irregular intervals and at very unexpected periods. We that are here to-night have been the involuntary witnesses of one of these changes; of course, you are aware that I refer to the historic Thaler, which for about five centuries has been a standard issue in Continental Europe, and whose death verdict was pronounced on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1907. Curiously enough, the last nation to abandon the Thaler was Germany, the very country to which this coin owes its origin.

But, ladies and gentlemen, if we wander too far from the highways we may find ourselves entangled in the meshes of a numismatic net from which we are disinclined to extricate ourselves—so absorbing and interesting are the incidents that confront us. Consequently, before leaving these paths let us briefly consider one more interesting feature—I mean the association of coinages with crime. When on a visit to one of my friends at Ossining, N. Y., some years ago, I accompanied him through that sombre looking prison, which, unlike the pretty town in which it is situated, has retained its non-Indian name of Sing Sing. We point with pride to our association and its membership, but I can assure you that in that reformatory institution were congregated the largest body of coin collectors I have ever witnessed. Unfortunately, however, their collecting habits were accompanied with disastrous results to themselves.

But, jesting aside, coinages have been associated with crime, and money has been issued with deliberate intent to defraud the unsuspecting recipient. The copper coins issued by the Baron De Gortz, in Sweden, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the so-called "Gun money" with which James the Second paid his soldiers in 1687, are notable examples. This list could undoubtedly be extended and prove to be of considerable interest, but I think that I have detained you long enough, and if I have indicated to you that there is something beyond the mere collecting of comparatively modern and existing types, my intent has been realized, and I will give way to another speaker.

TOAST TO HONORARY MEMBER VICTOR EMANUEL III.

By F. C. HIGGINS.

After the address Mr. Frey, who presided, proposed a toast to the King of Italy, to which Mr. Higgins responded, in part, as follows:

We have but a single member of royalty connected with the A. N. A., and that is His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy. (Applause.) In this scholarly monarch we all of us recognize as one of the most noble and generous of men, whose entire life has been passed in alleviating the sufferings of the poor and unfortunate in his country, and administering to the wants of his people.

From the age of fourteen, when he became attracted to the science of numismatics by a few pieces given to him by his tutor to interest him in geography and history, he has steadily developed into one of the greatest and most learned collectors the world has ever seen, and he has not been the sort of royal collector who sits down on a hypothetical throne and lets humble numismatists wait upon him with bended knee; but he has been one of the most enthusiastic members of that great organization of numismatists, the Royal Numismatic Club of Italy.

Having had the privilege of coming into contact with a great number of his numismatic friends, whose names are well known to you, I have been surprised

to learn of the unostentatious way in which the King has frequented their offices and cabinets, as simply and as enthusiastically as the humblest of us might visit the offices of any of our own local dealers.

When I had the pleasure of bringing the A. N. A. to the notice of His Majesty some two or three years ago, I explained the scope of the work we are attempting to do in the United States to my friend, Commendatore Francesco Gnecchi, of Milan, and my efforts to interest the King. After two or three weeks I received a most cordial letter emanating from His Majesty and accepting the membership which had been proposed.

In conclusion I wish to call attention to the fact that the great work on Mediaeval Italian coins which has been published in Italy has been produced by the King, not only as a member of the Italian Numismatic Society, but as an honorary member of the A. N. A.

EARLY COLLECTING IN CANADA.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

Mr. Frey called on Mr. McLachlan, of Montreal, for a few remarks.

In response, Mr. McLachlan gave an interesting account of the early days of copper coin collecting in Canada and the bargains which as a boy he used to pick up. Among other things, he said: "Coins that could be easily bought in the early sixties for 25 cents are now sold for \$200 or more. I may add that the Wellington tokens and pennies, which were supposed to be Canadian, have been proved by later investigation to be English. A great number of tokens classed as Canadian are simply English of the 19th century. The silver coins of Canada before the United States Civil War were chiefly English shillings of George III and some of Victoria. These circulated at a little above their par value, or at one shilling threepence, which was over 25 cents. After the war the United States silver came into Canada and passed freely at a discount of four or five per cent. Its use was discontinued to 1871, when the new Canadian silver coinage was commenced."

Dr. D. H. Scott, president of the Linnean Society, of London, announced at the Society's last meeting that the Linnean Medal would be presented at the forthcoming anniversary meeting to Professor George Ossian Sears, of Christiania, Norway.

U. S. COINAGE, SEPTEMBER, 1910

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.	581,020	\$11,620,400.00
Eagles	38,180	381,800.00
Half eagles ..	65	325.00
Quarter eagles.	293	732.50
Total gold ..	619,558	\$12,003,257.50
Dimes	340,000	\$34,000.00
Total silver.	340,000	\$34,000.00
One cent pieces	16,200,000	\$162,000.00
Total minor.	16,200,000	\$162,000.00
Total coinage.	17,159,558	\$12,199,257.51

U. S. COINAGE, OCTOBER, 1910.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.	692,250	\$13,845,000.00
Total gold ..	692,250	\$13,845,000.00
Dimes	200,000	\$20,000.00
Total silver.	200,000	\$20,000.00
Five cents.....	3,480,000	\$174,000.00
One cent	14,412,000	144,120.00
Total minor	17,892,000	\$318,120.00
Total coinage.	18,784,250	\$14,183,120.00

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THE A. N. A. YEAR BOOK—A FINE VOLUME.

The first year book of the American Numismatic Association has been in the hands of the members for several weeks. Naught but praise has been heard for it, which, considering that the Association has long been noted for its critics, is the best endorsement of the high character of the work.

A Year Book has for several years been a hope of the executive officer of the organization, but its realization, with the ordinary funds at command was not a possibility. To produce it and provide a special fund for the purpose was the undertaking of our efficient and present president, Doctor J. M. Henderson. While a committee was appointed to secure a special fund for this and other A. N. A. purposes, the work was performed by the chairman, Mr. George J. Schwartz, of Wooster, Ohio, assisted by President Henderson. Urgent and repeated appeals were made to the members for subscriptions to this special fund, and, while the amount anticipated was not obtained, we have in the Year Book the important product from this fund, and for which the members should acknowledge their gratitude to Mr. Schwartz, the administration and the contributors. Giving credit for the fund (a list of the contributors is unavoidably omitted from this issue), the book and its makers for special consideration.

The Year Book contains a complete report of the late convention proceedings, but which in interest to the members is exceeded by the special articles, papers and reference information regarding the organization, including a history of the A. N. A. by Howland Wood, contents of the Association Library, and a complete address list of the members. Several half tone plates present the portraits of Doctor George F. Heath, all those who have served as A. N. A. president, the officers for 1910, and illustrations of the convention medal and badge. Its form and composition in general is a finished piece of printed matter.

The work of preparing and publishing the Year Book was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Messrs. B. H. Saxton, Howland Wood and E. G. Duffield. Mr. Saxton, who was chairman of the committee, is acknowledged by all to have been the director of the work, and credit for the production is extended to him. Mr. Saxton claims that the work was the product of his committee and that he was very materially aided by Messrs Wood and Duffield.

A few extra copies of the Year Book are obtainable; postpaid, 30 cents each, four for \$1. All orders should be sent to B. H. Saxton, Register Life Insurance Company, Davenport, Iowa.

Two location of mint mark varieties, S mint, 1909, Lincoln cents, are reported. On one the S is directly under the o, on the other it is between the g and o.



MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS.

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

Entered in W. F. Dunham Manuscript Prize Competition.

(Continued from Page 142.)

COMPOSITION.

Specimens are commonly met with in yellow brass, as well as of the commoner copper compositions. The former, the issue of which was apparently limited, contains 80 per cent. of copper and 20 per cent. of spelter.

In the copper coins, while their workmanship and design differ somewhat, as will be seen later on, the intrinsic value is fairly uniform. The ten-cash pieces, which comprise the majority of the values in circulation, contain about 95 per cent. of pure copper and the weight may average between 112 to 115 grains. By actual assay they have been found to contain 725 grammes of pure copper.

DENOMINATIONS.

The different values of the modern provincial series in my own collection comprise the following denominations.

20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cash pieces.

In the Regular Series, the 20 cash pieces are limited to seven provinces. In that of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo, I can muster some three different, one for general circulation and the others for local uses. It will be noticed, however, that these are repetitions of the Regular Series, that is to say, that the Tai Ching Ti Kuo 20 cash pieces are counterstamped only for those provinces which, in the regular course, have issued pieces of this denomination.

The 10 cash pieces of the Regular Series have been minted for provincial use only, with the probable exception of the F. K. (Foo Kien) Custom House issue. They are common to most provinces, which name they bear. In the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, on the other hand, besides those countermarked for provincial use, there are also to be found others for local circulation in districts or cities, such as Nan-king, etc.

The Regular Series has issues of the 5 cash pieces for three provinces, the number being the same in the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, but they aggregate six different, as the provinces are distinct in the two series.

It may be mentioned here, in attention to peculiarity in Chin Kiang, and some of the cash pieces for Chin Kiang and Kiang So, which have a milled edge, otherwise only met with in the silver pieces. These are the only specimens in copper that I have been able to find with this peculiarity. Another piece in my collection with a milled edge can hardly be taken into consideration, since it is only an imitation, in copper, of a silver piece for the province of Kiang Nan, which does not appear to have even been plated, although it bears the value of 1 Mace and 44 candareens!

The 2 cash pieces seem only to have been issued for the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series. I have countermarked for two different localities, but there may be others.

The 1 cash pieces comprise, besides the regular coin for Hu Peh and Pei Yang, a third series, adapted to various localities by means of an incused countermark in the centre. I have only come across two different of these.

With but few exceptions, the value in English is found, in all the denominations, at the bottom or lower part of the obverse in the Regular Series. None of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo issues have the value written in a foreign language.

Letters and numerals are both indiscriminately employed for stating the value. A coin for An Hwei even goes so far as to employ both, since the die, as will be plainly seen in Fig. 11, was evidently altered from one to the other.

The value in Chinese, in both the Regular and the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, occupy a similar position on the reverse. Sometimes it is expressed by only two characters, such as "Value 10," while in others (Kwang Tung) the inscription is extended to seven characters, in which case it is in relation to a higher unit.

SIZE:

It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the many mints that have been at work, the size of these coins vary but little. Where China is concerned and the rapacity of the Viceroys is taken into consideration, this is indeed a matter for surprise.

The 20 cash pieces vary from $31\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres in the Regular Series for each province to 34 millimetres in the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series.

The 10 cash pieces fluctuate between 28 and $29\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres, the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series here again showing the greatest diameters.

The 5 cash pieces are found between 23 and 24 millimetres; while the 2 cash, limited only to the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, are invariably some 17 millimetres in diameter.

The modest 1 cash brass pieces, since I have as yet only seen one specimen in copper, vary but little in diameter from the 2 cash, although, it is true, they are not as thick.

DESIGN:

Most of the coins follow a more or less uniform dragon design, an issue of the 1 cash piece being the exception. The side which bears this design I have termed, for general purposes, the obverse. The dragon is found in several distinct positions, usually surrounded by clouds, wind and sometimes waves. The emblematical Sun or ball of fire is invariably present. Sub-varieties of this design, due to the various positions of this monster, are almost without end.

Although no dragon figures in one issue, that of the 1 cash piece for Pei-Yang, it has a pleasing ornamental design.

All the designs, which occupy the field or centre of the coins, are, save in a few instances, surrounded by a dotted circle.

INSCRIPTIONS:

The majority of the coins bear inscriptions in Chinese, Manchu and English, this latter on the obverse, excepting the Che Chiang issue, which has no foreign characters whatever.

In the Regular Series, the name of the province, in English, occupies a semi-circular position above the dragon, while in the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, this appellation appears on the lower part.

In the coins of the Regular Series for the provinces, the reigning title, in Chinese, figures in the field of the reverse, replaced, in the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, by the native characters for this name.

The name of the province, in Manchu, is found on the reverse either above, in the centre or at the sides of the principal Chinese inscriptions in all the issues for both the Regular and Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series. The Manchu characters are employed for no other purpose, as a general rule.

In the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, as well as one of the issues of the 1 cash

pieces, the centre of the coin is occupied with a small character, usually incused, representing the province or place for which it is intended to have local circulation. (See "Abbreviated Names.")

In all series, the central Chinese inscription, is in most cases enclosed by a dotted circle, similar to that of the design on the obverse.

DATES:

Certain coins, in particular those of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series, bear the date of issue on the reverse. The symbols of the Ten Celestial Stems, in combination with those of the Twelve Branches, are used for such purposes.

As these characters are somewhat puzzling to most persons unaccustomed with Chinese, it may be of interest to affix them in their numerical order, so that their combinations may be better understood when dealing with the dates on the individual coins.

Ten Celestial Stems.

(天干)

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (1) 甲 Chia | (6) 己 Chi |
| (2) 乙 Yi | (7) 庚 Keng |
| (3) 丙 Ping | (8) 辛 Hsin |
| (4) 丁 Ting | (9) 壬 Jen |
| (5) 戊 Mou | (10) 癸 Kuei |

Twelve Branches.

(十二支)

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) 子 Tzu | (7) 午 Wu |
| (2) 丑 Ch'ou | (8) 未 Wei |
| (3) 寅 Yin | (9) 申 Shen |
| (4) 卯 Mao | (10) 酉 Yu |
| (5) 辰 Shen | (11) 戌 Hsu |
| (6) 巳 Ssu | (12) 亥 Hai |

MISS-STRIKES:

Where such a number of coins have been struck within such a comparatively short period of time, it is but natural that miss-strikes and irregular coins should abound. It is my intention to only deal generally with them, but I may mention that I have seen many hundreds of these defective pieces.

Specimens out of centre, coins struck with double impressions, those with incused design (produced by the planchet being struck before removing the former coin), as well as other freaks, such as those with circular pieces "bitten off," etc., are sometimes met with in circulation. Perfectly blank round planchets, without having the slightest trace of any impressions, have also been found among current coins.

I would like to say a few words on the relative position of the dies when minting. In most cases, if the coins be held by the edges and turned round, it will be noticed that the impressions are regular; that is to say, that the top of the obverse corresponds to the top of the reverse, the dies having been placed † † while striking. But such is not always the case, as will be seen later, on referring to such coins, which I have termed "irregular," this condition being found in more than one issue, both of the Regular and Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from quoting Macdonald's article on "Fixed and Loose Dies in Ancient Coinage," contributed to "Corolla Numismatica":

"To most people the choice between † † and † † will seem to be a matter of little moment. There have been those for whom it has proved all too serious. One of the greatest curiosities in the collection of Chinese coins at the British Museum is a copper cash, the dies of which have been adjusted † †. It was struck some twelve years ago in the province of Fu Kien and was shortly afterwards presented to the Museum by Mr. H. B. Morse, who related its history in an interesting letter shown me by Mr. Hill. It is the invariable rule that the dies of Chinese coins should be placed † †. About the end of 1893 or beginning of 1894, the Fu Kien provincial

mint, through an oversight, turned out a whole day's issue—stated to be 30,000 cash, value 30 dollars—with the reverse turned upside down. That is to say, the dies had been placed 上下. It was very soon discovered that the established practice had been departed from. Consternation reigned supreme. The responsible persons were beheaded forthwith, and the provincial authorities made frantic efforts to call in the whole set by offering one hundred times the face value for every specimen restored to the mint. Under the circumstances it is scarcely surprising that examples of the issue should be exceedingly uncommon."

ABBREVIATED NAMES:

The issues of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo Series intended for local circulation have a single character in the centre of the coin on the reverse, sometimes in relief, but the more often incused, which represents the province or place, in an abbreviated form, for where they are intended to circulate.

As these characters are somewhat of an enigma, even to Chinese students, I append herewith, for purposes of easy reference and to serve as a quick means of identification, a list of the characters with the full names for which they are an abbreviation, as well as their translations, arranged alphabetically, so as to correspond with the classification of the coins of this series.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| (a) No character whatever intended for general circulation. | (j) 蘇 for 江蘇 (Kiang Soo) | (k) 粵 “ 廣東 (Kwang Tung, or 廣西 (Kwang Si, since both these provinces use this character for their abbreviated form. |
| (b) 皖 for 安徽 (An Hwei) | | |
| (c) 浙 “ 浙江 (Che Chiang) | | |
| (d) 直 “ 直隸 (Chih Li) | | |
| (e) 閩 “ 福建 (Foo Kien) | | |
| (f) 奉 “ 奉天 (Fung Tien) | | |
| (g) 淮 “ 河南 (Ho Nan) | (l) 甯 “ 南京 (Nan King) | |
| (h) 湘 “ 湖南 (Hu Nan) | (m) 東 “ 山東 (Shang Tung) | |
| (i) 鄂 “ 湖北 (Hu Peh) | (n) “ 雲南 (Yu Nan) | |

CLASSIFICATION:

In order to systematically arrange the various issues which comprise all the coins dealt with in this article, I have considered it convenient to classify them into two primary divisions:

I. TAI CHING TI KUO SERIES,

comprising all issues of this general series which bear this name, and,

II. REGULAR PROVINCIAL SERIES,

bearing the names and characters of each province, as well as the Kwong Su period.

Those 1 cash pieces having as principal inscription the reigning title, are included in the second of the above divisions.

Each series or division, in its turn, will be alphabetically arranged by provinces or localities. In some cases, where a province is spelt in two different ways, it will be found under the corresponding first letters of each; for instance, Ching Kiang and Tsing Kiang, although the same province will be found under C and T, respectively.

The coins of each province or locality will be numbered, the numeration changing with each province.

I have adopted the above arrangement and separate numeration, instead of numbering consecutively all the coins mentioned in this article, since, this probably being the pioneer work on the subject, will naturally result defective and incomplete, as it is impossible to include in the first undertaking, all the coins either minted or even those put into circulation. As fresh specimens appear, they can be added to each province and relative numbers assigned to them within that province, instead of having to alter the entire enumeration, as would otherwise be the case.

The present arrangement, I hope, will prove sufficient for reference purposes, but also render it convenient for the adding in the future of specimens not mentioned herein, without having to alter the entire classification.

I. TAI CHING TI KUO SERIES.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

The various countermarked issues of this series, together with the different denominations comprised in my collection, will best be understood by the following table:

	Name.	20 cash.	10 cash.	5 cash.	2 cash.
(a)	General use	x	x	x	x
(b)	An Hwei	..	x	..	x
(c)	Che Chiang	x	x	x	..
(d)	Chi Li	..	x	..	..
(e)	Foo Kien	..	x	..	..
(f)	Fung Tien	x	..	..	..
(g)	Ho Nan	..	x	..	..
(h)	Hu Nan	..	x	..	..
(i)	Hu Peh	..	x	x	..
(j)	Kiang Soo	x	x	..	..
(k)	Kwang Tung or Kwang Si	..	x	..	..
(l)	Nan King	..	x	..	..
(m)	Shang Tung	..	x	..	..
(n)	Yu Nan	..	x	..	..
	Totals	4	13	3	2

(To be Continued.)



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DOCTOR HEATH MEMORIAL MEDAL.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

At the annual convention of the association held in the City of New York in September last the undersigned were appointed as a committee to superintend the execution of the Dr. George F. Heath Memorial Medal.

The committee begs the support of all members of the American Numismatic Association who have not thus far contributed.

The bronze medals will be sold to the members at \$2, struck in silver at \$5 and in gold at \$50.

The subscription list will close on January 2, 1911. Address all communications to D. Macon Webster, chairman, 25 Broad street, New York City. Names of all subscribers will be published in THE NUMISMATIST.

Respectfully,

D. MACON WEBSTER,
A. R. FREY,
W. H. WOODIN,

Committee.

New York, October 22, 1910.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

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1414 A. J. Worthman.	1430 George C. McGavran.
1415 I. A. Olmstead.	1431 Charles B. Megarity.
1416 Joseph Leon Gobeille.	1432 Edgar D. Curtis.
1417 Philip Jahn.	1433 J. W. Hopkins, M. D.
1418 Willard S. Fuller.	1434 T. M. Marshall.
1419 Marcus Lane.	1435 Chas. E. Getchell, D. O.
1420 Harry L. Nicol.	1436 C. G. Vogler.
1421 Henry Ades Fowler.	1437 G. M. Pelton.
1422 Elbert Hubbard.	1438 H. G. Vogel.
1423 Joe Wasserman.	1439 John F. Mannion.
1424 F. R. Chapman.	1440 Charles R. Munn.
1425 Frank I. Liveright.	1441 John C. Aitken.
1426 Frank L. Francies.	1442 Henry C. Butler.
1427 Conn Baker.	1443 Harold M. Aitken.
1428 E. S. Martin.	1444 Frank C. Manzo.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications for membership have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to December 20, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the January issue:

Applicants.	Proposed by
Marshall H. Alexander, 543 S. Smith Ave., St. Paul, Minn.	B. Max Mehl, * Thomas E. Sime.
Samuel Johnson, Care City Hotel, Rhinelander, Wis.	W. G. Curry, F. E. Stannard.
George W. Brunschweiler, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
Walter Isenberg, 518 Fourth St., Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry, J. J. Pfannstiehl.
Judson Brenner, De Kalb, Ill.	Ben G. Green, F. J. Loer.
John F. Sensow, 102 Farrand Ave., La Porte, Ind.	John A. Lewis, * C. H. Spaeth.
Joseph Bierl, Templeton, Iowa	F. G. Duffield, B. H. Saxton.
J. R. McLaughlin, 412 Bellevue Ave., Hastings, Neb.	D. C. Recanzone, F. G. Duffield.
Geo. W. Donnell, Grant's Pass, Oregon	S. D. Kiger, F. G. Duffield.
W. D. Hickin, 384 Bates St., Grand Rapids, Mich.	* W. S. Richardson, * C. E. Wilde.
Louis Back, Sauk City, Wis.	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
Frank Littel, Sauk City, Wis.	W. G. Curry, F. G. Duffield.
George P. French, M. D., 15 Clifton St., Rochester, N. Y.	Joseph Hooper, F. G. Duffield.
E. H. Church, First National Bank, Corsicana, Texas.	R. M. McClure, F. G. Duffield.

* Local business or professional endorsement.

In the list of applicants last month the address of Mr. Philip Jahn should have been Scotch Plains, N. J.

The attention of the members is called to the fact that the time is approaching for the close of the contest for the largest number of new members proposed. This will close December 31. Mr. W. F. Dunham, Chairman of the Board of Governors, has offered a gold proof set of 1908, to be divided into four prizes, to be awarded the four members proposing the most new members between June 1 and December 31. The conditions of the contest are stated in Mr. Dunham's letter to the General Secretary, published on page 147 of the June NUMISMATIST.

Vice-President Saxton writes to the General Secretary that he has received numerous letters from members commenting on the appearance of the Association Year Book. These letters all refer to it in a most favorable and complimentary manner, and many express the hope that it may become a permanent feature. One of our California members also comments on the action of the New York Convention in deciding to establish an initiation or entrance fee of \$1 after January 1, and suggests that there are probably a number of members admitted in the past without payment of this fee who would now be glad to pay this amount for membership privileges in the past. Ever since the Association was organized it has been its policy to keep the dues at a nominal figure—an amount necessary only for actual administration expenses and furnishing the official organ. In deciding to establish the entrance fee it was not, of course, intended to make its operation retroactive; but since our California brother has made the suggestion, and as it is hoped to make the Year Book a permanent feature, the following proposition is made: If any of our members admitted in the past without the payment of an entrance fee feel that they have enjoyed free of cost a privilege for which we shall in the future require a fee, and desire to now pay an entrance fee of \$1, the General Secretary will be glad to receive it and acknowledge same through THE NUMISMATIST. It is understood that all money received for this purpose will be turned over to the Year Book fund, and, if request is made, such members will be furnished one, two, three or four complimentary copies of the 1910 Year Book. This applies only to those who are now members, and not to those who make application after January 1 next.

During the past month orders have been received by Mr. Saxton for about 150 copies of the Year Book. At this rate the supply will soon be exhausted. The price of single copies is 30 cents; four for \$1, postage prepaid. All orders should be sent to Mr. B. H. Saxton, Register Life Insurance Co., Davenport, Iowa.

F. G. Duffield.

General Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1910.

OBITUARY.—Alexander Agassiz.

We record with profound regret the death of Mr. Alexander Agassiz. In the death of Mr. Agassiz America loses its foremost naturalist, as a few months ago, in the death of Simon Newcomb, it lost its most eminent representative of the exact sciences.

In awarding to Mr. Agassiz the Victoria Research Medal, the Royal Geographical Society's said: "He has done more for Oceanographical research than any single individual."

J. DE L.



CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple.

President, HARRY F. WILLIAMS,

Secretary, BEN G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The 81st monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, October 7th, Vice-President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Excell, Vercouter, Holmes, Baker, Wilson, Loer and Green.

A communication was read from General Secretary Duffield informing the society that the invitation to hold the next convention of the American Numismatic Association in Chicago had been unanimously accepted, and that President Henderson had appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Ben G. Green, P. M. Wolsieffer and A. M. Tierney to confer with a committee of the American Philatelic Society with a view to arranging the conventions of the two societies on consecutive dates.

The Committee on Medallion Production reported that they had made arrangements to have designs for a medal on aviation submitted by Art Institute students.

Messrs. R. E. Davis and B. H. Saxton were elected to membership.

Matters pertaining to the 1911 convention were discussed at some length, and on motion President Williams was instructed to appoint a Finance Committee of three as soon as convenient to secure pledges for the entertainment of the convention. A preliminary committee of three, consisting of Messrs. V. M. Brand, Green and Carey was appointed and asked to report at next meeting as to what committees should be created, their duties, etc.

Several interesting exhibits were made, and numismatic discussion indulged in. A copy of the first New York Numismatic Club Presidential Medal was received from Mr. Frank C. Higgins, also his published paper on Chinese Coinage, and the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge same.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *Numismatische Correspondenz*, *Philatelic West*, *Mehl's Monthly* and *THE NUMISMATIST*, all for September. Auction catalogs were received from Elder, Green and Dr. E. Merzbacher; a priced catalog from Low, and a book on Ancient Coins from Mr. G. W. Tracy; *Weights and Measures* by Arbuthnot; also a catalog of the Medallion Exhibitions of the American Numismatic Society of 1910, a gift from Mr. F. J. Loer.

Mr. B. H. Saxton, of Davenport, Ia., was present as a visitor.

The 82nd monthly meeting of the above-named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, November 4, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following eighteen members were present: Messrs. Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Tuckerman, Vercouter, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Williams, Loer, Krausz, Wilson, Mayer, Kelly, Green and Verkler. Lieutenant Fitzgerald was present as a visitor.

A communication was read from Dr. Eugene Merzbacher, Munich, Germany.

The committee appointed to make a preliminary report on organization for the 1911 American Numismatic Association Convention recommended that there should be five general committees appointed to look after the work. The Finance Committee of five to secure funds for the expenses of the convention was appointed as follows: Messrs. W. F. Dunham, Verkler, V. M. Brand, Tracy and Holmes.

A committee of three on exhibitions to secure a suitable place and the necessary cases and to superintend the installation and care for all exhibits and to invite members to make displays, was appointed as follows: Messrs. M. P. Carey, Ben G. Green and F. M. Tuckerman. The Committee on Entertainment, Program and Hotel, as well as that on Publicity, was deferred until a later date. On motion the Committee on Medallic Production will comprise the Committee on Official Badge and Medals. It was moved and carried that a sub-committee on printing be selected by the chairmen of the various general committees. On motion the appointment of a Convention Executive Committee was authorized and the appointment deferred to May meeting. The Medallic Committee announced that fourteen students of the Art Institute had submitted drawings and models for the proposed medal commemorating the progress of aviation in 1910. The designs were exhibited, eleven of the number being modeled in clay or plaster. On motion the president appointed Messrs. Krausz, Simpson and Brand as a committee on award for the prizes offered for first, second and third selection. Mr. Brand announced that he would donate the further cash prizes of \$10 each to first and second choice and \$5 to the third. His offer was accepted by the president with thanks.

Messrs. M. H. Jackson, C. H. Lamson, W. J. Blacklock, H. Lawton, Rudolph G. Mueller, C. Staub and Fred Michael were elected to membership.

Mr. Baker exhibited his collection of fractional currency consisting of 226 varieties. Mr. Krausz showed first bronzes of Didius Julianus Diademianus and Macrinus; second bronzes of Vitellius and Trajan; third bronzes of Aelius and Domitian; Denarius of Gordianus Africanus II; and four restrikes by Gallianus of Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan and Commodus, all in superb condition.

Magazines received since last meeting were: *Numismatischer Verkehr*, *Spink's Circular*, *Philatelic West* and *Mehl's Monthly*, all for October. Auction catalogs from Elder, Green, Hamburger, Hess, Hirsch (3), Kube, Low and St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.; catalogs with fixed prices from Boudeau and Majer; priced catalog from Low; and the Year Book of the American Numismatic Association.

OBITUARY.—Sir William Higgins.

Sir William Higgins, the scientist, recently died in London.

He was born in London, February 7, 1824, and received his early education at the City of London School.

In 1852 he was elected Member of the Microscopical Society. In 1855 he erected an observatory at his residence, at Upper Fulse Hill, and occupied himself with observations of double stars and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

For his important discoveries and researches by means of the spectroscope applied to the heavenly bodies, Sir William received, in November, 1866, one of the Royal medals, placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, of which he previously had been elected a fellow.

In 1867 the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Sir William and Dr. Miller for their joint researches. From 1875 he was engaged in obtaining photographs of the ultra-violet portions (invisible to the unaided eye) of the spectra of the stars. This difficult research led to important results and opened a new field of work to the astronomer.

J. DE L.

THE SALE OF THE LAMBERT COLLECTION.

The sale of the Lambert collection, conducted by S. Hudson Chapman in October, attracted a large attendance of buyers from all over the country, including collectors from New York City, Rochester, N. Y.; Fort Worth, Texas; Fall River, Mass.; Washington, D. C., and from many intervening cities.

The collection contained a very attractive series of United States coins, and the competition caused a number of record prices to be made. The collection was formed by Major Richard Lambert, of New Orleans, who is now in his eighty-second year, and who has enjoyed immensely the study of coins, but yet felt that he should give up some of his activities and reluctantly decided to part with his collection.

With lot number and brief description we note the following important prices. Those making new price records are marked *.

1. 1795 Eagle	\$35. *	175. Mormon. \$5. 1849; fine...	42.
4. 1798 "	105.	176. " \$5. 1850; v. g...	35.
9. 1804 "	51.	177. Silver Dollar. 1794; ex. f...	190.
10. 1795 Half Eagle	21.	206. " " 1851; good.	40.
11. 1796 " "	41.	207. " " 1852; unc..	76.
39. 1808 Quarter Eagle	33. *	213. " " 1858; v. f..	30.
41. 1831 " "	26. *	269. Half Dollar. 1797; v. g...	40.
42. 1832 " "	24.	457. Dime. 1797. 16 stars; f...	11.
71. 1873 \$3; proof	129.	547. Half Dime. 1859, rev. 1860	8. *
73. 1876 " "	120.	577. Cent. 1793. Chain Periods.	70.
74. 1877 " ex. f.	90.	578. " 1793. " v. f....	55.
110. 1854 \$1 S. Mint; ex. f....	19. *	580. " 1793. " AMER. f. 25.	
117. 1856 " D. "	80. *	584. " 1793. Lib. Cap. v. g.	18.
130. 1860 " D. "	85.	585. " 1794. Hayes No. 7.	18.
135. 1863 " unc.	35. *	602. " 1799; fine	92.
137. 1865 " unc.	49. *	603. " 1799; good	18.
141. 1869 " unc.	24. *	611. 1804; fine. Rev. eroded....	20.
147. 1875 " v. f.	75.	686. Half Cent. 1796. v. p....	22.
163. A. Bechtler dollar.....	6. *	713. Pattern Dollar. 1836; fine.	17.
164. Moffatt & Co., 1849 \$10; f..	22.	715. " " 1839	73. *
165. Norris, Gregg & Norris; \$5.	45.	764. Portugal John V. 20,000 R.	30.
166. Humbert, \$50; 1851; fine..	140.	766. Edward. Crown; fine....	12.
172. Pike's Peak. \$10. 1860. f..	42.	774. James I. Crown.....	16.
173. Clark & Co. \$5. 1860; v. f..	17.	809. Mass. Willow Tree Shill..	30.
174. Clark Quarter Eagle; unc..	25.	825. American Indian Medal; f..	40.

ANCIENT COINS DISCOVERED.

London Press:—The antiquarian treasures recently discovered in Gothland have arrived at Stockholm, and examination by the State Museum authorities shows that the coins unearthed are of great interest and antiquity. The treasure trove consists of 1904 whole coins and eighty-five imperfect coins, a fragment of the border of a clasp, a portion of a buckle and some plain pieces of silver.

The most recent of the coins date back to the middle of the eleventh century. The oldest are Arabian coins, of which there are twenty-eight. These are pierced, and appear to have been used as ornaments. Further, thirty-one imperfect Arabian coins were found, four of which are from Byzantium.

Included in the discovery are 1115 German coins and 728 Anglo-Saxon pieces, bearing the effigies of King Ethelred and of King Canute. There are also thirty-five Danish and Norwegian coins. It is also interesting to note that in Gothland more than 80 per cent. of the total discoveries of Anglo-Saxon coins have been made.

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THE NUMISMATIST

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DEVOTED TO
MONEY AND MEDALLIC ART



VOL. XXIII December 1910

NO. 9



The Breadth of Numismatics
B. H. SAXTON

\$50 Patterns Returned to Mint

Progress of Medalllic Art in America
VICTOR D. BRENNER

Only Current Dies in U. S. Mint

Old Mint Reminiscences
CHAS. K. WARNER



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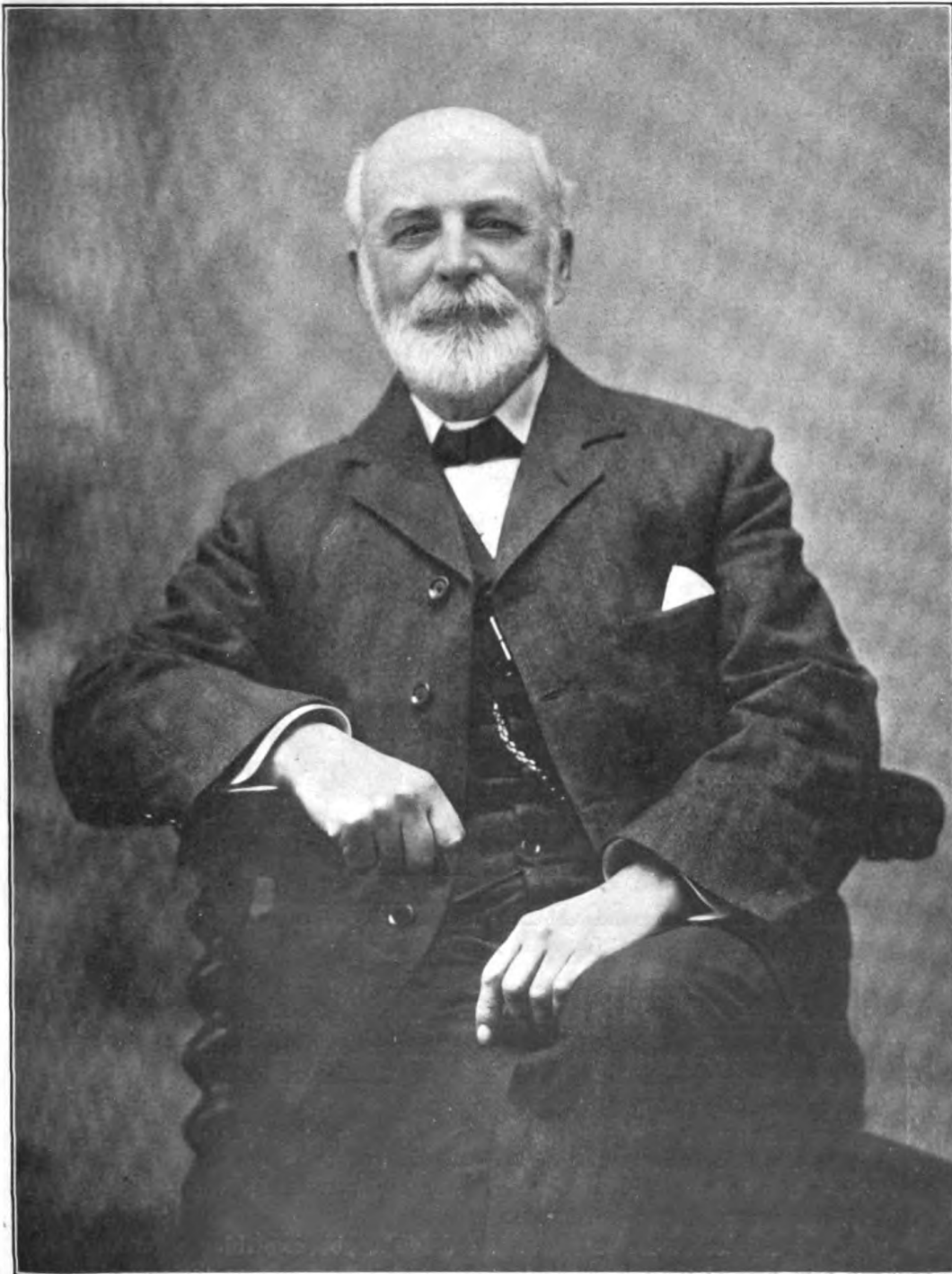
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXIII

DECEMBER, 1910

No. 9



DANIEL FOWLER HOWORTH

(257)

UPPER CANADA HALF PENNY TOKEN IMITATIONS.

Birmingham Workhouse Six Pence Fabrication.

Pertinent References by S. H. HAMER.

On page 232 (November, 1910), Mr. Lyman H. Low, in the course of his paper refers to the half-penny token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada and the restrike of same.

I think I have in a former number of *THE NUMISMATIST* referred to the subject, but briefly it is as follows: In the sale at Sotheby's of the collection of coins and tokens of George Deakin, Esq., lot 195 was an original specimen of the half-penny, it sold for thirteen pounds and five shillings (about \$66.00). "Thomas" was the buyer. The catalogue description of this piece included: "In this original piece the o's on the reverse legend are circular and the limbs of the r's are not curled, in contradistinction to certain modern struck imitations."

A specimen in white metal and another in copper bronze were sold to me some years ago, without any intimation as to the actual date of striking. In the next sale that followed, viz., the 1st December, 1899, Lot 407 was described: "Canada Pattern Halfpenny (Pewter), by Pouthon, 1794. A very fine and rare piece struck from the *second original die*." What "second original die" means is a question. The obverse may be and probably is from the genuine original dies, as no comment is made in the "note" which I have quoted from the Deakin Catalogue, on the design of the obverse; there is, on the reverse, a slight mark of die-corrosion, to the left of OF. Whether the later die for the reverse was made in the Eighteenth Century, and along with the original obverse die was stored up, or whether a new reverse die was cut, I cannot state; but as for the tokens, they have distinctly modern features, if you only happen to know them. But the shape of the o's and r's are sufficient to distinguish the "ancient" from the modern.

Another token to be wary about is the copper specimen of the Birmingham Workhouse Six Pence. The imitation has every appearance of being a genuine specimen; it is the same diameter as a three pence in copper, and double the thickness; but the genuine one is both larger and thicker. Seven specimens of the genuine one are known. As I have a very fine specimen, I can fully inform any would-be purchaser of such a specimen, if the one offered to him is a genuine one, or an imitation, if he sends me a rubbing.

Halifax, Yorks, England, November 24, 1910.

COIN DIES ABANDONED IN THE OLD U. S. MINT.

REMINISCENCES OF CHAS. K. WARNER.

VARIOUS publications in recent months regarding the first United States Mint and the many discussions of the use and misuse of coin dies in early mint days have been subjects of extraordinary interest to Charles K. Warner, the veteran medallist of Philadelphia.

In comparison with the recent destruction of all coinage dies excepting those in actual use, and the now prescribed rigid regulations as to the care and destruction of dies, the following communication to *THE NUMISMATIST* from Mr. Warner makes interesting reading at this time:

"I have at times in the past promised to write you something regarding my boyhood days around the old mint building, which still stands on the east side of

Seventh street and which was pictured and featured in the January and February NUMISMATIST of this year.

"My father, the late John S. Warner, who from 1823 to 1868 was the oldest established medallist in the United States, was well acquainted with a certain William Sellers who for many years conducted the business of a silversmith in the old mint building. He occupied the entire first floor and a greater part of the basement. In the latter part of 1857 Mr. Sellers gave to my father a large number of old coin dies which were a part of a great lot of both obverse and reverse dies for all the silver and copper denominations that Sellers found in the old building when he first occupied it years before. It was stated at that time that these were found among general rubbish when the basement was cleaned. Most of the dies were considerably rusted, chipped on the edges, or cracked across the face. My father having no use for the old dies gave them to a particular friend of his, the then Chief Coiner of the mint, which was then located in Chestnut street near Broad.

"As a lad I frequently visited the old mint building on errands to Mr. Sellers for my father and often played about the building with a son of Sellers, who was about my age. I well remember the old vault. I could have easily explored the vault, and no doubt could have found many things which, if preserved, would be of great interest today, but lad that I was, I had no interest in such things."

ONLY CURRENT HUBS AND DIES EXIST IN MINT.

In reply to inquiry THE NUMISMATIST has received the following information from A. Piatt Andrew, recent Director of the Mint and now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury:

"Replying to your inquiry regarding the destruction of dies, hubs, etc., at the mint during my term of office as Director of the Mint, I beg to say that on May 23, 1910, I issued the following order:

'As a safeguard against possible irregularities in the issue of coins in future years the following instructions should be carried out at the earliest possible date.

'There should be defaced and destroyed in the presence of the Superintendent and Assayer, first, the dated hubs of past years. Second, the hubs and dies of superseded design. Third, all dies, including mother dies, obverse and reverse, dated and undated, except the working dies of the current year and one mother die of each obverse and reverse of each current design upon which is based the manufacture of the hub for the working dies. Fourth, all hubs, dies and mother dies of whatever character, except those used for the production of dies for the current coins of the United States should be destroyed at the end of each calendar year.'

* * * * *

"Respectfully,

(Signed) A. Piatt Andrew,
Director of the Mint."

In accordance with this order there were destroyed at the mint in Philadelphia on May 24, 94 hubs and dies and on May 25, 136 hubs and dies. There now remain in the custody of the engraver in Philadelphia only such hubs and dies as are required for the production of dies and hubs for the current coins of the United States. On June 4, 1910, I issued the inclosed amended regulations, of which Section six concerns the future treatment of hubs and dies.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. Piatt Andrew,
Assistant Secretary."

The regulations referred to were published in THE NUMISMATIST for July, page 177.



THE \$50 GOLD PATTERN PIECES RETURNED TO MINT

The two unique \$50 pattern coins of the United States which less than two years ago came into numismatic limelight by their sale to Mr. William H. Woodin, of New York, for \$10,000 each, the highest price known to be paid for any coin, have been returned to the mint cabinet and are now exhibited there. The existence of these pieces was not known except to the one who obtained them at the mint years ago and his agents until the purchase by Mr. Woodin was made public. Complete reference to the transaction and story of the production of these pieces will be found in *THE NUMISMATIST* for July, 1909.

The recent agitation on the part of the government regarding pattern coins was, no doubt, precipitated by the writings and discussions that followed the sale of these two pieces for such a large sum. Not so much that the price paid was extraordinary, but by the natural questions: "How and why did these pieces leave the mint?" and "Who obtained them and by what right?"

These pieces, coined in 1877, were at one time in the mint cabinet, later they were removed and were supposed to have been melted up. Their return is certainly pleasing. The two specimens in gold are now shown side by side, obverse side to view, in the pattern case at the mint; the reverse is shown by a specimen in copper.

It is understood that these pieces are now the property of the government and that one of the understandings attending their transfer was that they should never be destroyed. Conditions attending Mr. Woodin's disposition of the pieces, so far as we have been able to learn, have not been stated by those who were parties to the transaction more than it is understood that the matter was consummated to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Woodin.



THE BREADTH OF NUMISMATICS.

By B. H. SAXTON.

Entered in the W. F. Dunham Prize Manuscript Competition.



THE STUDY of the world's coinage, a subject old enough to have had its beginnings twenty-six centuries ago; vital enough to have made itself an ever increasing factor in the subsequent origin and development of nations; varied enough to include within its boundaries history, art, religion, mythology, heraldry, metallurgy and languages: such a study as this can certainly lay claim to a wonderful breadth and to an inexhaustable richness. Not only is it broad in itself, but because of its breadth it appeals to many tastes.

The student of history can have concrete and essential evidence of important events, vivifying his ideas of antiquity, from the time of ancient Hellas down through the many centuries to the present. It is difficult to realize the stretch of time between the founding of Athens and our own day; but once try to look ahead two thousand years and the effort brings a clearer appreciation of what has gone before.

To cite but one proof of the historical value of numismatics the reader is referred to *Cooke's Medalllic History of Imperial Rome* (London 1781. Two vols.), in which is traced, almost entirely with the aid of coins and medals, a connected story, illustrated by sixty-one excellent plates, of important events of every reign from that of the First Triumvirate to Constantine the Great. The research involved in the compilation of such a work must have been wide, but it shows to what extent, in one department alone, coins may be of material and unquestioned aid to the historian. Hill, in his latest work, *Historical Roman Coins*, covers, in a somewhat different way, the Roman Republic; and in an earlier book, *Historical Greek Coins*, admirably treats of the more important pieces as official documents confirming events bearing upon the life of Greece. Medieval and modern coinages also are rich in historical significance. If for no other reason than that the coinage of all ages and nations preserves a record of contemporary life in its many phases, numismatics would be accorded high rank among the sciences.

Hardly less important is the artistic value of certain series—for instance, a well chosen cabinet of Greek coins. The Hermes of Praxiteles, the Nike of Samothrace, the Venus de Milo and other ancient statues have inexpressibly enriched the world with their wonderful beauty; nothing in modern times has matched their perfection. But even while the marble was taking form under the chisels of these master sculptors, other artists were working over dies from which were to fall coins of silver and of gold whose exquisite beauty has never since been equalled in any age. Their importance to the student of ancient art lies chiefly in the fact that they are not copies, but unaltered originals; more nearly imperishable than the priceless statuary, they have come down to us, in many cases, almost unharmed by time, a rich heritage of a glorious age. Beauty as truly exists in the snowflake as in the mountain, and in these miniature works of art are crystalized some of the finest conceptions of beauty we have inherited from the past.

The long line of Roman first bronze is not without its rugged attractiveness, but toward the last even this disappears, and after the breaking up of the Western Empire coinage designs in general vary from the uninteresting to the ugly; throughout medieval times little improvement is seen, and only within the last three centuries do we find much artistic treatment. It is unfortunate that, as a whole, our own coinage cannot claim distinction from an artistic standpoint; though a

notable exception, of dignity and beauty, is found in certain of our recent gold coins, the eagle and double-eagle designed by Saint-Gaudens, undoubtedly the greatest sculptor of modern times.

The love of the beautiful is inherent in the human race, and to it the race owes in part its present elevation. Because of its intimate association with art in its finest forms, numismatics would retain a lasting place even if every other of its interests were entirely destroyed.

To what extent the earliest Greek and Roman coins were invested with a religious significance cannot definitely be stated. That such influence was present in later times, however, is certain. It has been argued by some writers that coinage was intrinsically a sacred institution, owing its invention to the priesthood; but there is little or nothing tangible upon which to base this theory. The mint at Athens was, in all probability, located in the shrine of Theseus, but it is not certain that this was its original home. The Roman mint was established in the temple of Juno Moneta in 268 B. C., when silver was first struck in Rome; but evidently there was no prior connection between their coinage and their religion. The more reasonable theory would seem that such association would emphasize the integrity of the mint.

Probably the one instance of the entire coinage of a nation having direct reference to religion is that of Judea. The issues, of silver and of copper only, cover a period of little more than two centuries, from about 144 B. C. to 70 A. D., the latter date witnessing the destruction of Jerusalem and the sweeping away of Judean nationality. The "Judea Capta" pieces of Titus bear eloquent testimony of this event. Reverting again to the Roman series, we find religious symbols forming the dominant type under the Byzantine Empire; and recognition has ever since been given, in various ways, to religion, both national and local, among the different coin issuing countries of the world.

Closely allied with the subject of religion is that of mythology; in fact, the terms are almost synonymous when consideration is given to the divine attributes of the gods. We should distinguish between the two, however, in that the term "religion" implies, in the modern acceptance, an element of worship, reverential and centralized and to a degree abstract, with a higher conception of the Supreme Being. But to the ancient Greeks the mythological deities were a concrete reality, with an ever present material and individual influence.

Every phase of nature and of human life had ascribed to it a special and controlling deity. Zeus, or Jupiter, was one of the gods of the sky; Poseidon, or Neptune, a god of the waters; Demeter a god of the earth. Death and the underworld had their divinities, as Thanatos and Charon, and such divinities as Nike (Victory) and Eirene (Peace) presided over the moral and social aspects of life.

It is little wonder that the epic poetry of Homer immortalized these invisible beings, or that they served as the greatest inspiration in the production of art unapproachable in its beauty; or that we have, in the multitude of types of Greek and Roman coins, a remarkable exposition of one of the most vital factors in ancient civilization.

No numismatic library is complete without at least one standard work on mythology. Coins have played an important part in the study of this subject, as they have in historical research, and many are the direct references made to numismatic evidence. The collector who is ignorant of the real motives governing the selection of the god or goddess portrayed on one of his coins, and who has not felt the charm of the ancient legendary beliefs has missed a thoroughly enjoyable experience.

Heraldry, as we know it today, dates from the second crusade, which began its memorable march in the year 1147. The devices borne upon the polished shields of the French knights were few, primarily chosen because of the necessity for a

distinguishing emblem; but from this time on development began, though slowly and without system at first; gradually confusion gave way to order, and eventually heraldry assumed the dignity of an exact science. Its importance has been such that for centuries it has held a recognized place in the traditions of all civilized nations.

Vast and intricate as the subject is, unless the collector learns at least the rudimentary principles much of the interest of his numismatic possessions is meaningless to him. A series of English or of French silver, though rich historically, with abundant recognition given to religion, with an occasional type of much beauty, and with now and then a touch of mythology, would suffer a distinct loss if no consideration were given to the message of heraldry. The same illustration can, with equal truth, be given general application. To neglect a study of this phase of numismatics is to narrow the generous breadth of the pursuit and to lessen by just so much the satisfaction to be derived from one's collection.

A poor investment indeed would be a collection of coins, no matter how well selected, if its market value held the chief interest for the owner; value in the best sense takes no account of price—what one gets out of his collection rather than what he puts into it is the true measure of its worth. Full appreciation of this genuine worth can come only from comprehensive knowledge, and such knowledge cannot be gained except by comprehensive study. What we get by merely scratching the surface is only superficial; the rich veins lie deep, and the collector who is willing to dig for them is never disappointed. This is urged more as a privilege than as a duty; and the fact that a lifetime is all too short to exhaust these riches need not be a discouragement, but an inspiration.

NOVEL SERIES OF COLLECTORS' TOKENS.



A series of tokens to commemorate American history and events of particular interest to the collector of numismatic specimens will be introduced by the American National Token Club. Collector's token "Number One" is announced for distribution early in January.

An illustration of "Number One" will be found on our advertising pages.

It is proposed to make this series as typical of America as the "Condor" tokens are of England. This series, together with other medallie specimens, will be produced by the National Medal Company, which has just commenced business in New York, room 64, 156 Broadway. Another product by this company, announced elsewhere in this issue, is "Lucky Joss," a token of novel Oriental design.

DANIEL FOWLER HOWORTH.

Daniel Fowler Howorth, of Ashton-under Lyne, England, whose portrait appears in this issue (cut by courtesy of Lyman H. Low), has been a member of the American Numismatic Association since February, 1892. Mr. Howorth, long active in educational work, has reached that time in life where rest and reminiscences are occupations. For many years he has been an earnest collector and student of numismatic specimens and always pleased to part with his information and assist the new collector. He has been an appreciated correspondent of many collectors in America and his expressed interest in the A. N. A. perhaps greater than that of any other member on the Eastern Continent. Happy New Year and many of them, Mr. Howorth.

ASHBROOK'S INCREASING POPULARITY.



Hon. Wm. A. ASHBROOK.

Hon. William A. Ashbrook, member of Congress from a central Ohio district and for several years a member of the A. N. A. Board of Governors, was in the late election elected to Congress for the third consecutive time. Mr. Ashbrook is generally popular but particularly so with those who know him best, his "home folks" and constituents. This is attested by his increasing pluralities. At his first election to Congress, 1896, his plurality was 485; at his re-election in 1908 he passed his nearest competitor by 7,373; and in his recent election his plurality was 11,000. Mr. Ashbrook, elected as a Democrat, succeeded a Republican, and at each election has led his party ticket. Since he will be a member of the majority party in the next Congress we anticipate some efforts from him that will be of particular interest to the numismatists of America.

A. N. A. VICE-PRESIDENT B. H. SAXTON.

An earnest supporter and advocate of the American Numismatic Association is Vice-President B. H. Saxton, whose portrait we present to our readers for the first time. Mr. Saxton, whose residence is in Davenport, Iowa, is actively engaged with the Register Life Insurance Company in that city. His counsel and prompt compliance with any suggestion for service has for several years been of material aid in the Association's work. The recently issued A. N. A. Year Book under his direction and his writings for *THE NUMISMATIST* indicate the modest and high order of Mr. Saxton's capabilities in numismatic literature.



B. H. SAXTON.

1910 Gold Pieces Including \$2.50 Abundant.

Demands for gold coin caused the Treasury Department to change its purpose of limiting the minting of gold and to coin the \$2½ gold pieces in proof only, as announced some time ago. During 1910 there was a liberal production of gold coins of all denominations, including 492,682 pieces of the \$2½ denomination. Present indications are that there will not be any scarce varieties of U. S. coins dated 1910.

Henry Chapman informs us of the death of the Reverend Father S. Siedlecki at his home in Plymouth, Pa., December 10. Father Siedlecki was a delightful character who in his own quiet way, found his greatest diversion and pleasure in his collection of coins. His collection, comprising many unusual pieces, will in the near future be catalogued for sale by Mr. Chapman.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE MEDALLIC ART

PAPER BY V. D. BRENNER TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, BRUSSELS, 1910.



IN THE EARLY DAYS of our Republic, France contributed the most of our artistic medals.

A large number of the coins, medals, tokens and insignia produced in the United States in these early days are of little artistic merit so far as their technical and decorative values are concerned; yet the directness of their symbolism and designs is of great interest to students of history.

Prior to the establishment of our mint in 1792, and up to about 1802, there existed many minting places with and sometimes without the authority of the State. These coins and tokens have the interest of crudity and naivete. Many of these specimens are treasured by our collectors and museums, and the cabinets of the United States Mint and of the Numismatic Society also contain many examples of that period.

The history of the United States Mint, indeed, is most remarkable, as to its progress, when we look back to the time of its establishment. Then it employed a personnel of five, badly housed; while to-day it occupies an important building in Philadelphia with spacious rooms, and with a personnel of about 700. Artistically the Mint has contributed during the past century many proof coins and medals to commemorate public events. Among the most active of its engravers since Henry Voight, the first appointed coiner and engraver, may be mentioned Joseph Wright, C. C. Wright, Paul A. C. Paguet, Wm. Kneass, Christian Gobrecht, J. B. Longacre, William and Charles Barber and George T. Morgan.

Still, not until the Centennial Exposition of 1876 was there any true awakening to the fact that the art of our home product was inferior to that of other countries. A few collectors of ancient coins and of art medals, and some of our statesmen were the only ones who showed appreciation for the beauties of sculpture in low relief. In 1858 a small group of men met in New York and organized our first Numismatic Society hoping in this way to correct the indifference on the part of the American public to a matter of such prime importance. This Society was destined to play an important part in the history of our medals.

Even in those days a medal was produced in this country from time to time whether by an American born artist or by one of foreign birth, having much artistic merit, and already in 1865 we see the American Numismatic Society issuing a medal to its members.

The larger forms of low relief, too, began to make their appearance about 1860, and we find that our professional sculptors, such as the late Launt Thompson, J. Q. A. Ward, Saint-Gaudens, and Olin Warner were taking one after the other, an interest in medalllic art.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, with his exquisite talent for the delicacies of low relief, soon found a large following and the Centennial Inauguration medal in honor of George Washington, produced jointly by Saint-Gaudens and Martiny, appeared in 1889. This medal was, so to say, a stepping stone towards the development of our modern medalllic art.

Meantime our Numismatic Society showed activity by the issue of such medals as that in memory of Dr. Charles Anthon in 1884 and the Daniel Parish medal in 1890, followed soon after by a series of medals of men noted in the history of New York, all due to the initiative of Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie, then its president. The first two of this series were in honor of Dr. Muhlenberg and of

Dr. Francis. This activity of the Numismatic Society was continued by the issue of the medal to celebrate the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia in 1902. Still another series of medals of men noted in the history of our nation was inaugurated by a committee of the Society headed by Mr. E. D. Adams. They brought out in 1903, first of the series, the plaque to commemorate Amerigo Vespucci, followed by that to John Paul Jones in 1905.

Simultaneously with the awakening of interest in medallic art among professional circles and institutions, our museums and colleges became factors in bringing to the notice of the public the beauties of this particular branch. In 1897 a collection of the works of David d'Angers, Chaplain and Roty, was presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the late Samuel P. Avery. Avery also gave encouragement to the art of the medalist in many directions. In 1903, a large collection of the works of A. Charpentier was added to the Museum's collection. The late Prof. S. Oettinger, too, with his enthusiasm for the artistic medal, won many admirers to the art, and in 1897 brought about an exhibition of the works of Anton Scharff, Pawlic, Schwartz, Radnitzky, Tautenheim and others at the rooms of the Grolier Club of New York. Of our many numismatic libraries that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, under the guidance of Mr. Clifford, has added largely to this department.

After the appointment of Mr. Buck as the curator of work in the Metropolitan Museum better accommodations were supplied for artistic exhibitions of medals. They are now shown under glass, in flat small cases which take up the sides of two galleries.

Our former President, Theodore Roosevelt, has also shown himself to be an admirer of the glyptic art. His efforts to introduce a change in our coinage has done more towards popularizing the art of the medalist than has any previous movement. Our younger sculptors especially, have been attracted by medallic art; and many are at work in low relief sculpture. Inspired by the Société des Amis de la Médaille Française and Die Gesellschaft für die Beförderung der Kleinplastik of Vienna and by the Société Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Médaille d'Art, we have begun to organize on somewhat similar lines a society called the Circle of Friends of the Medallion, already numbering about 500 members.

Owing to the munificence of Mr. Archer M. Huntington the Numismatic Society now occupies a building of its own in New York and its walls are decorated with the best works of glyptic art, affording thereby a rich field of study to the student. Under the same intelligent leadership an International Exposition of Medallic Art was organized and opened during the month of March in this year, where the works of 150 artists were shown under the best possible conditions. The exhibit comprised about 2400 pieces and represented the works of all nations.

Through the kind invitation of M. le Chevalier Alphonse de Witte some of our younger medalists and sculptors are now showing their work in the Salon international de la Médaille at Brussels recently opened, where one can see the attempt to encourage individual effort for expression in sculpture in low relief and on the medal disc.

We are and ever shall be greatly indebted to our European masters, who, with the utmost good will, give us counsel in their schools and instruction in their studios, and who have lent us their masterly works for our inspiration and guidance.

To our younger artists in the medallic art we reach out our hands in an appeal to join us in the quest of the noble art of the medal.

New York.

VICTOR BRENNER.

GERMAN HISTORY AND SMALL COINS

No. XV.

By F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.



WHEN we last studied the history of The Holy Roman Empire of Germany, we saw that when Conrad II died his son Henry, "the greatest of the German Cæsars," who was duke of Swabia and of Bavaria and had been crowned king some years before, met with no opposition when he ascended the imperial throne. Full of energy and life, this young man at the age of twenty-two became the ruler of the greatest and most powerful nation on the globe, and we cannot but admire him when we think of how minor kings, who thought themselves of great importance, trembled at his word, and to pity when in the latter part of his reign it could be only too plain to him that the ignorance and superstition of his people, coupled with the fact that his throne would be left to a child, would work for the undermining of the imperial power. For a great part of his reign Henry was supreme ruler over both state and church.

The mother of Henry was wise in her day and generation and it was no common schoolmaster who had instructed the youth. Gisela of Swabia knew too well what duties would devolve upon her son to allow him to grow up with a mind void of knowledge as is the desert of Arabia of flowers. She choose for him the most learned men to be found in the most cultured portion of the empire, the southwest, but it was not her wish, nor would it have been possible to prevent his learning being in great measure like that given the youths studying for the priesthood, for at this time in the world's history there was but little knowledge outside of the church. So it was that Henry had his mind well filled with the importance of the church, and it is toward the end of his reign that we begin to get a glimpse of that struggle between the empire and the papacy that was so disastrous to his son, Henry IV, and in fact to most of the civilized world.

It may interest the antiquarians among us to know that the Slavonic heathen burned their dead and placed their bones and various small objects in urns while the Christians looked for the resurrection of the body and buried. When the great Polish king Boleslav died the duke of Bohemia, Bretislav, wanted to make Prague not only his capital but also the seat of an archbishop and what would help like an invasion of Poland and the confiscation of the bones of its great saint, the martyr Adalbert, so in 1040 he marched into that country, conquered and brought away the precious relic. The pope was willing that Bretislav should have his wish gratified, but Henry and the Germans were not, so they fought about it and in the second year Henry was victorious to such a degree that Bretislav did homage (see *THE NUMISMATIST*, 1908, page 40) to the emperor for his country—that portion of Silesia he had taken from Poland and for Moravia—Henry invaded Hungary and forced its king to do as Bretislav had done, thus making all these countries fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire; not only so, but Christianity was revived in Poland and it, also, became a vassal state.

Space forbids much study of Henry and the Church, but it is well to remember that an immense amount of the land in Europe belonged to her, and morally as well as politically she was very powerful, yet Henry deposed three popes and had put on the papal throne three German priests, while "The council of Sutri had again acknowledged that no pope could be elected without the consent of the emperor," yet the church had that terrible instrument, the ban of excommunication.

Such was the state of affairs in Germany when Henry III died in 1056 leaving

the empire to his young son, Henry IV, and this recalls the condition of the country under Louis the Child (see *THE NUMISMATIST*, 1907, page 185) and Solomon's wise remark, "Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child."

The student of the times we are considering will find it no easy task to secure small coins of Henry III. The writer has examined many books, catalogs and other numismatic material and has found but few of such coins mentioned. If the reader will look at pages 129-131 of *THE NUMISMATIST* for 1907, he will see several illustrations of the Deniers of Lothar I and Louis I, and on page 36 of the same volume are shown several of Charlemagne, and he will observe that these coins are from quite different parts of the empire, the mints being in many cases very far apart. So it was and has been ever since, and Henry's coins were issued from all parts of Germany. A denier issued at Staveren has his bust crowned and HENRICUS RE. and on the reverse the name of the town with the letter R inverted thus, "STAV-ERVN." Some of these coins show Henry holding a cross-like sceptre, some have HENRICVS RE., while one from Leeuwarde has ✠ HENRICVS ER., and again we meet with HENRICVS VE (Venerabilis), +HENRICV SRE., or REI., or IE, +HENRICV SIE and other inscriptions some of which are hard to understand; for instance, why should Simon and Judas be figured on one of these coins?

In studying Henry's career we saw that he forced Bretislaw I, Duke of Bohemia (1037-55), to do him homage, so, it might be interesting to note that a denier of this duke inscribed BRACIZLAV DUX, with figures of two persons standing, and on the reverse an ornate cross, sells for about seventy-five cents, while those of Henry generally bring nearly twice that price; that is, in Europe.

It has been suggested that it would add to the interest of these studies for those who contemplate collecting the coins mentioned, if, as a rule, the prices at which specimens can be obtained were given, therefore the writer will, as far as possible, mention the dealers' rates.

If the reader will turn to page 332 of *THE NUMISMATIST* for 1906, he will find descriptions of several coins of Aachen, otherwise known as Aix la Chapelle, and he will also find in the volume for 1898, page 12, more information in regard to this city and its coins.

In the old Scott's catalog there are no illustrations of the coins of this city and the late edition has one of the XII heller only, but in neither is there any mention of a twelve heller issued in lead in 1648, fine specimens of which can be bought for from 75 cents to 85 cents, while the IIII heller of (16) 38-65, costs 25 cents, and the others mentioned 20 cents.

It may not be that a piece of two sols would be considered to come under the head of small coins by all, but the necessity piece of that denomination issued in 1597 by the city of Aachen is a very interesting coin and has great historical value, although very good specimens can be had for \$1.25. This word *Sol* is a word medal and was the old Latin name of the sun, so, the alchemists looked upon gold as the brightness and color of the sun and gave it the same name which, when we study the heraldry of the arms of sovereign princes, we find was also given to the gold on their shields, and we see it used only by the Romans as a part of the name for their gold coin, the *solidus*, worth about 25 denarii, and later slipped over to a small silver piece of but little value and degraded still further as the name of the common French copper now known as a sou, and we see it used again in Geneva when that city issued its one and six sols in 1590. Sol is seen on the coins of forty-seven of the rulers of ancient Rome and their relatives, sometimes as riding, but more often as standing, holding a globe, or a globe and wand, or crowning the emperor. He is not often represented before the time of Gallienus, but from that ruler till Constantine II ascended the throne, he is constantly in evidence.



MODERN CHINESE COPPER COINS.

By H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

Entered in W. F. Dunham Manuscript Prize Competition.

(Continued from Page 245.)

(a) GENERAL USE.

1. 20 cash. 33 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1. The four characters above mean "Made in the year of Kwong Su."
Rev. As Fig. 2. The four Chinese characters in the centre read "Tai Ching Copper Coin." The two characters on each side stand for "Board of Revenue Mint." The date (19)06, on each side of the Manchu inscription, is represented by the third character of the Ten Stems, in combination with the seventh of the Twelve Branches. The value is stated below by six characters.
2. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 2, but the value is 10 cash, stated below by five characters.
3. 5 cash. 24 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 4. The year (19)05 is represented by the second character of the Ten Stems in combination with the sixth of the Twelve Branches. The value is stated below by five characters.
4. 2 cash. 17 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 5.
Rev. As Fig. 6. The two characters on each side correspond to the year (19)07, represented by the fourth character of the Ten Stems in combination with the eighth of the Twelve Branches. The value is stated below by five characters.
5. 2 cash, as preceding.
Ob. As Fig. 5.
Rev. As Fig. 2, but the value is 2 cash.
6. 2 cash, as preceding, but the date is (19)05.

(b) AN HWEI.

1. 10 cash. 29 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.
Evidently various dies were used for this issue as slight discrepancies are noticed, but which are not worth while recording separately.
2. Same as preceding, but "irregular"; that is, that the dies were placed †† while striking the coin.

(c) CHE CHIANG.

1. 20 cash. 34 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.
2. 10 cash. 29 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.
3. 5 cash. 24 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.

Rev. As Fig. 3, but the value is 5 cash, with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.

4. 2 cash. 17 mm. Red copper.

Ob. As Fig. 5.

Rev. As Fig. 3, but the value is 2 cash, with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.

(d) CHI LI.

1. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.

Ob. As Fig. 1.

Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused¹ in the centre and the date is (19)06.

(e) FOO KIEN.

1. 10 cash. 30 mm. Red copper.

Ob. As Fig. 1.

Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.

(f) FUNG TIEN.

1. 20 cash. 33½ mm. Yellow brass.

Ob. As Fig. 1.

Rev. As Fig. 3, but the value is 20 cash, with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)05.

(g) HO NAN.

1. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.

Ob. As Fig. 1.

Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding character in *relief* in the centre and the date is (19)06.

This coin, together with one for Nan King, are the only two local issues of the Tai Ching Ti Kuo series for which special or separate dies appear to have been made with the central character in relief. It would seem that the same die was used for the various issues by the addition, after minting, of an incused countermark, in the centre, adapting it to the required locality.

(h) HU NAN.

1. 10 cash. 29 mm. Red copper.

Ob. As Fig. 1.

Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.

2. Same as preceding but 28 mm.

3. Same as preceding, but "irregular."

(i) HU PEH.

1. 10 cash. 29 mm. Red copper.

Ob. As Fig. 1.

Rev. As Fig. 3, but the date is (19)06.

2. As preceding, but, in the design of the Ob., there are hardly any clouds or ornamentation round the dragon.

This coin, together with one for Nan King, are the only two local issues

3. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.

Ob. As Fig. 1.

Rev. As Fig. 3. The date (19) 09 is represented by the second character of the Ten States in combination with the tenth of the Twelve Branches.

4. 5 cash. 24 mm. Red copper.

Ob. Similar to Fig. 1, but with less ornamentation round the dragon, the flames, which come out of the ball of fire, being more in evidence.

Rev. As Fig. 3, but the value is 5 cash, stated below by five characters.
This is a beautiful coin in every respect.

(j) KIANG SOO.

1. 20 cash. 34 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but the value is 20 cash, with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.
2. Same as preceding, but 33 mm. and yellow brass.
3. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.
4. Same as preceding, but "irregular."

(k) KWANG TUNG OR KWANG SI.

1. 10 cash. 29½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre, and the date is (19)06.
2. Same as preceding, but the date is (19)07.

(l) NAN KING.

1. 10 cash. 28½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding character in *relief* in the centre and the date is (19)06.
2. Same as preceding, but "irregular."
3. Same as No. 1 of this issue, but the corresponding character is by means of a *countermark incused* in the centre and the date is (19)07.
4. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. Similar to Fig. 1, but the dragon is somewhat different, principally in the head.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre.
5. A variety of preceding, the difference being most noticeable in the mouth of the dragon. The date on the Rev. (19)08 is represented by the fifth character of the Ten Stems in combination with the ninth of the Twelve Branches.
6. A variety of preceding. The dragon being more like the No. 4 of this same issue. Evidently various dies were used for the minting of the coins of this issue, as many variations of both the Obverses and Reverses are met with. The above are nevertheless so perfectly different, that they may be considered as entirely distinct coins.
7. Same as preceding, but "irregular."

(m) SHANG TUNG.

1. 10 cash. 28 mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.

(n) YU NAN.

1. 10 cash. 29½ mm. Red copper.
Ob. As Fig. 1.
Rev. As Fig. 3, but with the corresponding countermark incused in the centre and the date is (19)06.

(To be Continued.)

The Numismatist

Founded 1888 by DR. GEORGE F. HEATH

FARRAN ZERBE, Managing Editor and Publisher
HOWLAND WOOD Associate Editor

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BOX 876, PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

The increasing of the annual dues of the A. N. A. from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year and the introduction of an initiation fee of \$1.00, both of which were adopted after deliberate consideration and debate at the recent convention, have led to published discussion as to the wisdom of this change. Some have jumped to the conclusion that an initiation fee must be paid each year making the annual cost of membership \$3.00. The initiation fee is paid but once, with application for membership. The dues for those who are now members is \$2.00 for the year of 1911, and, incidentally, we will state they are due and payable *right now*; this is an increase of only fifty cents over the dues of the past two years. That the member will receive more than the worth of this additional half-dollar we are more than satisfied, in fact, we believe the A. N. A. could label its wares for 1911 "satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded." The increase in dues we believe in every way justified by the increased services to members, so that the only question as to the wisdom of the increase is not the getting or giving of value for it but can all the members afford to pay it. The \$1.00 initiation fee will undoubtedly limit the number of new applications but once a member has paid it, the chances are he investigated and knew he was purchasing something that he wanted, he will prove to be a long time interested member.

We know that the present administration of the A. N. A. is doing what it believes is best for the organization and looks upon the new fees as a test of membership numbers. We went on record years ago "The purpose of the American Numismatic Association is members—not dollars." Some dollars are absolutely necessary—the more the better will be the organization—but how many can be procured without the sacrifice of that greater essential, the main pillar, the keystone in the arch—*members*? Time and experience will have to answer.

Unofficial information prompts us to anticipate some of the appointments of new District Secretaries for the A. N. A. John W. Aitken, of Carbondale, Pa., is to seek out and tell every collector in the Middle East district that there is an A. N. A. and how good it is. Mr. Aitken has proven himself a very live numismatic wire since he discovered the A. N. A. some months ago and, considering his affability and interest, successful work is to be anticipated.

Another probable appointee is Dr. E. P. Robinson, of Newport, R. I., for the New England district. If ancient history stands for anything the Doctor has the territory composed of the only real, original, genuine, first-impression-from-the-die, issue unlimited, numismatic territory in America. Since the Doctor is more than "all right," who knows but what New England may yet regain what she will not acknowledge she has lost. But then why should it not? the "bazoo" of the A. N. A. is now located there and with the first, past and next A. N. A. General Secretaries right on the spot to help do the "bazooing."

A few A. N. A. conventions and numerous coin fests have been participated in by Howard R. Newcomb, of Detroit, Mich., in a way that has made a good fellow no stranger to a large number of the "regulars" in the East. Not missing our guess Mr. Newcomb will be the A. N. A. representative for the district of which his State is a part. If he can impart to others some of his genuine appreciation of first-water coins many accessions from his district can be looked for.

THE NUMISMATIST PASSES TO THE A. N. A.

With this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* Farran Zerbe retires as Editor and Publisher and the *MAGAZINE* passes to the control of the American Numismatic Association, its future issues being under the direction of Albert R. Frey, Brooklyn, N. Y., as Editor and G. L. Tilden, Worcester, Mass., Business Manager. Publication at Worcester, Mass.

First issued by Doctor George F. Heath in 1888 and regularly continued by him to his death in June, 1908, *THE NUMISMATIST* rose to a worthy place among numismatic publications. This issue closes the publication administration that succeeded Doctor Heath. It has been our aim to chronicle the numismatic news of the world and to publish timely articles from recognized authorities. The issues of the past two years, 1909 and 1910, are far from being our ideal, but, measured with the knowledge of those who know what it is to edit and publish a numismatic journal with personal profit to be less than a general *thank you*, we are satisfied with our product.

To have even made it what it is, was with an abundance of good help. As we look over the numbers, page by page, we see the names of the contributors and remembering the spoken or written word from them at the time, memory, so long as it is God's will to preserve it, will have a feeling of sincere gratitude for those few words or that one act, if there be not more. Of those constant in their assistance, Howland Wood has been regular and faithful as Associate Editor; A. J. de Lagerberg, Chairman of the Publication Committee, could not have done more; and a silent helper, which we have, to ourselves, termed our "clipping bureau," has been Waldo C. Moore. The good assistance we have had has been the contributors' interest in the cause of the publication and which, no doubt, will be of equal interest with the new publication staff. *THE NUMISMATIST*, as a publication, has come to be revered by the passing generation of numismatists in America, and the most active in our subject to-day, influenced by that regard from the "Old Guard" will, so long as it continues to be an independent journal for all interested in numismatics, preserve and perpetuate its publication.

So far as general numismatic knowledge or the giving of needed time without too great a personal loss is concerned Albert R. Frey will take up the work of Editor better equipped and with more satisfaction than did his predecessors and will not have to contend with the time-consuming details associated with advertisements, subscriptions, print-



DR. GEORGE F. HEATH
First Editor-Publisher.



FARRAN ZERBE
Retiring Editor-Publisher.



ALBERT R. FREY
Succeeding Editor.

ing and mailing. With a hearty interest, wide and good, and with the editorial and business departments in charge of the qualified and earnest, we anticipate a very successful future for *THE NUMISMATIST* and with the profit all to the readers.

The first issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, Vol. I, No. 1, was dated from Monroe, Michigan, September-October, 1888. It was of four pages—little larger than half the present size; the entire type matter could be placed on two and one-half pages of this issue. Modest as it was, the form of a little circular, it was just as anxious to please and be successful as will Vol. XXIV, No. 1. That it has pleased and been successful in filling its mission may be read from this, the last number of Vol. XXIII. We do not know of a more prized piece of numismatic literature than Vol. I, No. 1 of *THE NUMISMATIST*, not for what it is but for what it led to—The American Numismatic Association. The parent is now the creature of the child. Long may they both live!

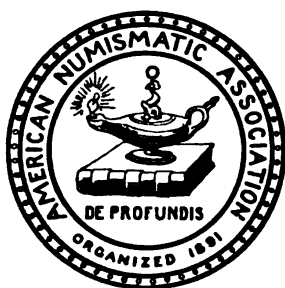
Spared to years and the autumn of life permitting we cannot now reason a more self-satisfying employment of talents and time than to play numismatic editor to the American Numismatic Association, so it is for time and fate to disclose if our now adieu is a final farewell.

The general expressions of commendation and satisfaction that followed the announcement of W. W. C. Wilson's gift of *THE NUMISMATIST* to the A. N. A. clearly indicates the hearty appreciation that exists for the donor's good service.

ADVOCATES "STORE CARD" COLLECTING.

The metal cards and tokens that have been numerous issued in this country, particularly during the Civil War period, are far removed from the specimens that find interest with the scientific numismatist; yet, since many of them served as a substitute for money during periods when small change was scarce, they are assuredly forms of "necessity currency," which of itself would be sufficient reason for their recognition in American numismatics; but as memories of commercial conditions, both general and local, they impart far more than the coins of their period and which is particularly referred to in the following article by Mr. J. W. Scott:

"Fine coins have proved to be about the best investment of modern times. U. S. cents which were bought for a few dollars twenty years ago now sell readily at ten times their cost, while gold has got beyond the reach of all but the very rich. A two and half dollar gold piece which sold at auction for thirty-nine dollars lately changed hands at three thousand, and the demand is greater than the supply. To derive either pleasure or profit from coin collecting the cabinet must be formed on some definite plan. A desultory accumulation of the coins of various nations will never increase in value while a complete collection in any line is always valuable. Take for instance the proclamation coins of the Spanish kings in South America. They can be bought cheap when found and are veritable numismatic historic documents, proving the sovereignty of the king in all the towns and territories for which they were struck. Or one can find another line cheaper still, equally interesting and referring to our own country. The quaint series of 'Store Cards' or business advertisements of our early merchants. Family histories may be traced, business locations defined and trade combinations studied on these interesting tokens. They were apparently used by all for we find pieces issued by conjurers and undertakers, shoemakers and blacksmiths, jewelers and grocers, in fact every calling is represented and nearly every city of consequence in the country commemorated. They commence with the birth of our country, remain plentiful up to the middle of the Civil War, and reach from Canada to New Orleans. Many can be purchased at five and ten cents each, which in future years will realize as many dollars, when got together in a representative collection showing the extent and commerce of our country."



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Largest and Most Active Numismatic Organization
in the World.

For particulars address the
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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Official Bulletin—"THE NUMISMATIST."

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A. N. A. DUES FOR 1911.

The dues of all members of the A. N. A. for 1911 are payable January 1st, next. At the New York Convention the amount of dues for the coming year was increased from \$1.50 to \$2.00. In renewing for 1911 the members will please send their dues to the new General Secretary, GEORGE L. TILDEN, 377 Main St., Worcester, Mass., who will forward membership cards (shortly after January 1st) as the renewals are received.

The attention of the members, and the District Secretaries especially, is directed to the admission fee of \$1 which will be required of all new applicants, in addition to the yearly dues of \$2, after January 1.

Members are also requested to make remittance in some other form than personal checks. An express or money order is a very satisfactory method.

A. N. A. SPECIAL FUND.

Chairman George J. Schwartz, of the A. N. A. Finance Committee, and authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions to a fund for special A. N. A. exploitation, reported under date of October 18, that a total of \$219 had been contributed by forty-five members. One member gave \$50, and there was \$10 each from seven others; the balance of the fund was provided in amounts of from \$1 to \$5. A general and persistent appeal was made, and the small number that gave evidence of desiring to assist in the special work is a disappointment to the promoters.

The subscription list has not closed, and the special work has only been inaugurated.

Contributions in the order received were: L. A. Noblett, Dr. J. M. Henderson, M. N. Jackson, Waldo C. Moore, Howland Wood, F. G. McKean, William H. Woodin, Charles Gregory, Dr. E. G. Courteau, Frank G. Duffield, Charles D. Perry, Theodore J. Garlic, Wayte Raymond, Grant Marcy, Howard C. Laible, John Selmer, Charles Haycroft, Nathan Smason, William A. Wiley, Claude Morris, R. V. Browinski, D. C. Recanzone, James F. Hood, T. M. Dillman, Hon. William A. Ashbrook, Joseph A. Johr, P. O. Tremblay, Frank T. Kieffer, Charles S. Phillips, Walter G. Curry, A. C. Gies, Western Pennsylvania Society, E. W. Leonard, Farran Zerbe, George A. Steele, A. J. de Lagerberg, J. Coolidge Hills, Daniel F. Howarth, H. Niklewicz, A. G. Heaton, Ambrose Swasey, B. H. Saxton, George J. Schwartz and E. C. Verkler.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED DECEMBER 20.

1445 Marshall H. Alexander.	1452 J. R. McLaughlin.
1446 Samuel Johnson.	1453 Geo. W. Donnell.
1447 George W. Brunschweiler.	1454 W. D. Hickin.
1448 Walter Isenberg.	1455 Louis Bask.
1449 Judson Brenner.	1456 Frank Littel.
1450 John F. Sensow.	1457 Geo. P. French, M.D.
1451 Joseph Bierl.	1458 E. H. Church.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to February 1, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the February issue:

Applicants.	Proposed by
George J. Bauer, 192 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.	Joseph Hooper. Fred. E. Merritt.
Fred. E. Merritt, 45 Calumet St., Rochester, N. Y.	Joseph Hooper. F. G. Duffield.
George P. Rives, 41 Market St., Rochester, N. Y.	Joseph Hooper. George P. French.
Wm. R. Powell, 542 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Rud. Kohler. F. G. Duffield.
A. H. Brandt, Clearfield, S. D.	W. G. Curry. Lloyd E. Battles.
E. C. Moog, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry. Lloyd E. Battles.
H. L. Von Wald, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry. J. J. Pfannstiehl.

W. A. Toole, Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry. Lloyd E. Battles.
Carl Roesiger, 184 Wyoming St., Carbondale, Pa.	John W. Aitken. F. G. Duffield.
William L. Watson, Pittston, Pa.	John W. Aitken. F. G. Duffield.
James H. Paul, Miners' and Mechanics' Bank, Carbondale, Pa.	John W. Aitken. F. G. Duffield.
William A. Wilcox, Scranton Trust Co., Scranton, Pa.	John W. Aitken. F. G. Duffield.
G. Welland Arnold, Peckville, Pa.	John W. Aitken. F. G. Duffield.
John R. Jones, Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.	John W. Aitken. F. G. Duffield.
Prof. Geo. W. Phillips, People's Bank Bldg., Scranton, Pa.	John W. Aitken. F. G. Duffield.
Hon. Samuel S. Jones, Darte Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.	John W. Aitken. F. G. Duffield.
L. C. Gehring, 375 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rud. Kohler. F. G. Duffield.
E. W. Waynick, Palo Alto, Cal.	F. A. Hassler, M. D. F. G. Duffield.
H. H. Haylett, Care Y. M. C. A., Baraboo, Wis.	W. G. Curry. Lloyd E. Battles.
O. A. Kolden, Rhineland, Wis.	W. G. Curry. Lloyd E. Battles.
John E. Walton, 907 Arch St., Phila., Pa.	S. Hudson Chapman. Henry Chapman.

REINSTATED.

A. W. Crans, 1707 Grand Ave., Davenport, Iowa.

DIED.

H. C. Haerberle, (No. 673), Manchester, Iowa.

Albert C. Lunt, (No. 169), Beverly, Mass., December 11.

Vice-President Saxton should be credited with the application of Joseph Bierl, of Iowa, published last month, instead of the General Secretary.

Ex-President Hooper writes that he has begun a canvass for new members in his home city, Rochester, N. Y., and sends three applications this month, in addition to the one proposed by him last month. We feel sure we will have still further evidence of success in his undertaking.

Brother Curry sends his usual number of applications this month, and Brother Aitken becomes a real booster with eight proposals.

F. G. Duffield.

General Secretary.

BALTIMORE, MD., December 22, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published hereafter by The American Numismatic Association on the 25th of each month and all copy must reach the publishers by the 15th of the month for insertion in succeeding issue.

G. L. TILDEN, 377 Main St., Worcester, Mass.,
Business Manager.



NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President, FRANK C. HIGGINS.

Secretary, DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 14
West 29th Street, New York.

The twenty-fifth regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club took place at Keen's Chop House on Thursday evening, December 8th, with an excellent attendance, due to the number in town for Mr. Wayte Raymond's sale of the same date.

The election of officers for the year 1911 was proceeded with and resulted in the election of the present officers excepting the Treasurership, the duties of which will now be performed by Mr. Wayte Raymond. The new Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. Joseph C. Mitchelson, E. Smith, E. H. Adams and Thomas L. Elder.

The Medallie Committee presented the completed N. Y. N. C. badges in gold which were subscribed to by the membership and much admired.

President Higgins made a formal announcement of the selection of the dates of Thursday to Saturday, May 18, 19 and 20, 1911, as those of the first Numismatic Salon to be held by the Club which would include the banquet to be tendered to the Eastern Seaboard District Conventions of the A. N. A., which would be invited to make this their time and place of meeting, in accordance with their suggestion at the last general convention.

It was announced by Mr. D. M. Webster that the dies for the Dr. Heath Memorial Medal, the inception of which belonged to the Club, had been ordered and would soon be available for striking the copies subscribed to.

The President proposed the name for Honorary Membership of the Club of Admiral, His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, who had accepted in a very cordial personal letter to President Higgins in which he said: "I need hardly say that I shall esteem it a great honor to belong to the New York Numismatic Club in any capacity whatever."

His Highness, who is one of the Old World's most distinguished collectors and contributors to the bibliography of numismatic science, was elected by a rising vote.

A letter to the Secretary was read from the President of the Moscow Numismatic Society, desiring to acquire a copy of the Club Presidential medal, which was ordered to be forwarded. The thanks of the British Museum authorities were received for a similar gift upon their own request.

The resignations were received of David Proskey and Joseph A. Lawler.

On motion of President Higgins, seconded by Vice-President Frey and Edgar H. Adams, Mr. Farran Zerbe, ex-President of the American Numismatic Association, was elected a member of the Club. The elections of Mr. Ben G. Green and Gustave Senft were also announced.

In order to consume as little of the Club's time at meetings by the discussion of official business, the Executive Officers and Committee will henceforth meet regularly at 6.30 every Friday evening at Keen's for this purpose.

Many varied and beautiful exhibits were made by members during the evening.

DANIEL R. KENNEDY,
Secretary.



CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

1622 Masonic Temple.

President, HARRY F. WILLIAMS,

Secretary, BEN G. GREEN.

Meets first Friday evening of each month.

The 83rd monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, December 2d, President Harry F. Williams presiding. The following 19 members were present: Messrs. Carey, W. F. Dunham, Virgil M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Tuckerman, Edward Michael, Vercouter, Baker, Williams, Krausz, Wilson, Davis, Puttkamer, Kelly, Green, Verkler, Lamson and Fred Michael. Mr. E. G. Scully was present as a visitor. The resignation of Mr. C. E. Mueller was received and accepted.

The committee on award for designs for medal commemorating the progress of aviation reported as follows: First choice, Carl Schreiber; second, Irma Buck; third, Fred M. Torrey; fourth (honorable mention), Harry Weinbrenner. Mr. Tuckerman showed a set of photographs of the accepted designs. A motion was carried instructing the Committee on Medallion Production to report at next meeting recommending size of medals to be struck in bronze and silver and to secure estimates of cost for engraving the dies and striking the medals.

Messrs. Swan Nelson, T. W. Blatchford and E. G. Scully were elected to membership.

The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year:

President, Harry F. Williams; Vice-President, F. Elmo Simpson; Secretary, Ben G. Green; Treasurer, T. E. Leon; Censor, F. M. Tuckerman; Librarian, E. C. Verkler; Curator, M. P. Carey; Executive Committee: Virgil M. Brand, Ben G. Green and F. Elmo Simpson.

Under "Exhibitions," Mr. Verkler showed a number of medals which had been made from machine cut dies; Mr. Leon, \$50 compound interest greenback, gold Byzantine solidus and 24 and 96 stivers in silver of Ceylon; Mr. V. M. Brand, seven \$2.50 Bechtler gold pieces, \$2.50 gold pieces of Conway & Co., Templeton Reid and John Parson & Co., a gold stater of Seleucus I of Syria, gold stater of Rhodes, a quinarius of Faustina Senior and an aureus of Pertinax; and Mr. Green a \$2.50 Bechtler piece.

Magazines received were: *Spink's Circular and Numismatische Correspondenz* for November; auction catalogs from H. Chapman, Green, H. S. Rosenberg and Schulman (2); and the Hub coin book from Alexander & Co.

Adjourned to meet January 6, 1911.

BEN G. GREEN, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

THE NUMISMATIST is now the property of the A. N. A.
Have you reserved advertising space for 1911?
All advertising contracts expire with the December, 1910, issue.
Those wishing their advertisement in the January Number will
please send their order for amount of space and location wanted.
Do it now!

If you have not received our Advertising Rate Card, send for one.
Address all communications to

G. L. TILDEN,
The Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST,
377 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

THE SEDUCTIVENESS OF LANGUAGE.

By FRANK BROWN, in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

(The following has been sent to us with the request that we publish it. It relates to the "seductiveness of language" used by stamp cataloguers. There are many connecting links for the collector between stamps and coins; can it be that our correspondent would suggest another and dare to infer that there is ever any seductive language used in the cataloguing of coins?—Ed.)

"The cataloguer of an auction sale is often forced to stressful effort in his search for descriptive terms of delicate suggestiveness. He frequently displays much ingenuity, and a bit of fine art, perhaps, in the choice of language that mildly censures but condemns not. He honestly and conscientiously tells us of minor imperfections in his wares, but he does it kindly and unobtrusively. He is considerate, and he aims to nourish and feed the ardor of our desire, rather than to dampen or chill it. And, therefore, in the bright lexicon of the auction cataloguer there is no such word as 'damaged.' It really is an unnecessary word to him, for he has invented a host of terms which cleverly point to grades of imperfection, modestly and with judicious emphasis, it is true, but nevertheless point to them.

"It would be cruel, and also poor business, to rasp the artistic sensibilities of the particular collector with the plebeian word 'damaged,' when one can as well ease the harpoon into him with the well modulated substitute 'infinitesimal defect.' And why stampede prospective bidders with plain English when one has at command such soothing words as 'small nick,' and 'has lost a speck' to lull them into stickin' around?

"With the desire to have and to hold burning brightly within us, a 'minute tear' is minute beyond cavil, a 'trifling thin spot,' the veriest of trifling trifles, a 'gum crease,' the mere suggestion of a crease, and the 'gum crack' is no crack at all. Ah, the seductiveness of language! Wise men of the ages have confessed they were undone by it; why, then, should the present writer hesitate to record that he has been 'done' by it? The siren song is sweet to appreciative ears, and there is an Achilles heel hidden somewhere in the physical or mental makeup of every son of Eve.

"To get back on the main track: Isn't 'scarcely visible cancellation' enticing? And is a 'thin pen' cancellation to be sneezed at, even by him who snorts derisively at the plump, roly-poly kind? I near the end, dear reader; not of the cataloguer's hypnotic terms, but of this little diversion. But before we pass on, let us consider 'imperceptible tear.' It is honest and rings true. No carping critic can find fault with it, for given the right distance no doubt the tear would be imperceptible, and, enlarging on this hypothesis, at a greater distance the stamp itself would become so.

"And by way of finale, we mention the tried and trusted saving clause, 'but otherwise fine.' It's the goods, so it is, and, outside of that and a few other things, the auction cataloguer is, too. More power to him."

During the night of December 15th thieves entered the public library at Tulare, California, and removed therefrom the gold and silver part of the numismatic collection of Theo. J. Garlic. On taking up his residence in Tulare some two years ago, Mr. Garlic placed his collection in the library for exhibition to the public. The account of the robbery sent to us states that the coins stolen cost Mr. Garlic over \$2,000 and were valued by him at much more. The surmise is that the theft was by local amateur crooks; this gives a hope for recovery. Mr. Garlic has a list of the stolen pieces and will appreciate being communicated with should any unusual gold or silver coins appear under suspicious circumstances.

COMING SALE OF PATTERN COINS.

During February Edgar H. Adams will hold at the auction rooms of Daniel R. Kennedy, 14 West 29th Street, New York, an auction sale of coins that promises to be of particular interest for the reason that it will be largely comprised of rare and scarce pattern pieces produced at the mint of the United States. Mr. Adams has for some years been engaged in making a catalogue of pattern and experimental pieces and through his efforts many surprising examples have been brought to light and now, some of them for the first time, will be offered at public sale. Interest in this sale is enhanced since it will be the first important public disposal of pattern pieces since the government's recognition of the rights of individuals to have them has been manifested. Conditions and prices attending this sale will probably be a reference guide for some time to come. Two or more plates are promised with the free catalogue.

NUMISMATIC LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

The publication of this list of numismatic and reference books is not only an advertisement that they are for sale, but also as information to the numerous inquirers regarding obtainable numismatic books. This library has been brought together, book by book, during a student effort of more than twenty-five years and, exclusive of the few rare early editions and the very few in other than English text, it is believed to be as satisfactory and complete a numismatic library as one could desire for a general knowledge of the world's money and particularly that relating to America.

The probabilities of indefinite travel, and unsatisfactory storage experiences, prompts the offering for sale, I assure you regretfully, of this library. Author's presentation copies and a minimum for reference are reserved without weakening the library as I have them in duplicate. Attractive price consideration will be given if the library (exclusive of the general reference books and duplicate periodicals if they are not desired) can be disposed of in one lot. Excepting in a one-lot sale, a few of the books will be reserved.

Only brief description is given. Particulars and price on specific inquiry. Immediate sale will be sought. Address FARRAN ZERBE, Box 876, Philadelphia, Pa.

1. Early Coins of America, Crosby, complete, 4to, cloth, plates.
2. History of Money in America, A. del Mar, 12mo, cloth, 118 pp.
3. Manual of Coins, Eckfeldt-Dubois, 1842. (First illustration 1804 dollar) 4to, 220 pp., plates.
4. New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins, Eckfeldt-Dubois, 1850. 12mo, 60 pp., illustrated.
5. New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins and Catalogue of Specimens in Mint, Eckfeldt-Dubois, 1852. 8vo, 150 pp., cloth, illustrated.
6. Mint Manual, J. Ross Snowden, Director, 8vo, cloth, 402 pp., plates.
7. Evans' Illustrated History of U. S. Mint. 12mo, cloth, 150 pp., plates.
8. Mint at Philadelphia, J. Rankin Young, 8vo, cloth.
9. Director U. S. Mint, Reports, 1887 to 1910, 12mo, cloth, 16 volumes.
10. World's Production of Precious Metals, Annual Reports, 12mo, cloth, 6 vols.
11. Coins, Medals and Seals, W. C. Prime, 8vo, cloth, 292 pp., and 114 full-page plates.
12. Coin Encyclopædia, Jno. S. Dye, 8vo, cloth, 1152 pp., illustrated.
13. Coinage of the World, Ancient and Modern, Scott, 12mo, cloth, 305 pp., illust.
14. Coins and How to Know Them, Rawlins, 374 pp., illustrated.
15. Coin Collector's Manual, H. Noel Humphreys, 2 vols., 12mo, 1716 pp., illust.
16. Encyclopædia Gold and Silver Coins of the World, A. M. Smith, 8vo, cloth, 512 pp., illustrating over 6,000 coins.
17. Am. Numismatic Manual. Dr. M. W. Dickeson, 4to, cloth, 270 pp., plates.
18. Varieties 1794 Cents, Hays-Frossard, 8vo, cloth, plates.
19. Cents of the United States, Doughty, 12mo, paper, illustrated.

20. Mint Marks, A. G. Heaton, 12mo, paper.
21. Private Gold Coins, Official Premium List, E. H. Adams, 12mo, cloth.
22. Coin Lists and Values, C. H. Shinkle, 8vo, paper, plates.
23. Coinage of the European Continent, Hazlitt, 12mo, half leather, 554 pp., illust.
24. The Coin Collector, Hazlitt, 12mo, cloth, 300 pp., illustrated.
25. Colonial Coins and Tokens, D. F. Howorth, 12mo, cloth, 93 pp., illustrated.
26. Copper Coins of Europe, F. C. Higgins, 12mo, cloth, 95 pp., illustrated.
27. English Coins and Tokens, Jewett-Head, 12mo, cloth, 128 pp., illustrated.
28. Lownde and Locke on Coins, London, 1696, 16mo, leather, 350 pp.
29. Folkes Coins, British, William I to George II. Plates only, 4to, cloth.
30. Handbook of English Coins, Jewett, 16mo, boards, 80 pp., plates.
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32. Silver Coins of England Since the Conquest, J. Henry, 16mo, paper.
33. Short History of Coins and Currency, Lord Avebury, 12mo, cloth, 138 pp., ill.
34. History of Coinage, W. A. Shaw, 12mo, cloth, 450 pp., plates.
35. United States Notes, John J. Knox, 8vo, cloth, 247 pp., plates.
36. Paper Money Catalogue, Scott, 8vo, paper, 114 pp. Last edition.
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64. Guida Numismatica Universale, Gneechi, 12mo, paper.
65. Manuale di Numismatica, Ambrosoli, 12mo, cloth, 300 pp., illustrated.
66. Catalogue of Cabinet of Roman Family Coins, Smyth, 4to, cloth, 320 pp.
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68. Historia Numorum, Manual of Greek Numismatics, Barclay V. Head, 8vo, cloth, 800 pp., illustrated.
69. Notes on Greek Coin Towns, Weston, 164 pp., boards.
70. Ancient Greek Coins, Frank Sherman Benson. In three vols., 4to, $\frac{1}{2}$ leather.
71. Benson's Greek Coin Collection Sale, London, 1909; plate catalogue, priced and named, 4to, paper.
72. Discorso di Sebastino Erizzo, sopra le Madaglie de Oli Antichi, (1568). 8vo, leather, 700 pp.
73. Buonarrot Medaglioni Antichi, Roma, 1668, 8vo, leather, 500 pp. illustrated.
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